its destination.

he was in earnest repared and sent to every in Germany a copy of his ing Hall, with a request that inform him of its receipt. As I no intimation that any of vered, although the acknowleceipt should have reached is time. At least one of the had sent this document was, and the receipt of the letter copy of the speech, which was of February, had not yet. Here Mr. Swinton gave of the Graphic the following which sufficiently explains

HIRTY-EIGHTH STREET. NEW 1879.—MY DEAR SIR: I leave nardian, Mr. David Nelson, as for the mail, to be posted by try, of this note to you. The seed to American Consuls in whom are my friends or accey contain printed copies of y made by me in Chickering on the new pro-slavery meas-government. I have reason to of the mail matter sent from any since the passage of the total the sent delivered by the postal int, and I presume that if the mailed to German subjects be delivered.

Jose the German Government created in the United States we of his Government resident in the United States we of his Government resident to understand that any such German Government but understand that any such German Government by the tion, and I presume there can right to transmit these packles with the a sourance of their on any point here referred to, advise me, and oblige yours John Swinton. Postmaster at New York. d the following reply from

Thomas L. James, P. M.

Mr. Swinton, "whether I answers to the letters and didessed to our representato press this matter still decopies of my speech to e Reichstag, and one copy to stical friend of Prince Bisson Thomoson, in order to will be permitted to have int of his idol and model to him. It does seem to me," warming up with his Jackson were President, Webster or William. Secretary of State, overnment should refuse to nunicate with the Consuls or representatives of my Goventhing would be heard and at Mr. Hayes may do under more than I can say. But im any one representing the ent against the violation of the any part of the world tract considerable attention, money sent by myself to ans never been heard from ters coming from suspected to Germany are taken to another to my friend in Gererhaps, might be convicted tell as of other crimes."

Aug. 27, 1877.—Dr. R. V.
—DEAN SIR: Your Golden
and Picasant Purgative
me of the worst form of
int of ten years' standing
tysician of whom I could
dy that was recommended,
rorse, until I could hardly
not expect to live thirty
your remedies, I am now
fours truly. ours truly,

only 25 cents, and if it does yu can get your money back

# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

SPRING GOODS.

VOLUME XXXIX.

GRAND **SPRING** 

WILL TAKE PLACE ON

Thursday April 10,

WHEN WE WILL EXHIBIT ELEGANT

WITH THOSE OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

ALSO,

Spring Dolmans, Wraps, Real Camel's

Hair Shawls TOGETHER WITH A BRILL-

IANT ARRAY OF

DRESS GOODS, &c., &c., &c.,

TO WHICH THE LADIES OF CHICAGO AND VICINITY ARE MOST CORDIALLY IN-

121 & 123 State-st.

By the DUC DE BROGLIE.

Now Ready in Two Volumes.

From the London Spectator.

The work deals with an episode in the reign of Louis XV., aiready suspected in that monarch's lifetime, and officially confirmed by an utterance of his successor, but which is now first drawged fnot full light. That episode consists in at clandestine diplomatic action carried on by Louis XV. behind the back of his Ministers, and for ends carefully concealed from them. It is hard to fancy a situation apparently more improbable. The autocratic king of France, whose neces whim had only to be spoken to make and minister with the standard of the standard can be successed to the perforce driven to seek underground can be with the standard of the proposed of the proposed of the proposed of the proposed of the prench force in two admirably written without the standard force of the prench force in the jealously-guarded records of the French Forceign Office, as well as to his own family archives (for an ancestor was a chief agent in these transactions), he has been able to filiustrate thoroughly this hitherto mysterious chapter in history."

HISTORY OF THE By EDMUND OLLIER,

Author of Franco-German War, History of the United States, with about 300 illustrations and Pians of the Battlefields. Sieges, etc. Vol. I. Cloth, \$4. To be Completed in Two Volumes. If not for sale by your Bookseller, will be sent, pre-paid, on receipt of price.

Cassell, Petter & Galpin, 596 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

EDUCATIONAL. HARVARD UNIVERSITY Admission Examinations at Chicago, 1879.

Examinations for admission to Harvard College (pre-liminary and entire), the Lawrence Scientific School, the Medical School, and the Law School, will be held in Calcago, III., on June 26, 27, and 28, beginning at 8 a. These examinations m. on June 28.

These examinations, which are identical with those held in Cambridge, are free to all who intend to enter the above departments of the University, and open to others upon payment of a fee of \$10.

Persons who propose to pass these examinations are requested to inform the Secretary of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., of their purpose before June 15, and to address him for further information.

The Admission Examinations of the University will be held at Chicago each year on the three days following the last Wednesday in June.

The precise place in this city at which the examinations will be held will be amounced in the Chicago Induse will be held will be amounced in the Chicago Induse and Journal of June 24 and 25.

ALLEN ACADEMY. spring term opens April 7. An excellent time for boys and girls to enter the Primary Department, they will receive the most careful training. New also received into any of the higher departments

AT WHOLESALE.

CLEMENT, BANE & CO., Cor. Madison-st and Wabash-av.,

The only Wholesale CASH CLOTHING HOUSE in the West, OF-FER BARGAINS that no Long-Time House can compete with.

TERMS: 

OGDEN HITE & CO. CLOTHING SCHLEGOTH SOTS 225 S! & Archer Av. Chicago. III.

NEW STYLES, NEW GOODS, Handsome Clothing

The ONLY house in Chicago who sell Clothing from Brokau Bros., New York, the finest manufacturers in the

world, is HARVEY, 84 State-st.

PIANOS AND ORGANS-

STORY & CAMP STORY & CAMI

STORY & CAMP

STORY & CAMP

Are personally responsible for all instruments bought of them. Purchasers are not asked to take any risks STORY & CAMP

Take pleasure in showing customers the largest stock of Pianos and Organs in the West, at 188 & 190 State-st., Chicago, OPPOSITE THE PALMER HOUSE.



of superior english make: Indicate to durability an elasticity; great variety of styles soited to every kin of writing. For sale by dealers generally.

"WFATX-FIVE assorted samples for trial, it cluding the "FALCON" explorated.

AND "FALCON" explorated to the property of Twenty-five Centa. IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO. SOLE AGENTS FOR THE U.S.
138 and 140 Grand St., New York.

New Block Stiff Hats Leading Styles of Soft and Stiff Hats,

HERRICK'S 115 EAST MADISON-ST. Our Motto-"Good Goods at Low Prices." ENGRAVINGS, PHOTOGRAPHS, Etc

Fine Engravings, Panel Flowers, Photographs, Picture Frames,

Easels, Etc., Etc. A large and choice assortment of NEW ESIGNS at Retail. HIRAM J. THOMPSON, 259 Wabash-av., near Jackson-st. OPTICIANS.

SPRING OPENING.

SEMI-ANNUAL

Field, Leiter & Co. WABASH-AV

WE INVITE THE PUBLIC ANNUAL SPRING

EXHIBITION THURSDAY

April 10, WHEN WE WILL DISPLAY
NEW AND

**Artistic Novelties** 

COSTUMES, MANTLES &c., &c., FOR

LADIES, MISSES, AND CHILDREN.

SEASONABLE GOODS

EVERY DEPARTMENT.

Desirable offices in the building

160 and 162 Washington-st. Near LaSalle-st. and the Chamber

of Commerce. Now undergoing thorough repair and improvement, to be completed by May 1. The building will be heated by steam, and furnished with one of licited.

Hale & Co.'s first-class passenger The offices are generally arranged in suites of two and three, and are

all supplied with superior vaults. It is intended to maintain the building in the best of order, and nake it equal to any in the city.

The attention of Lawyers, Board of Trade men, and others is invited. SAM'L GEHR,

114 Dearborn-st. ENGRAVING.

PULVER, PAGE, HOYNÊ & CO. ENGRAVERS.

Invitations, Regrets, Wedding Cards, Visiting Cards, Menu and Plate Cards,

Reception Cards, Programmes,

Pencils and Tassels RATTAN FURNITURE.

ARTISTIC HOUSES OF Summer Cottages

Wakefield BATTAN CO., FINANCIAL.

U.S. BONDS.

The new 4 Per Cents on hand below Government rates. Full rate allowed for.
Called Bonds, also 5-20s of '67.
Deal in all issues of U. S. Bonds, Bonds, and choice Local Securities.
Bills of Exchange on London, Paris, Berlin, and other points. Serilisz often less than New York rate.
PRESTON. KEAN & CO., Bankers.
100 Washington-st.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN, BANKER AND DEALER IN Government Bonds and Foreign Exchange, OFFICE-CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. BRAID.

LADIES STAFFORD BRAII WILL OUTWEAR ANY OTHER. DRUGGISTS.

H. A. HURLBUT & OO., Wholesae Druggists, DRUGCLERK WANTED TO BE TO RANDOLPH-ST.

SATURDAY- APRIL 5. 1879-SIXTEEN PAGES GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.

Desire to inform the public that thay have received their Spring Importations of Men's Furnishing Goods. Their stock of

UNDERWEAR

Was never more varied. They call special attention to the new Fancy English and French Brown Balbriggan. These goods are very desirable, and are not found elsewhere.

HOSIERY.

This department is complete, and includes the best makes of English and French Goods in more than 500 Fancy Patterns, as well as the staple Brown Cottons.

NECKWEAR.

Their importations in this department are larger than ever, and include all the late London Novelties both in madeup Scarfs in new shapes. and De Joinvilles.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

This department is full of London and Paris Novelties in Silk and Linen, both Hemstitch and Plain Borders, Fancy and Plain White.

**SUSPENDERS** 

French hand-made--the most durable goods manufactured---as well as the best American makes.

JEWELRY.

Initial Sleeve Buttons. French Sleeve Buttons patent clasp, and the best in the market; Scarf Rings and Pins, &c., &c.

Your patronage is so-

67 & 69 Washington-st., Chicago. 408 North Fourth-st., St. Louis. 69 & 71 Fourth-st., Cincinnati.

BABY CARRIAGES, Etc.

Baby Carriages, Novelty Perambulators, Velocipedes for Boys and Girls, Indoor and Outdoor Swings, Perfection Baby Holders,

Toy Wagons, Carts, etc., We are prepared to offer only first-class Goods a No Trouble to Show Goods. Prices Marked in Plain Figures.

Prices Marked in Plain Figures.
Parties purchasing our Carriagea can always have them Repaired at our Factory.
We have in Stock Full Lines of Archery Goods, Bird Cages, Fishing Tackle, Croquet, Base Ball Supplies, and other Spring Goods, and at Lowest Prices.

VERGHO, RUHLING & CO.

138, 140 & 142 STATE-ST.
Send for Catalogues and Price-Lists. TO LEASE.

TO LEASE For a Term of Years, that Well Known and Popular Seaside Resort. THE OTTAWA HOUSE,

CUSHING'S ISLAND. POHTLAND HARBOR, MAINE, easily accessible and delightfully situated, within three miles from Portland City, with which it is in constant communication, as also the neighboring islands by ferry steamers.

Cushing's island is one of the most eligible and picturesque Seaside icesorts on the Atlantic Coast, comprising 300 acrys of land, with delightful Groves, Drives, and Walks, a considerable portion under cultivation, and a well-stocked farm.

Facilities for Boating, Fishing, and Bathing unequaled.

and a well-stocked farm.
Facilities for Boating. Fishing, and Bathing unequaled.
The Ottawa House is a substantial brick building, at present accommodating 180 guests, and the undersigned is desirous of leasing the whole property for a term of years at a nominal rent, with a view of having the premises enlarged from 3:0 to 30 rooms at expense of leasee, all improvements to be taken by estate at valuation at the expiration of lease.
Restonsible parties wishing to negotiate will please control to the control of t TEAS.

10 POUNDS

\$3.00. HONG KONG TEA CO., DENTISTRY.

GOOD GRIT.

Plucky Journalist Who Prefers a Dungeon to Dishonor.

The Faineant Legislature, After Eighty-five Days, Does Something.

Namely, the Meanest Action Ever Taken in This State.

A Repetition of the Kansas Chapter of Silliness and Gross Brutality.

prisoned. A Pretext Trivial Beyond the Character of the Illinois

The Correspondent of The

Chicago Tribune Im-

House. Unavailing Attempts of a Few Decent Men to Avert the Deep

Disgrace.

Details of the Barbarous Farce, and Text of the Commit-

ment.

Stick It Out, Frank --- The Trib. une Will Never Go Back On You!

> IN THE HOUSE. THE MAJESTY OF MEANNESS.
> Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SANGAMON COUNTY JAIL, SPRINGFIELD, III. April 4.—The Speaker of the House came into the Chamber this morning pale and nervous occasioned by mental suffering inflicted by the cares of office and the pangs of unsatisfied ambition. During the prayer by the Rev. Mr. Brown he managed to compose himself suffi-ciently to stand on his feet during the invocation, after which he carled Mr. Thomas, o Cook, to the chair, and retired to his room with copy of George Scroggs' Champaign Gazette and a Testament to rest and ruminate.

In the course of half an hour he had so far recovered his tranquillity as to resume the gavel.

It is understood here that Mr. James is ATTEMPTING TO STEER THE HOUSE

in such a manner that it will be incumbent upon the people of the state to elect him to the office of Governor or, at least, send him to Congress from the district in which he resides. Mr. James has been observed, recently, to stop in his walk through the State-House and look pressively at the word. and look pensively at the word "Governor" resplendent in gilt letters apartments, and afterwards to pass on with a sigh. A frigid leit sprung up between Mr. James and the amiable Lieutenant-Governor (Shuman), whose friends are also urging his candidacy for Governor in

880, and who exclaim to him, "GLAMIS THOU ART, AND COWDOR THOU SHALT BE."

It is not strange that the glittering prize should

move the hearts of men with rivalry and rage. ARRAIGNMENT.
Shortly after 10 o'clock the special order was taken up, being the arraignment before the bar of the House of THE TRIBUNE correspondent for declining to answer a question asked him by the Bribery Investigating Committee. In an-ticipation of these proceedings, the galleries and lobbies of the House were crowded with specta-

tors, unusual interest being manifested.

Mr. Morrison said: " MR. SPEAKER: I desire to offer a resolution pertaining to a question now about to come be-fore the House. Inasmuch as I cannot write so that the Clerk can read it, I will ask the indulgence of the House and read the resolution myself, in order that the Clerk may read it af-

ter me:

WHEREAS, Charges were made by THE CHICAGO
TRIBURE of corruption of members of this House,
and upon which allegation a select Committee was
appointed to investigate said charges, and that
said Committee has called before it Frank E.
Nevins, the reporter of said paper, to testify as
to said charges of corruption; and
WHEREAS, It appears from a report of said Committee that said Nevins hat refused to disclose on
oath the information upon which he claims to
have based said charges, and, no other evidence
appearing to sustain said charges; therefore,
Resolved. That there is no testimony appearing
to sustain said charge of corruption, and therefore further attention to said allegations and
charges is not consistent with the dignity of this
House, and that said select Coumittee be discharged and all orders of this House requiring said
Nevins to appear before this House requiring said
Nevins to appear before this House be discharged
and set saids.

MR. MORRISON'S SPEECH.

MR. MORRISON'S SPEECH. "MR. SPEAKER: It seems to me that, after this House has had a little time to reflect, after the newspaper has had sufficient notoriety given to it, after the reporter has made himself sufficiently notorious, and after he has had a fair opportunity to bring before the Com-mittee any evidence that exists to sustain the veracity of its statements, it is becoming for the House of Representatives of the State of Illinois to pass to the regular business of the People, and lay aside this matter, and let it be buried forever. Let them enjoy the notoriety they have obtained by it, and let this House go to the work that is before it. All of us know that, in the end, this thing will have to be sat down on, to use a common phrase, and the public will regard the newspaper statement as a mere fiction. Why should we not so regard it? So, now. suppose we go on with the consideration of the special order. Suppose we undertake to imprison this man for not telling. What will this House do?

WHAT BENEFIT WILL RESULT. either to the House or the people, and what in-convenience will resuit to this gentleman? None whatever. Eventually this stage of the proceedings will be reached if we place this man in care of the Sergeant-at-Arms or a policeman and send him down to the basement. The re-sult will be the same at last. If he should tell his story, doubtless it would be that he had pumped out of some one some information that somebody had done something wrong, and, when we trace that down, we shall learn that

I insist that it is not worthy of the further con-sideration of the House of Representatives of

he State of Illinois.

Now, Mr. Speaker, it has gone too far already Now, Mr. Speaker, it has gone too far already, and, as it always happens when such a charge is pressed upon the Assembly of this character, and resolutions are introduced and they are carried, a time for reflection and a time for cooling must arrive. I insist that ample time has been given, and that the time has now come

MR. M'KINLAY, OF EDGAR,

"MR. SPEAKER: The gentleman from Mo

ness. This witness has not been brought fore the bar of the House to refuse to ans

A certain member told him that he knew that a

certain other member of the House had received

\$1,500 for desisting from pushing a certain

measure pending before the Legislature.
HE WAS ASKED THE NAME OF THAT MEMBER

it is due to this House—is due to the people of this State of Illinois—that the name of that

gentleman be given. If he told that which is false, we want to know it. If he told that which is true,

the people of this great State want to know

whether there is such a gentleman a member of the Thirty-first General Assembly. We have

taken the step forward, and now are we to re-

trace our steps? Are we to go and back down?

Then, if we do, the newspapers of the State of

Illinois will have good cause to reflect upon this

ARE WE GOING TO LIB DOWN LIKE CURS!

That is the rugged issue. I am surprised that a resolution of this kind should be introduced into this House. I trust there is not a

that has already been taken by this House. I

am surprised that a resolution of this kind should be introduced into this House. In the first place, if there is such a gentleman, we

want to know it. If he has acted falsely, and

made a false statement, we also want to know.

If it is true, gentlemen, we want to know it.

by this witness. Are we going to indorse the action of this witness in that matter, only to

lisgrace this proceeding? I hope not, gentle

attempted change, has been made in the news-papers. A Special Committee has been ap-

is been brought before that Committee and

sked a question. What does he say? Suppose

he was brought before a court of record to testify as he testified before that Committee,

what would the Court do? He says be

knew nothing about it. 'All I know is hearsay. Somebody in this House

knowledge'? The man who made this state-

ment is in this House, and he knows the fact.

It is in his bosom. If he has any charge to make, let him arise and make it. [Sensation.]

If a member of this House knows the fact that

record? Refusing to tell who told him what somebody else knew? Hearsav evidence is not

good. If the man is here that dares say that

such is the case, why don't he do it! Now, what will be done here! This man is brought before the Committee. He has there refused to give the name of somebody who told him some thing. It is sufficient for this House to say

that there was nothing upon which to base the

THIS HOUSE CANNOT AFFORD

to go into the investigation of every rumo

that appears in every newspaper in the State of Illinois. Otherwise the business of this House

will have to remain undone while the House is

vindicating itself. It seems to have been the

vindicating itself. It seems to have been the business of newspapers to make promiscuous charges. If anybody backs them, then there is some definite charge. It is not the business of this House to advertise a newspaper and put its

correspondent in the position of a self-sought martyrdom. His employers seek it for him, and he desires that he be imprisoned here. I submit

that this self-sought martyrdom should not be imposed upon this man. I hope the resolution of the gentleman from Morgan (Morrison) will

Mr. McKinlay called for the yeas and nays.

THE ROLL WAS THEN CALLED

on the adoption of Mr. Morrison's resolution

which was rejected—ayes, 82; noes, 101-as for-

Abraham, Ingham, Scroggs,
Allen (Warren), Jones (Wash'g'n) Seiter,
Brigham, Kouka, Shaw,
Butterworth, McFie,
Byers, Mitchell, Stevens,
Churchill, Morrison, Thomps'n (Cook)
Clark, Murray, Tracy,
Cockie, Neal, Warren,
Crooker, Pearson, Wheeler,
Davis, Ranney, Zimmerman—32
Herrington, Rugers,

NATS.

THE SENTENCE.

Mr. Nevins then, at the request of the Speak-er, stepped in front of the Clerk's desk, and

Hinckley, Hinds, Holden, Jackson, Jennings, Johnson.

A vote was then taken.

sman here who will recede from the action

General Assembly.

of Coles, said:

that, rather than enter upon this investigation, and enter upon this proceeding, authorized by the adoption of the resolution of the gentleman from Cook (Barry), that the time to act is now, apd that we discharge this select Committee. Then, we say in effect that where a witness or any gentleman makes these charges, and then refuses to disclose testimony. that every one everywhere is suttention. timony, that every one everywhere is authorized to arrive at the conclusion that it was based

The Speaker then propounded the questo which Nevins responded:

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

upon falsehood originally, and that there is no truth in it. If there was any truth in it, we will never reach it by this investigation, and, therefore, I call upon gentlemen upon this floor to act new and here, discharge this order, and bury this thing forever, and let the House proceed to the business before it."

Mr. Jones read the statute bearing upon the

gan seems to anticipate the action of this witcommit the witness.

these very important questions. He has anticipated the matter. This witness has not refused. If he does refuse, let with him rest the responsibility of making the serious charges he responsibility of making the serious charges he has against this House in one of the leading journals of this State. This House appointed this Committee and subpænaed this gentleman. What did he say in answer to the questions propounded to him? He says he was informed by a member of this House.

cede. The question with him was whether the pelled to answer in a court of record. He hope the witness would rise above all desire for note riety, if such existed, and decide in justice to the House and his own manhood, to answer the question. The members were perfectly at the such a reputation as they pleased, and it was not just to them to withhold the evidence to

Mr. Johnson offered the following as a sub-stitute for Mr. Wright's resolution:

Inasmuch as grave charges have been made by one Frank E. Nevins, a newspaper reporter, against some one memoer of this House, and who is now before the bar of this House and refuses to answer such questions as are propounded to him, touching the charges made by him (Nevins); therefore, be it

Resolved, That the said Frank E. Nevins be, and he is hereby, excluded from the further privileges of this House.

MR. SHAW

MR. SHAW again spoke at some length, taking strong ground against the commitment of the witness to jail, on the ground that the House had no merely hearsay, and not of such a character as a witness would be compelled to give even in a

posed proceedings.

Mr. Granger spoke in favor of the res

MR. SCROGGS, OF HAMBURG said be was not prepared to ham-string Mr. Nevins or to crucify him. The House might be hitting the wrong man. The trouble was that the House had gone on the supposition that this was so, then it was fair to presume that the editorial in Thursday's paper was true. Mr. Scroggs then sent up to the desk and had read

Thursday's TRIBUNE: THAT LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATION That Legislative investigation.

The resolution that was adopted by the II Blouse of Representatives last week, author an investigation into the sileged corruption a its members, was so amended as to require port from the Committee within one week. If the Legislature afterwards concluded to take cess in order to give the members an opport to go home and attend the April elections, quite likely that the time will be extended an Committee granted all the rope it may rea Besides, there is no telling how rich a lead Barry's Committee may strike as it delves be the sorface indications, and it may touch a pwith such paying dirt in it that it will take something. What could you do with that man in any court? What could the Court do with a witness who said: 'I know nothing of my own Barry's Committee may strike as it delves below the surface indications, and if may touch a placer with such paying dirt in it that it will take a full month to properly develop it. We are encouraged to believe that this will be the case from what the Chairman of that investigating Committee and himself on the occasion, as well as the manner of his saying it; for he (Mr. Representative Patrick Barry) not only repeated all the unfavorable reports about the corruption of individual members upon his own personal responsibility, but he supplemented them with certain allegations of his own derogatory to the integrity of the standing committees of both Houses. While the newspaper correspondents merely threw discredit on a few, Mr. Barry shot off both harrels at the entire flock; and gave the reasons for his suspicions in a little speech that he had taken the pains to write out at length the evening before and furnish to our correspondent in his own hanowriting. Therefore, we say that Mr. Barry must know a great deal, or cise he is a very indiscreet man to thus formally state his empicions about the crookedness of his colleagues in public. If he is not able to substantiste the charges of dishonesty and corruption which he has hurled wholesale against some of the members of the digmided body in which he holds a seat, then it will be bad for Mr. Patrick Barry, and he will be a fit subject for legislative discipling himself. Indeed, we are not certain but that the final and only duty of the Committee will be po overland its Chairman and hold him up to public reprobation as a man who is guilty of giving currency to disgrace-in stories that he cannot substantiate with the another member has been offered \$1.500, let that man arise and vindicate his honor and the honor of the House.

[A breathless pause.] This reporter says that he knows nothing. What will they gain by having him up here again, refusing to tell that which is not evidence in any court of duty of the Committee win to public reprobation as a man who is guilty of giving currency to disgrace-fai stories that he cannot substantiate with the necessary proof.

All this is, of course, on the theory that the search of the Committee ends in smoke, as we have all along suspected it would, and that in the end Mr. Barry himself will turn out to be the principal complaining witness. But the "gentleman from Cook" may be able to divert public attention and the attention of his colleagues, which is now contered upon him in a most uncomfortable gase, by making his investigation disclose a state of rottenness in Springfield that will justify all the suspicions which the busy newspaper correspondents have set affoat.

A WILD-GOOSE CHASE by the publication of a rumor. He never be-lieved the original charge, and he would say to the gentleman from Cook (Mr. Barry) that he did not believe one word of that editorial. This was an old trick of THE TRIBUNE, and he be-lieved this investigation was gutten up to

needed it. He was

on the world by the writer of that great work, the "Pilgrim's Progress." [Langhter.]

Mr. Wright, of Boone, one of the Committee, stated that the Committee had proceeded in good faith. They were also friends of Mr. Nevins, but did not believe he required any sympathy. He could release himself at any time by answering the questions. He believed that resolution was right, and in accordance with the spirit of the law.

"I see no reason to change my mind or my answer."

Being asked to answer "Yes" or "No," has quickly responded "No."

Mr. Wright, of Boone, then offered a resolution directing Nevins' commitment to the County Jail until he is prepared to answer.

Mr. Murray moved to table the resolution.

right of the House to commit a witne ucn circumstances.
Mr. Shaw thought the House had a right to

HE DID NOT MUCH BELIEVE IN PURSUING SHADOWS, but if the proceedings must be continued, be believed in proceeding earnestly.

Mr. Trusdell spoke at some length. He had voted against the investigation, but thought the

House had gone so far that it could not now resubstantiate such a charge.

Police Justice's court.

Mr. Jones, of Christian, again advocated the original resolution, and quoted authority to show the power of the House to take the pro-

on the ground that the Committee was one of investigation and not of trial, and that any refusal to answer any inquiry propounded by the Committee was a contempt.

the following editorial, which appeared is

was an old trick of the latibus, and he believed this investigation was gotten up to
punish the Legislature for electing John A.
Logan to the United States Senate.

Gen. Thomas, of Chicago, said the question
was, What should be done wish Mr. Nevins, who
had been declared by the House to be in contempt? He was a friend of Mr. Nevins, and
wanted to aid him in purifying this body, if it
needed it. He was

needed it. He was
surprised at the Position taken by his
LEGAL PRIENDS.
He referred them to the records of the Congressional investigations, to show what questions witnesses were compelled to answer. How long would it take the witness to release himself from jail? It was no punishment to be removed from the noise and turmoil of this assemblage, and be allowed several weeks to meditate in seclusion. Think of the blessings conferred on the world by the writer of that great work, the "Pilgrim's Progress." (Laughter.)

istened to the reading of the resolution adopt-MR. SARRY
said that he had entered the House as an honest
man. He had endeavored to perform his duties
as an honest man, and, by the help of God, he
hoped to leave it as an honest man. The speech
he made in presenting his resolution was based
upon the statements made by TRE TABLERS culiar circumstances. Its duty was to investi-gate the charge, and either prove its truth or

THE ONLY MAN WHO COULD BE REACHED as the correspondent who had made the charge. e was summoned and asked what was unconstedly a proper question. The only infor-mation which the Committee could learn of was ocked up in the breast of a contumacious witness. Gentlemen say that the courts will dis-charge the witness on a habeas corpus. He would rather err in his legal knowledge than in not vindicating the honor of the House. The charge rested on every individual member, and self. He cared less for technicalities than for he honor of the House. Mr. Johnson then withdrew his substitute.

A VOTE WAS THEN REACHED,

and the House	e adopted mr.	Wright & resolution
for commitme		
	TEAS.	
Allen (Warren	a), Halliday,	Robinson (Jack-
Barry.	Hartz,	son),
Bolt,	Hinckley,	Robison (Ful-
Bowen.	Holden,	ton),
Bower.	Ingham,	Ryan,
Black.	Jennings,	Samuel,
Bridges,	Johnson,	Savage,
Bnck.	Jones (Christ	
Burt	Lewiston,	Scott,
Carter (Adams	), Latimer,	Secrist.
Carter (Johns'n	), Lewis,	Sexton,
Chase,	Lowell,	Simonson,
Corkle.	Lyon,	Snigg,
Collins,	Marston,	Snyder,
Cremer.	Mason,	Stevens,
Crosthwait,	McBride,	Struckman,
Day.	McCreery,	Taylor (Cook),
Durfee,	McKinlay,	Taylor (Winne-
Dysart.	Meyer,	bago).
Elliott	Miles,	Thomas,
Eldredge,	Mileham,	Thomason,
English,	Millbeck,	Thompson (Will)
Ewing,	Moss,	Tice,
Ficklin.	Neff,	Trammell,
Fosbender,	Orendorff,	Tyler,
Foy.	Ottman,	Vasey,
Frew,	Peters,	Velle,
Graham,	Pleasant,	Waish,
Granger,	Pratt,	Weber,
Green,	Price,	Wentworth,
Gross,	Prickett,	Wright (Boone),

IN JAIL.

LED TO PRISON.

SANGAMON COUNTY JAIL, SPRINGFIELD, Ill. April 4.- Immediately upon the adoption of the resolution the House adjourned. The unfor-tunate correspondent was told to prepare for incarceration. He was conducted to the Speak-er's apartments by Mr. Nathan Crews, the Doorkeeper of the House. There the following doc ment was read to the prisoner, and he was iven in charge of the Doorkeeper by the peaker, with instructions to conduct him to the ounty Jail and deliver him into the custody of

County Jail and deliver him into the custody of the Sheriff of Sangamon County:

The People of the State of Illinois to Nathan Crews, Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, and to Sangue! Shoup, Sheriff of the County of Sangamon in said State of Illinois. We command you, the said Nathan Crews, Doorkeeper of said House of Representatives, to take the body of Frank E. Nevins and deliver him to the Keeper of the Jail of Sangamon County for contempt of said House of Representatives in refusing to answer certain questions put to him by direction of the House touching certain charges of corruption on the part of members; and command you the said Sangamon County, to receive the said Frank E. Nevins into your custody and him saiely keep in the common jan of said county until he shall signify his willingness to answer such questions as may be put to him by direction of the House touching the above-mentioned charges, and that you, the said Nathan Crews, Doorkeeper, and you, the said Sanuel Shoup, Sheriff, shall, as soon as said Frank E. Nevins shall signify his willingness to answer the said questions, bring him before the bar of the House, and that you return this warrant, showing in what manner you executed the same.

keeper of the House made the following return to the Speaker of the execution of

his duty:

I have executed this writ by arrestingland taking the body of Frank E. Nevins and delivering him into the keeping and custody of Samuel Shoup, Sheriff and keeper of the Jail of Samgamon County, as herein commanded, this 4th day of April, 1879.

Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives. In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand, this 4th day of April, 1879.

[Signed] W. A. James.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Countersigned, attest:

[Signed] W. B. TAYLOR,

Clerk of the House of Representatives.

THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE COMMITMENT soon became noised about town, and created great deal of excitement and talk among the people. Mr. Samuel N. Shoup, the Sheriff, at the correspondent was received by Mr. A. J. Allen, the Deputy, in a business sort of manner, quite blood-curdling to contemplate, and was given a seat in a reception-room, a small apart-ment about twelve feet square, containing a few wooden chairs and an old desk, a
wardrobe, a stove, a shot-gun, a tomahawk, and a six-shooting pistol.
These implements of destruction the ner eved with a scrutiny which caused Mr. set of prison shackels for the feet hung against

quest of some of the citizens of Springfield who accompanied the correspondent to the jail, he was allowed the freedom of the Deputy's parlor just described. Subsequently he partook of the usual midday feast with which the officers of the Sangamon Jail regale themselves, at the hospitable request of the sub-official who rered him into the barrack. Thus refreshed

is not an attractive place of residence. It was constructed many years ago, when the people were honest, as piain Jack Allen puts it. Now it is packed with thieves, ruffians, and tramps, confined upon various charges and misdemeanors. Its whitewashed walls are-covered with cobwebs, and huge patches of bare ceiling, from which the plaster has fallen, are visible. There are accommodations for about thirty-six prisoners, but there are now forty-five inmates of the jail, and the Legislature is still in session. During the afternoon a large number of callers visited the jail, among whom was Mr. Furst, of the Leland Hotel, accompanied by a colored waiter bearing

waiter bearing

A HUGE BASKET OF PROVISIONS,
with the compliments of Mr. Wiggins, proprietor. The journalistic labors of your correspondent proceeded somewhat unevenly, and were performed in a somewhat fragmentary and jerky sort of manner, on account of the songs proceeding from some St. Louis tramps, who also diversified their annoyance by executing a double-shuffle on the wooden floor with their heavy brogans. It was a late hour pefore your dent closed his eyes on the black walls and sank into a tranquil slumber, to awaken on the morrow in a troubled world.

### FEELING.

AN OPINION. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 4.—There are grave doubts as to the legality of the action of the House in the Nevins case, as the accused could in no event tell more than that which some other person had said, and such statement would not be received as evidence for or against

## CHICAGO LAWYERS.

A reporter of THE TRIBUNE was detailed to call upon certain prominent lawvers of the city and to obtain from them an opinion as to the right of the Legislature to order the imprisonment of a citizen, as in the case of Mr. Nevins. Mr. Sidney Smith was visited and his opinion requested.

He said that the proper way to proceed was

by an imu lawyers,—good ones, some of them, whom would aladly undertak Thus there would be a decision without delay which would settle the question as to the right of legislative bodies House or Senate, or a part of either body, was intrusted with the duties of an investigation for persons and papers, the same as a Court-This power would of course amount to nothing unless they had the ability to enforce it, and the Constitution gave them the right to commit to custody under certain circumstances, provid-ed that the imprisonment might not extend beyond the limits of the session.

As he was not in possession of the full facts,

Mr. Smith said he would not feel like giving an unqualified opinion, but it seemed to him on the face of the thing that the arrest and detention were unwarranted. His attention was drawn to certain cases in which the British House of Commons had ordered persons into custody for alleged contempt, and had made them acknowledge their fault at the bar; but Mr. Smith declined to recognize the parallel, and said that he didn't believe the Legislature, at any rate while sitting as a legislative body, had the right to order any man into custody. The reporter asked whether, if the arrest were ill gal, it would not be justifiable to resist it by force, or to escape or evade it, but Mr. Smith, with a lawyer's proverbial caution, repeated that the law gave a good and expeditions remedy in the shape of a writ of habeas corpus, and that the proper way of proceeding would be to apply for such a writ. While not wishing, in view of his imperiest knowledge of the circumstances and surroundings, to express a decided opinion, his view was that the arrest and detention were illegal, and that instant means should be taken to settle this question,

was also interviewed. He was opposed to giving an expression of his tegal opinion on a case involving abstruse questions of law without having time to refer to authorities. He thought that the proper method of procedure would be an immediate application for a writ of habeas corpus, which could be beard before any Judge. Speaking generally, he doubted the constitutionality of the right claimed by the Legislature, but would simply advise that a good attorney be retained and the question argued at length. That would settle the whole point, and would form a precedent.

F. H. WINSTON. MR. LEONARD SWETT F. H. WINSTON

was the next member of the Bar upon whom the reporter called for an expression of opinion. Soon as the scribe mentioned his errand, Mr. Winston smiled audibly. He had been in Springfield, and had beard all about the case. In fact, he had been consulted upon it by the alleged contumacious reporter, whose conduct he fully approved.

contumacious reporter, whose conduct he fully approved.

"I can very well see," said Mr. Winston, "how the reporters cannot afford to betray their sources of information; should they do so, it would tend to ruin their professional reputation. So far as the case in question is concerned, it does not amount to anything whatever. One member of the House believed that another had received a bribe, and told a reporter of it. The reporter published the story. If any one be aggrieved, he has his remedy at an action for libel. The whole thing is farcical in the extreme, and I don't believe that Mr. Nevins will remain in constructive custody over forty-eight hours. Meantime, he can attend to his ousiness in the House, take his meals at the Leland House, and be an object of interest to the Sergeant-at-Arms."

"Has the Legislature the power to commit a person for refusing to answer questions pro-

person for refusing to answer questions pro-pounded to him either before the Bar of the House or in Committee room?" "Undoubtedly. It is the prerogative of all egislative bodies."
"For how long a time can a person be held in

"I presume until the end of the session. That seems to be the practice."
"Can the person be sent to a common jail?"
"I understand it is not the custom. Incarceration in one of the rooms of the State-House or Capitol seems to be the rule." MR. EMERY A. STORES

MR. EMERY A. STORES
took strong ground in regard to the matter.
He read the publication which was made in The
TRIBUNE of the 21st ult., and which was as follows: "A large number of strangers are in the
city to-day hanging around the legislative lobbies. These men are interested in various
measure spending in the General Assembly,
those relating to insurance, interest, ticket
'scalping,' and militia, and the liquor-license
laws, being the immediate objects of attention.
The lobby is neither small nor inactive, and it
may be said that it is effective from the fact,
spenarchly well understood in a certain circle. apparently well understood in a certain circle that a rather prominent member of the House

apparently well understood in a certain circle, that a rather prominent member of the House, whose name is known, pocketed \$1,500 last week as an inducement to him to 'let up' on a certain measure which he was pressing. It is creditable to the Assembly, however, that the ring of thieves is confined to about five Senators, and no more than two or three Representatives. The balance of the body is measurably honest."

"That," said Mr. Storrs, "is, as it seems to me. rather indefinite. There are a good many members of the Legislature (153); they are all 'rather prominent,' at least each one thinks so, and all their names are known, and on the payroll. No names are mentioned here, and if they were the parties aggrieved would have their remedy at law against the paper. Of course, a Legislature has certain inherent rights. It has the right, in the interest of purity and morality, to purge itself of any members against whom bribery can be proven. It has certain rights of investination, and has in certain cases power to send for persons and papers. Of course it has also the right to compel the attendance of such persons; the power to subpona carries with it the power to attach for disobedience. Just how far the powers of the Legislature extend is a moot point. Congress has made certain claims, and I see that quite lately the Kansas Legislature got after a telegraph man, and demanded that he should produce private correspondence for their inspection. That was all wrong."

The reporter suggested that in the Kansas case the backwoods iswmakers got left and had

correspondence for their inspection. That was all wrong."

The reporter suggested that in the Kansas case the backwoods iswmakers got left and had to back down. Mr. Storrs then said that the question of the powers of legislative bodies was a very important one, and would attract great attention. They certainly had no right to take up general rumors regarding matters not concerning them, and base thereon an investigation. He thought that in this case an application ought to be promptly made to the Circuit Court at Springfield for a writ. The case should be put into the hands of qualified attorneys, and time given for its proper presentation. He believed that the Court would strike away all extraneous matters and would decide that the charges made were so general that an investigation was not justified. In such case the whole thing would be a nullity, and the House would have no power to commit Mr. Nevins. Again, if that gentleman had done any wrong he could not be compelled to testify where his answers might tend to criminate him. He might have declined to answer any questions on that ground. How did the House know that he wrote the vague and indefinite article referred to? It might be known that he was THE Tails-UNE correspondent at Springfield, but did it follow that he was answerable for all that ap-

wrote the vague and indennite arricle referred to? It might be known that he was THE TRIB-UNE correspondent at Springfield, but did it follow that he was answerable for all that appeared in the paper, either under the heading of "Springfield" or any other?

In conclusion, Mr. Storrs said that he believed the Legislature had exceeded its powers in this case, and he hoped to see the question settled. If one said that it was believed, or rumored, or whispered that a Judge of the Superior or Circuit Court, say, of Cook County had been guity of corrupt practices, the Court could not resolve itself into a body for the punishment of the author of such statement for contempt. The question as to whether the Legislature had the right to take cornizance of something which was done in Chicago brought up the same point as was involved in a somewhat noted case in Chicago, when the editor of a newspaper was called upon to answer in one of the courts for something published in his paper. In this case the editor was placed in lail, but got out on a supersedeas, and the commitment was afterwards annulled by the Supreme Court.

To conclude, Mr. Storrs held, although not

preme Coart.

To conclude, Mr. Storrs held, although not being fully advised as to the facts he would not speak definitely, that the courts would at once order the release of Mr. Nevins. The point was a very important one, and ought to be settled, and he hoped it would be fully dis-A PROMINENT LAWYER SAID:

"My view is that the House has power to compel persons to answer such questions without reference to the rules which ordinarily govern testimony in courts of justice,—that the House is entitled to the testimony, and evidence is admissible in such an investigation that would not be admissible in a hearing in a court. The House can punish a contemptuous witness, but the imprisonment cannot extend beyond the time of the life of the House."

ANOTHER eminent legal gentleman said:

The House undoubtedly has power to summon persons before its bar to give testimony, but as to its power to commit to jail for contempt, there is no case in this State in which the point has been raised. Judge Cooley, in his work on Constitutional Limitations, says:

In the State vs. Mathews, New Hampshir teports, the Court says:

The authority to punish contempt is a necessary incident inherent in the very organization of all lexislative bodies, of all courts of law or equity, undependent of statute provisions.

After looking at Sec. 9, Art. 4 of the Constitution, and the statutory provisions on the subject, the lawyer said it was pretty clear that the House was right.

MR. B. G. ASAY said, when his attention was called to the matter by a reporter, that it was one to which he had never given much thought, but he could not see wherein the House had the shadow of authority for committing The Tribune reporter, especially as in the general allegation of corruption no names were mentioned. The charge was entirely too general a one upon which to take action of any kind, and, the basis for an investigation being gone, there could certainly exist no power by virtue of which a man could be restrained of his liberty. The entire proceeding restrained of his liberty. The entire proceeding looked to him like a farce.

### FIRES.

IN ST. LOUIS. Sr. Louis, April 4 .- A fire broke out at his past 9 to-night in building Nos. 504 and 506 North Fifth street, occupied by S. M. Hamilton floor, and Mack & Co., wholesale clothiers, or the other floors. This building, an ell of which extends round to St. Charles street, is a complete wreck and the stock to tally destroyed. The two upper stories of 500 and 502, on the corner of St. Charles and Fifth streets, lately occupied by Appleton, Noyes & Maude, were also burned. The fire then spread to the rear of Altheimer & White's wholesale hat and cap house, 418 Washington avenue, and the adjoining clothing house of Meyers Brothers on the west, and two small Meyers Brothers on the west, and two small cigar and liquor stores on the east. which are now burning. The flames also spread to the rear of the Rerandah Row fronting on Foerth street, between St. Charles and Washington avenue, and the prospect is a goodly part of it will be destroyed. On the roof of the rear-part of this building several firemen were standing when the rear wall of the Fifth-street stores fell, killing one named Nelson, mortally wounding Billy Retz, and badly injuring two or three others.

LATER.—The fire is now (midnight) under control, and has not extended beyond the block in which it started. Altheimer & White's store is gutted, and Meyers Bros. adjoining, was damaged a good deal by water. The Fourth street stores in the Verandah Row are all injured process. street stores in the Verandah Row are all injured more or less by water, particularly Miller, Grant & Co., laces and fancy dry goods, and H. Probasco, fancy candies. The American Express Company's office also received a thorough wetting. The losses cannot even be approximated to-night, but Mack & Co., Hamilton & Co., and Altheimer & White carried large stocks, and their losses will be heavy, as they are nearly or quite total. Dodd, Brown & Co. had about \$70,000 worth of goods in cases stored in Hamilton & Co.'s house, all of which were probably de-Co.'s house, all of which were probably de stroyed. The insurance cannot be given to night, or even estimated. The fire started or one of the upper floors of Mack & Co., and burned so rapidly that nearly the whole build ing was in flames before the fire-engines arrived

AT DAYTON, O. DAYTON, O., April 5.—Fire broke out this evening in the machine-shop! and factory of J. K. Johnson, a four-story brick building on Wayne street. Two upper floors were occupie by J. L. Baker as a sealing-wax factory, where the fire originated. In half an hour the entire building was burned, and all its contents were a total loss. Loss, \$50,000. Baker's loss in \$10,000; insured for \$5,000. Johnson's loss in \$40,000; insured for \$18,000.

CHICAGO. The alarm from Box 296 at 10:15 yesterday morning was caused by a fire upon the root of the two-story frame house No. 116 Ewing street, owned by Cornelius Maioney, and occupied by Frank Webb and John Rote as a dwelling. Damage nominal. Cause, sparks from chimney.

AT MOUNT VERNON, IA. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
CEDAR RAPIDS, In., April 4.—A fire at Mount Vernon, fifteen miles east of here, this morning destroyed about \$3,000 worth of clothing owner by L. Fish. Insurance unknown.

### INDIAN RAID.

How the Celestials Are Being Decimated.

Special Dispatch to The Trioune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.—A letter from a Federal officer in Idabo to a member of Congress now here, gives the particulars of the last Indian outrage as follows: "On the evening of the 20th of February, the Town of Loon Creek, Idaho, was attacked by Indians. They killed five Chinamen and scalped two, and mutilated the bodies. No white men were present, all being at work in the gulch. Two of the Chinamen are here. There is yet one missing. We sent four white men and six Chinamen over. They found and buried the five Chinamen. They also found the two wounded, and one that was not hurt. The Indians took all the provisions, consisting of about 500 pounds of sugar, 4,000 pounds of flour, and considera-ble tes, coffee, and various other articles. They did not leave a house standing in the town. It is said the Iudians belonged to what are known as the Sheep-Eaters."

THE WEATHER. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5-1 a. m.-Indica ions-For Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and Up per Lake Region, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, northwesterly winds, becoming variable or shifting to southeasterly, followed by stationary or falling barometer.

For the Lower Lake Region, partly cloudy weather, northwest winds, becoming variable tationary or higher temperature and barom

winds me		325	sterly, as	Ns.		April 3.
Time.	Bar.	Thr I	hu. Wind.		154	and a commenter
6:53 a. m 11:18 a. m. 2:00 p. m. 3:53 p. m. 9:00 p. m. 10:18 p. m.	30.080 300057 30.082 30.101	38 38 38 35	88 N. W 70 N. W 38 N. W 15 N. W 31 W	6 7		Clear. Clear. Clear. Clear. Fair. Clear.
Maximus		ERAL	m. 25. DESERVATI		-10:1	18 p.m.
stations.	Bar	1 739	. Wind.	A	ain	Weather.
Albany Alpena Breckinrid Buffalo Cairo Cheyenne.	30.0 ge 30:1 29:9 30, 2 29.9	2 20 4 29 8 18 4 43 4 52	N.W., fr N.W., fr E., fresh N.W., ge Calm (alm W., gentl	n	.62	Clear. Clearing. Clear. Clear.

100000000			ICAGO, Apri		18 p.m.
stations.	Bar.	The	Wind.	Rain	Weather
Albany	. 29.88	21	N. W., fresh		Cloudy.
Alpena	. 30.02	20	N. W., fresh	*****	Cloudy.
Breckinridge	30:14	29	E., fresh	*** **	Clear.
Buffalo	. 29.98	18	N. W gen		
Catro	. 30, 24	43	Calm		
Cheyenne	. 29.94	52	Calm	*****	Clear.
Chicago	. 30.11	35	W., gentle	*****	Clear.
Cincinnati	. 30, 10	38	N. W., fresh	*****	Fair.
Cleveland	. 30.00	30	N., brisk		Lt. snow.
Davenport	. (30. 18	. 34	N. W., fresh		Clear.
Denver	. 29.94	60	S., gentle	*****	Fair.
Des Moines.	. 30, 22	34	N. W., light.		
Detroit	. 30.01	28	N. W., gea		
Dodge City		49	S. E., fresh	*****	Clear.
Daluch, Minn		32	N. E., gen		
Erie	29, 98	27	N. W., fresh	.01	Cloudy.
Escanaba	. 30.15	26	N.W., fresh	******	Cloudy.
Fort Garry	. [30.17]	28	S. fresh		Clear.
Fort Gibson.	. 30, 16	47	Calm	******	Clear.
Grand Haver		29	N., fresh		
Indianapolis.		34	N. W gen		
Keokuk		37	N. gentle	*****	Clear.
La Crosse		37	E., light	*****	Clear.
Leavenworth		40	W., fresh	*****	Clear.
Louisville		41	W., fresh	*****	Clear.
Madison		31	N. W., fresh		Glear.
Marquette		28	N. W. fresh	*****	Cloudy.
Memphis	30.20	45	N. W., light	*****	Clear.
Milwaukee		40	S. E. light		
Nashville			W., light N. W., gen.	*****	Close.
New Orleans. North Platte.	30.17	50	C F freeh		Pa(w
Omaha		41	8. E., fresh	*****	Close
		25	E., gentie. N., fresh		Cloude
Pembins	90.02		C front		Fair
Pioche		31	S., fresh N. W., fresh	00	Threat'r
Pittspurg		30	N W gon	O	I t anov
Port Huron.	20.07	26	N. W., gen . N., fresh	02	Clonds.
Bochester	99 94	20	W W fresh	1792	I t enow
Sacramento.	20.01	54	N. fresh N. W. fresh S. E., fresh	412	Th at m
Salt LakeCity	90 72	61	E., fresh	100	Pare
Sandusky		-32	N. W., brisk		r mil.
San Francisco	90 00	57	W. Aresh	*****	Pate
Shreveport		55	Caim	*****	Clear
St. Louis		39			
St. Paul	30115	34	N., fresh.	BOTTON (	Tear.
Toledo	20.60	34	W., hight N. W., fresh	*****	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	90.99	59	Chilm	*****	Close.

AN UNSFASONABLE FREEZE CHARLESTON, S. C., April 4.—The hard freeze last night seriously damaged the early regetable crops. The loss to truck farmers around Charleston is estimated at a quarter of a million.

The best receipt for a posity month and a serious control of the control of

### CANADA.

the dismissal of Letelier. The sanction of the Governor-General is all that is waited for.

It is looked upon as settled that the Princess Louise is to spend the sufmaser at Haliffar. Rumor has it that an English physician is coming out to take care of her and give her advice. There is no telling what the Canadian climate may not do for her Highness. Some of her friends are said to be already congratulating her! Excitement Intense Throughout the Dominion.

MONTREAL ITEMS.

MONTREAL, April 4.—Col. Handyside has resigned the command of the Victoria Rifles of Montreal, and, after a period of seventeen years' service, has turned the regiment over to the senior Major, Col. Edward Whitehead, who will shortly be gazetted Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the Third Battalion Victoria Rifles. The Judges of the Superior Court are complaining of overwork; and the health of some of them, notably Judge McKay, is impaired by their heavy labors.

AMBRICAN PURNITURE—L. O. O. F.—CATTLE. Relegation of a Big Question to the Queen for Settlement

MONTREAL ITEMS.

MR. PARKER RES

Woodstock, April 4.—The investigation before the Church Committee into the trouble between the Rev. Mr. Parker and the congregation of the Riddell-Street Methodist Church was strictly private. So far as can be learned,

CASUALTIES.

BADLY SINGED.

. M. Daggett, the Chief and Secretary of the

ack Company, who were seriously burned in

the explosion at the Fairehild Block fire last week, are both very low. Mr. Cheney is par-

icularly so, having been unable to take nourish-

nent for the past three or four days, and having been internally injured. He is much worse to-night, and his friends are anxious for his life.

Mr. Daggett is not as bad as Mr. Cheney but still suffers terribly. He will recover. Spaulding and Shoening, who were also badly burned, are getting along very well. The latter's hands are very badly burned, the skin coming off to-day. and it is feared be will lose the use of them.

BAILWAY ACCIDENT.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 4.—This afternoon an accoming freight-train on the Louisville Road

ran through a trestle this side of Brownsville,

Tenn., precipitating the engine and several cars, killing the engineer, Frank Riley, and wound-ing the fireman and brakeman.

JUMPED THE TRACK.

train of the New Orleans, Chicago & St. Louis

Railroad jumped the track near Hazelburst. Andy Caldwell, engineer, was killed, and the baggage-master, Betts, seriously wounded.

POLITICAL.

CAIRO.

CAIRO, Ill., April 4.—The Democracy of this

judicial district, by their Central Committee yesterday, determined to call a Convention to meet in this city on the 6th of May to nomin-

ate a candidate for Judge. It is thought that the Republicans will now call a Convention for the same purpose, although they declined some time ago.

INDIANAPOLIS.

in primaries to-night for the nomination

Councilmen and appointment of delegates to the City Convention which meets to-morrow was largely attended and very enthusiastic. The

Republicans expect to carry the city with a sweeping majority.

OBITUARY.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 4.—Judge James R. Steward, member of the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-

BALTIMORE, April 4.—Mme. Bouaparte died

this afternoon at a little past 1 o'clock, aged 96.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., April 4.—Joseph E.

East Saginaw, Mich., April 4.—Joseph E. Shaw, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens. a member of the Board of Trade, and a large lumber operator, died to-day of appollery, aged 67. His remains will be sent to New York.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Galena, Ill., April 4.—Capt. Peter Simon, of this city, commanding Company I, Third Regiment, I. N. G., died of consumption at his residence in Galena, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, aged 30 years. Deceased was one of our leading German citizens, an hororary member of the Turner Society, a prominent Odd Fellow, and a member of the Galena Saengerbund.

NEW YORK, April 4.- The office of the United

NEW YORK, April 4.—The office of the United States Free-Hold, Land, and Emigrant Company, 42 Exchange place, has been placed in the hands of a Sheriff, judgments for \$124,000 having been obtained. The bonded debt is \$1,500,000, mostly held abroad.

Succial Disputes to The Tribuns.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 4.—State-Treasurer Fleming returned to-might and reports having sold \$510,000 worth of bonds to the Metropolitan National Bank, of New York City, to bear 5 per cent interest. The sale is regarded as an excellent one, and creditable to the State, considering that money is worth 7 per cent.

MILWAUKE,
MILWAUKE, April 4.—Several weeks since
the Clerk of the Municipal Court dismissed

from his service Pete Bellinghausen and Henry

G. Phillips because of a supposed discovery

Clerk's office in the interest Charley Casper.

On the strength of the charge preferred by the

Clerk the Common Council appointed a special committee to investigate the matter. This investigation was concluded to day, and resulted in a failure to obtain evidence to sustain the accusation. Now Bellinghausen and Phillips propose to sue the Clerk for slander.

An unknown man fell off a railing at the cor ner of Peoria street and Milwaukee avenue, and

ner of Peoria street and Milwaukee avenue, and was found lying senseless in the basement at 1:30 this morning. He was taken to the Chicago Avenue Station, where he was attended by Dr. Davis, who found that the skull was fractured. The injury will in all probability prove faial. He is about 45 years of age, dark side whiskers and goatee, dark hair mixed with gray, stout build, and poorly dressed. He will be sent to the County Hospital at daylight.

ELGIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., April 4.—The City Council to

night confirmed the following appointments made by Mayor Lord: W. F. Sylla, City Clerk

Thomas Martin, Street Commissioner; L. A.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 4.—The Republic

New Orleans, April 4 .- An engine and

Madison, Wis., April 4.—Albert Cheney

pendence by the Kanucks Ensues.

An Astonishing Display of Inde-

Almost Everybody Mad to Find Self-Government an Unreality.

Reprehension of Macdonald in Not Kick-

ing Over the Traces.

The Action of the Quebec Governor in Bouncing His Council the Cause of All the Row.

OTTAWA, April 4.—The French-Canadian Conservative members held a caucus to-day, at which the Lettellier question was discussed, and it was decided that they should wait three weeks, order to get an answer from England before they took further action in the matter. The Opposition press charge Sir John Macdonald with
deceit and treachery, and say he is responsible
for the action of the Governor-General in referring the question to the Imperial authorities,
and that he cannot shelter himself behind his
Excellency; that to make political capital, Sir
John committed himself, at the last session to John committed himself, at the last session, to a course in regard to Mr. Lettellier unworthy of a man in his position in the House aroused the feelings of his French followers by the most virulent language, and they naturally expected him to carry out in office what he preached in the Opposition. It is claimed, also that Sir John Macdonald had

NO RIGHT TO ADVISE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL in relation to the dismissal of a Lieutenant Governor. The appointment of a Lieutenant Governor is under the control of the Governor General in Council. The removal of those North America act, to be a matter coming within the authority of the Governor-General imself apart from his Council, but when John went so far as to treat the matter as on of ordinary politics, and to advise the Governo General as to the proper course to be pursued he should have been prepared to take the con-stitutional step which such advice involved. If a Prime Minister advises a certain course, and the Crown or its representative refuses to act upon that advice, there is BUT ONE HONORABLE AND CONSTITUTIONA

open to him, and that is resignation. The af fair has set the whole country in a blaze of ex-citement. Dispassionate onlookers say it will do no good to any one; that no principle affecting the rights and interests of the people is involved; that it is simply private and party hatred. The Lower Canada Liberals are satis and believe that the decision of the Home Government will be to sustain Lieut.-Gov. Lettellier ment of the French-Canadian Conservative they, too, fear this will be the result. A num Rideau Hall last night refused to accept the Governor-General's hospitality.

DISAPPOINTMENT. QUEBEC, April 4.- The majority of the En glish Conservatives of Quebec are considerably disappointed at the action of Sir John A. Mac-donald in allowing himself to be buildozed into recommending the dismissal of Lieut-Gov. Lettellier, and appear to have thought him possessed of more moral courage and true con-servative principles. With reference to the right and dignity of the Crown and its Colonial representatives, the action of the Governor General in referring the matter to Engl gives satisfaction to all save the fanatical pow-

THE LATE DEBOUCHERVILLE GOVERNMENT who naturally dread an English opinion on the question. The utmost vituperation and abuse are already being leveled at his Excellency by those pretended supporters of the Constitution. The Courrier du Canada, edited by Mr. Nalleee, M. P., issued an extra to-night beaded. Great Indignation-No Responsible Government in This Country," and it is said that at a meeting of the Club Conservative, resolutions next door to treasonable were adopt-ed, and all sorts of nonsense talked, such as demanding the recall of the Marquis. The only result will be that honest politician will undertake to see that more than ordinary enthusiasm will attend the coming visit of the Marquis to this city.

GREAT EXCITMENT.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune OTTAWA, April 4.—There is great excitement here regarding the Letellier affair. The Government has, by its action in the matter, precipitated a discussion between the Imperial and Dominion Governments as to the precise funcmembers of the House of Commons, led by Mr. Ouimet, member for Laval, denounced in the most outspoken manner the Governor-General's action in referring the decision on this question to the Imperial authorities. A policy of ob-struction has been announced, and it is likely that no other business will be allowed to nost remarkable speech was that of ex-Speaker Cockburn, who, in reply to Sir John Macdonald's easoning that the settlement of such question was quite as safe in the hands of Queen Victoria is in those of her representatives, said it was such as could not be accepted by the House. He expressed his belief that the whole future of he Dominion was trembling on the answer to his question, as to whether Canada had or had not the right to manage her own affairs. The Government's action in not resigning is univer-saily condemned by the French Conservative nembers, and not a few others, as it is claimed hat the Governor-General, having refused to ect on their advice, had practically withdrawn his confidence from them. THE TARIFF-LETELLIER-PRINCESS LOUISE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribina.

OTTAWA, April 4.—From a return brought down, it appears that no correspondence has taken place with the United states authorities regarding the duty on tip cans containing lobters, etc., since April 8, 1876.

Messrs. Hutchinson & Ogilvie's large mill at Goderich has shut down on account of the Na tional policy. Writing to the member representing Goderich, before the National policy was declared, Mr. Hutchinson said:

senting Goderich, before the National policy was declared, Mr. Hutchinson said:

A duty of 10 per cent per bushel on wheat would, in my opinion, close our business for several months of the year. It would be quite impossible for us to find enough of our own wheat to enable us to make a profitable business out of it; therefore I have no hesitation in saying that such a duty would have the above results. We are not the only millers engaged in granding this class of wheat. I should say that a very large portion of our milling interest throughout the Dominion is in American wheat. Take Montreal alone; they have a capacity of some 2,500 barrels per day, or say 11,000 bothels of wheat. Such a duty entails on our business here an outlay of \$250 per day, which cannot be counterbalanced by a duty on flour.

Since the tariff has been brought down, it is found that the duty is 15 cents per bushel, instead of 10, which will make the additional cost for wheat \$375 per day. As a consequence, the mill has been shut down altogether.

Mr. Platt, salt-manufacturer, of Goderich, says that, unless the tariff is changed, all the sait-wells at Goderich will be immediately plugged and work suspended. The production of salt in the district is \$00,000 barrels per annum, and the increased cost of producing this quantity will be \$20,000 per amoum. In the meantime, wages have been reduced in the salt-works so as to prevent the necessity of an immediate cessation of work.

It is probable that the next issue of the Offi-Baldwin, City Sealer; G. Rosenkrans, City Surveyor; H. B. Waters, City Sexton; Patrick Daily, Grare-Digger; John Powers, City Marshal; Henry Miller, W. H. Stoner, and Warren Bartholomew, night policemen. Beeled Dispoich to The Tribuna.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., April 4.—An old man named Oliver Cummings, a farmer living in St. Joseph County, committed suicide vesterday by jumping into his cistern head foremost. His neck was healers neck was broken instantly. He is thought to have been in the full possession of all his mee-tal faculties, and the act is attributed to busi-ness troubles, which had for a long time weighed on the old man's mind.

A Bit SUII.

BAN FRANCISCO, April 4.—In the suit of John H. Burke against J. C. Flood et al. to recover \$25,000,000, which defendants are alleged to have unlawfully appropriated from the fands of the Consolidated Virginis Mining Company, the Court to-day overruled the demurrer of the defendants, and ordered them to answer in thirty days.

FOREIGN.

Liverpool Merchants Question the Government on the Subject of Silver.

The English Lords Take Another Turn at the Eastern Problem.

And Acknowledge the Fact that Its Solution Is Hard to Reach.

Cetewayo, the Zulu Ruler, Is New Ready to Make TORONTO, April 4.—Notwithstanding the increase in the tariff, large quantities of American turniture continue to come in, and is sold by

A Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows have warned members in arrears that they intend to sue them if they don't pay up. The members state that they will test the case Egyptians, in Suppressing the Slave Trade, Slay Many Thousand Arabs.

Yesterday Reeves & Frankland shipped eighteen car-loads of cattle, comprising 279 head, by the Grand Trunk Railway and the Dominion Steamship Line, for Europe. Mr. Frankland accompanies the cargo. Ten Thousand People Die by Starvation in Northern Egypt.

GHEAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 4.—In the House of Lords last night the Marquis of Lansdowne complained that the negotiations between the Porte and Greece were unduly protracted, and recomnended the resolute guidance of the Porte by he great Powers to induce it to comply with their wishes as expressed at the Berlin Confer

Lord Salisbury, Minister of Foreign Affairs from his own experience of Oriental negotia-tion. The prospect of a settlement is not, ap-parently, very near. England has continued to advise the Porte, but the "resolute guidance" smacked of saltpetre.

of adjustment satisfactory to both parties, and pointed out that the advice of conference to the Porte relative to the line of the frontier was not

West Africa newspapers confirm the report that two French gunboats had landed a company of soldiers on the British Island of Matacony, and a British official was prevented from hoisting his flag on the British island of Kikonkeh. The British authorities at Sierra Leone sent a support with gunboat with a protest to the French officer conducting the occupation of Matacony. The French claim that the island was ceded to them in 1878. The British claim possession since 1826. In the House of Commons the Under-Secre-tary for Foreign Affairs made a statement con-

firming the announcement that the Government had protested against the French occupation of the Island of Matacony, and said that repre-sentations had been made to the French Governnent in respect to the affair.

SUICIDE.

LONDON, April 4.—Issac Fletcher, member o
Parliament for Lockermouth, shot himself. CATTLE SHIPMENTS.

LONDON, April 4.—The Gazette contains an today and continuing in force for two months, according to which cattle brought from the United States to London may be transhipped in the Victoria docks to another vessel for convey ance to the foreign cattle market at Deptford, and cattle so transferred shall continue to be deemed foreign cattle. The slaughter of cattle on the quay will, therefore, not be necessary. THE SILVER QUESTION.

London, April 4 .- A deputation of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on the silver question was received to-day by Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer; and Lord Cranbrook, Secretary of State for India. The deputation, through its Chairman, said its object was to direct attention to the serious depreciation of silver, and its damaging conseque

Sir Stafford Northcote said the question was very important and very complicated; that any this country must be considered with extreme care; that it cannot be undertaken without countries are likely to be regarding it; that the question already had been and was still being very carefully considered by the Gov-ernment, both with reference to the relations between England and India, and in its more general aspects. He could not say more at the present stage of the matter except to assure the deputation that their views would certainly be taken into consideration in the study which the Government is now giving the whole sub-

THE SEYPTIANS AT WORK.

LONDON, April 4.—The Egyptian officer sent o break up the slave depots at Bahr El Gazel, in Kordofan, Central Africa, reports an engage-ment with Suleiman, the chief slave-trader and owner of twenty-five depots, in which the women alone waiting transportation into Egypt number 10,000. The Egyptian forces numbered 3,000, part armed with improved rifles, and were intrenched. Suleiman, with 11,000 Arabs, made several assaults, but they were completely de-feated, and fled in disorder, leaving 1,087 dead. The Egyptians lost twenty men. SUES FOR PRACE.

London, April 4.—A special supplement to the London Gazette has been issued containing a dispatch from Lord Chelmsford inclosing a report dated March 1, from the border agent at Umvoti, to the effect that messengers from King Cetewayo had arrived there. Cetewayo asks the Missionary Bishop to explain that he did not desire war, and was sending persons whose surrender had been demanded by the British. to be delivered to the General at Roorke's Drift, when his messengers and pickets were fired upon, and the battle unpremeditatedly oc-curred. The Zulu General who permitted the battle to occur is now in disgrace. Cetewayo now asks a resumption of negotiations with a view to a permanent settlement of all contested questions. The messengers in reply to a question stated that the Zulu army had dispersed to their homes.

The above confirms the reports which were current at Cape Town, March 11, that Cetewayo had made overtures for peace, which reports were discredited at the time. The overtures do not seem to have caused a more peaceful feeling

THE PAMINE.

LONDON, April 4.-An English Commission will be sent to Upper Egypt to investigate the report about several thousand deaths from

CAIRO, April 4.—The report of the Englishman sent by Rivers Wilson to inquire into the famine in Upper Egypt ahows by statistics that 10,000 persons died by starvation alone in Girgeh, Kena, and Esna. The famine, which was really a money famine, caused by over-taxation, has now terminated, but has left disastrous consequences. If similar taxation continues, another partial failure in the rise of the Nile will cause a amine worse than the last.

PARIS, April 4.—Ernest Renan has been re ceived as a member of the Academy.
"URGENCY." VERSAHLES, April 4.—The Senate voted

urgency" on the grant in aid of the amnestied

AFGHANISTAN.

LONDON, April 4.—In the House of Commons Mr. Northcote stated that the negotiations with Yakoob Khan were actively proceeding. According to the information received to-day further communications of a very definite character

momentarily expecting additional were under discussion, and the Government

LONDON, April 4 .- A dispatch from La reports that the arrival of a British agent at Cabul a few days ago has had a favorable to fluence on the negotiations.

GERMANY.

THE PROPOSED TARIFF.

BERLIN, April 4.—The draft of the proposed rariff has been published to give the country opportunity to discuss it during the recess of Parliament. The duties on tobacco are 20 marks per 100 kilogrammes on leaf, and an excise of marks on native tobacco.

EXPLAINED. The Germania (newspaper) states that Whathorst's conversation Monday solely concerning the Duke of Cumberland's affairs.

CONCESSION.

LONDON, April 4.—A Rome dispatch sage to

Vatican has proposed to select a Nuncio for nich favorable to Bismarck. BERLIN, April 4.—The alterations of the tariff

made by the Bundesrath increase the dnty of cheese 10 marks per hundred weight; make the duty on leather range from 12, marks to 3 marks for fine goods, and fix the duty on cotton varn at 18 marks.

RUSSIA.

PROPOSED RAILROAD INVESTIGATION.

LONDON, April 4.—The Russian Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinovich, in a work just pub lished recommending the construction of the Orenburg & Tashkend Railway, announces that he is preparing an expedition to pursue the study elative to railway matters beyond the bound ries of Asiatic Russia across the Amu-Daria far as the defile of Bemian, Afghanistan, and in the direction Cabul. It was announced some time that the Grand Duke had been exiled for publishing the work in question, but his views now seem to have found favor, and great preparations are making for the expedition.

> HAYTI. TOWN BURNED.

NEW YORK, April 4.-Miragoane was destroyed by fire on the night of the 16th of March. The Haytien Government is sending

Five or six thousand persons are homeless. The property destroyed included 50,000 bags of coffee and 1,800,000 lbs of logwood, of which 800,000 were to have been shipped to France, and the remainder to New York. Loss about \$1,000,000.

BULGARIA.

BYPHILED. VIRNEA, April 4.—The New Free Press states that the Austrian Consul at Widdin has been expelled from his hotel and otherwise ill-treated by order of the Governor in consequence of ome petty dispute between them.

> SPAIN. POLITICAL COALITION.

MADRID, April 4.—The coalition for the electoral campaign of Constitutionalists, Progressists, and Republicans professing the views of Senor Castelar is an accomplished fact.

BURMAH.

RAGOON, April 4.—The King of Burmah will be formally crowned Sunday, when a disturbance is expected.

YESTERDAY'S SUICIDES.

Trio of the Weak-Minded Who Are Tired

Some sorts of crime run in streaks. Suicide did so yesterday. At about 5 o'clock in the morning,—the hour which that delectable little Scotch song tells about,—a pistol-shot was heard in the boarding-bouse No. 118 Twelfth street, and those of the boarders who recovered their presence of mind when the echo of the shot died away ran to a room occupied by a stock-dealer named Edward J. Lees and found him streety deal Edward J. Ives, and found him already dead, and lying upon the bed. Beside him laid a large navy revolver, such as is generally used by frontiersmen. The large bullet has passed completely through his head, tearing a the lath and plaster partition into an adjoining room, where it was found lying upon the floor. But little concerning the past life of the deceased is known in this city. He was first noticed about two months ago, and for six we eke past he had lived at the house at which he killed himself. Being of a morous and sullen disposition, and appar and sullen disposition, and apparently suffering from some recent misfortune, the boarders at the house had made no effort to ascertain anything of his nistory. It is remembered, however, that he spoke of a wife and family living in the East, but it is not thought he was unon good terms with them; also, that he came to this city from Teras, where he had been unsuccessful in business, bringing with him \$250 cash. The money he spent, or rather was robbed of in various dives in that section of the city, and no inconsiderable portion of it was spent in a State street bagnic kept by Capt. Rounds. Nothing was found in his pockets save a silver watch and chain, a few papers of no use, and some documents which would go to show that he had been in business as a stock-broker it San Antonio, Tex., and had failed. It is supposed that his monetary traubles, together with the domestic difficulties which he had already gone through, were the causes that led to his suicide. After the Coroner's inquest, the body was taken through, were the causes that led to his suicide After the Coroner's inquest, the body was taket in charge by Elton, at whose place it will remai until such time as his friends are heard from.

in charge by kiton, at whose place it will remain until such time as his friends are heard from.

GRACE HARMON.

The aristocratic barnio of "Freuch Emma" Ritchie on Fourth avenue, added another suicide to the list. The house was in a turmoil with painters and calciminers at work, and it was not until 11 o'clock that the absence of Grace Harmon, once of the female immars, was noted. Upon forcing open images and the control of the female immars, was noted. Upon forcing open images and the control of the female immars, was noted. Upon forcing open images of the female of the down of morphine, and beside her in the bed was found another package of the drug. Drs. Made of the drug in the second of the drug in the sec

At 4:30 yesterday afternoon P. Fleming No. 254 Blue Island avenue, met at the coof Clinton and Adams streets a man core with blood, who said he bad vainly attent to commit suicide under al sidewalk the corner of Van Buren and C streets by cutting his throat and tendons and arteries of the left arm with pocket-knife. He was taken to the Madison Street Station, where Dr. Bradley ceeded in temporarily stooping the hemoreha and thence he was sent to the County Hospit is not thought that he can recover. gaan in the peck failed to reach the wife and two children, where he has wife and two children. When he arrived he about \$100 cash, but, falling in with a unsof puddiers at the Union Rolling-Mito which trade he himself beloare, spent all but \$15 of his money in tertaining them. Some Archer avenue sile keeper robbed him of all the money left, yesterday he was alone, penniless, hun without friends, and in lack of a situal He concluded it was time to give up a life was so unsatisfactory to even himself, and a selecting the time and place and weapon courage failed him, and he bungled too badly.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. New York, April 4.—Arrived, Parthis Liverpool; Silesia from Hamburg.

Money Befo nois S trict Appella

STATE A

A Cut of \$2,000

The Question of

Kankakee's Inst 000) Cut Do in the F The Angry Vamp Break Up

Tra Whereupon the

SEN

The House Kills to Abolish

APPROP SPRINGFIELD, Ill., A been set down on the cal all the appropriation bil t the opening of busine. Senate Bill 355, allo Joliet prison authoritie ers to Chester, was sent Senate Bill 57, appro State Horticultural reading. Sebate Bill 149, which

one week at the reques this bill was last up whi Bill 155 was amended Retorm School at Pont to a third reading. Bill 235, appropriat curred in supplying roo late Court of the First I THE APPELL

When Bill 234 appears Judges of the First D

ment of the Joliet Priso

court purposes at an \$5,000, Senator Joslyn s reducing the amount to difference of opinion Senator Joslyn said be renting fine rooms and establishment for the court. He knew one when he was not in Cl business in a little of of \$10 per month. He how they had a fine roo briefs submitted to ther to which they retired an ions. "Of course," he come out in the country does, and ask me if the so the matter is fixed w office after all. I don't the State's expense, charges them a cent for ford it. It has a good e out its rooms. And, se-allowing such a large su I don't mean to say any They are good, fair men

SENATOR opposed the reduction, large. The business carried on in a place convber of persons who did has ecure such accommoda be paid as other busines to pay, and did pay.

The roll was called, an mame was called he sai name was carled he sai give notice to those gen 'Aye's oghbly that I timue to vote Aye on et be offered to their little they come along."

The amendment was of erdered to a third reading

The next pensioner of appropriating \$220,300 ing on the construction Asylum at Kankakee.
Senator Joslyn moves \$60,000, and also to limit be now done to one see instead of two, as the lowed this up by a spe of public charities that marvelous rate, and the classes that are not fortigets of public care. He these institutions in a alluded to the large ite fences, farm implement lis of gentlemen farm would be carriages, as and the officers will take and everybody will have Senator Moffit follo favor of the bill as it sten eccessity of such increasing the work proposed stoutly resisted any red. The roll was called, a reduction of \$85,000 of the remnants went to supple

what might be called foregoing bill then appeared by the foregoing bill then appeared by the first second year for the fine second year and the sea \$20,000 slice, and wen Senator Frantz moves by which the \$65,000 red with the first Kankakee bill. Senator Joslyn—"I have gathered, and the body must yield to the of appropriations." At seeded to excoraise the ahips, one and all. ships, one and all.
Senator Merritt magainet the motion. He has existen of scatteriover the State, claiming sentatives of the sections are located are carry through any appropriate the sections. said he would vote for he thought proper, with gentlemen who represent there are no State instabout those in the dishe would say, once yote and act thus in tions, uninfluenced by the of those gentlemen where there are no State less he fell in with the yote against appropria carry through any ap

vote against appropria tutions located in his gentleman to expect his bor did he ask any vote measure and appropri pass on its merits or fa Senator Whiting foil speech. He eulogized state as great and belonged to the peone man, as some we pear, and they are to State's property. He gentlemen who were n to a certain bill known years ago. If the State times under a cloud, this as one of the instal Marion (Mr. Riddle) ha this measure.

At 2:30 the Senate re of the pending question Senator Fulier hoped prevail. If it should, i able conversion, and i stood how it was broug aimply said, if you do ure, I will smash yo

n, and the Government wa eting additional

ABLE INFLUENCE. 4.—A dispatch from Labore arrival of a British agent at ago has had a favorable in ERMANY.

noposed TARIFF.

The draft of the proposed elished to give the country and access it during the recess of uties on tobacco are 20 marks s on leaf, and an excise of the XPLAINED.

ewspaper) states that Wind-on Monday solely concerned erland's affairs. NCESSION. -A Rome dispatch says the

ed to select a Nuncio for Modesrath increase the duty on r hundred weight; make the range from 12, marks to 30 ds, and fix the duty on cotton

RUSSIA. LEGAD INVESTIGATION.

The Russian Grand Duke vich, to a work just pubedition to pursue the study la across the Amu-Daria as defile of Bemian, in ad in the direction of announced some time since

d favor, and great prepara-HAYTL

own BURNED.

pril 4.—Miragoane was deon the night of the 16th of
tien Government is sending usand persons are rendered property destroyed included ee and 1,800,000 lbs of log-800,000 were to have been hand the remainder to New \$1,000,000.

TEGARIA.

axpendano.

The New Free Press states
Consul at Widdin has been
abherwise Ill-treated Governor in consequence of between them. SPAIN. MCAL COALITION.
4.—The coalition for the elec-

Constitutionalists, Progress-

cans professing the views of an accomplished fact. TIRMAH. 4.—The King of Burmah will ned Sunday, when a disturb-

DAY'S SUICIDES.

rime run in streaks. Suicides
At about 5 o'clock in the about,-a pistol-shot was

arding-house No. 113 Twelfth presence of mind when the shot died away ed by a stock-dealer nar and found him already dead, e bed. Bestde him laid a large the as is generally used by the large bullet has passed ugh his head, tearing a ad had then passed through plaster partition into an here it was found lying upon tile concerning the past life of own in this city. He was first to months ago, and for sit dived at the heuse at which self. Being of a morose disposition, and apparfrom some recent parders at the house had made ain anything of his nistory. It however, that he spoke of a ring in the East, but it is not ubon good terms with them;

ring in the East, but it is not upon good terms with them; me to this city from Texas, een unsuccessful in businth him \$250 cash. The nt, or rather was robbed in that section of the city, ble portion of it was spent in no kept by Capt. Rounds, nd in his pockets save a silver a few papers of no use, and thich would go to show that silvess as a stock-broker at and had failed. It is supposed a troubles, together with the switch he had already gone-causes that led to his suicide. causes that led to his suicid sinquest, the body was take at whose place rewill rema-his friends are heard from.

has friends are heard from.

ACE HARMON.

Dagnio of "French Emma" avenue, added another suicide ouse was in a turnoil with miners at work, and it was k that the absence of Grace of Grace of the formale inmates, Upon forcing open the room. Grace was stappor upon the bed. An er contained several packages beside ber in the bed was kage of the drug. Drs. Mac, who were called in at once, to save the creature's life, the afternoon sine died was about 24 years of age, somewhere near Milwaukeeing in a bagnio on State street, from a well-known gamblef, it was brought here from New ad lived in houses of ill-fame effore the fire. The trouble king morphine is believed to all with her lever, a son of p, who has quite a regulation.

Miss Ritenie, as she says at all that is left of the foolity interred, and not thrown a graveyard of negroes and

ATTEMPT.

Av afternoon P. Fleming, of davenue, met at the corner lams streets a man covered and he had vainly attempted to under a sidewalk at Van Buren and Canang his throat and the sof the left arm with his was taken to the West tion, where Dr. Bradley aucily stopping the hemorrhage, sont to the County Hospital, that he can recover. The falled to reach the windrounds on the arm comble bleeps muscle in two he name of John Norton, and some to this city only three ltawa, Ont., where he has an When he arrived he had alone, penniless, hungring the lines of his money in en Some Archer avenue saloon of all the money left, and alone, penniless, hungring in the lack of a situation a time to give up a life which ye over himself, and after and place and weapon him, and he bungled the job

TEAMSHIP NEWS. 1 4.—Arrived, Parthia from A Cut of \$2,000 in the First District Appellate Judges' Allowance.

Kankakee's Institution (\$321,-000) Cut Down \$65,000 in the Forenoon.

STATE AFFAIRS.

The Question of Voting Away

Money Before the Illi-

nois Senate.

The Angry Vampires Threaten to Break Up All the Trades,

Whereupon the Senate Puts Back the \$65,000 in Great Haste.

The House Kills Mr. Reaburn's Bill to Abolish Normal Uni-

versities

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. been set down on the calendar as a field day for all the appropriation bills in the Senate, these were the subjects of consideration in that body t the opening of business this morning.

Senate Bill 355, allowing \$1,639.10 to the loliet prison authorities for transferring prisoners to Chester, was sent to a third reading. Senate Bill 57, appropriating \$2,000 to the state Horticultural Society, went to a third

Sebate Bill 149, which allows \$50,000 for payment of the Joliet Prison debts, was postponed one week at the request of Senator Joslyn, as this bill was last up which he wanted to look

Bill 155 was amended so as to give the State Retorm School at Pontiac \$27,000, and ordered to a third reading.

Bill 235, appropriating \$8,850 to pay debts incurred in supplying rooms, etc., for the Appel-

ate Court of the First District, was given a like

When Bill 234 appeared, which authorizes the udges of the First District to rent rooms for court purposes at an expense not exceeding \$5,000, Senator Joslyn sent up an amendment reducing the amount to \$3,000, and thereupon

difference of opinion arose. Senator Joslyn said he did not seen any use of renting fine rooms and carrying on an expensive court. He knew one of those Judges who, when he was not in Chicago, carried on all his ousiness in a little office which only cost a rent of \$10 per month. He spoke humorously about how they had a fine room in which they had briefs submitted to them, and then other rooms to which they retired and wrote out their opin-ions. "Of course," he said, "they generally come out in the country, or the one I know does, and ask me if the opinion is all right, and so the matter is fixed up in a little ten-by-twelve office after all. I don't see any necessity for hese Judges to board at the Pacific Hotel at the State's expense, for I don't believe it charges them a cent for the board. It can afford it. It has a good enough thing in renting out its rooms. And, seriously, I am opposed to allowing such a large sum to run the Court, and I don't mean to say anything against these men. They are good, fair men."

They are good, fair men."

SENATOR RIDDLE

coposed the reduction, because it was not too large. The business of that Court must be carried on in a place convenient to the great number of persons who did business before it, and, to secure such accommodations, such rents must be paid as other business places were required to pay, and did pay.

The roil was called, and when Senator Riddle's name was called he said: "I merely want to give notice to those gentlemen who are voting

Ave notice to those gentlemen who are voting. 'Are' so gibly that I will yote Are, and continue to vote Aye on every reduction that may be offered to their little Appropriation bills as they come along."

The amendment was carried, and it was then ordered to a third reading.

KANKAKEE.

rdered to a third reading.

KANKAKEE.

The next pensioner on the State was the bill appropriating \$220,500 for the purpose of carrying on the construction of the Eastern Insane Asylum at Kankakee.

Senator Joslyn mored to cut down the amount \$60,000, and also to limit the amount of work to be now done to one section of the north wing, instead of two, as the bill proposes. He followed this up by a speech against this system of public charities that was increasing at such a marvelous rate, and threatened to eat up all classes that are not fortunate enough to be subjects of public care. He attacked the practice of these institutions in carrying on farms, and alluded to the large items pamed in the bill for fences, farm implements, and other paraphernalis of gentlemen farmers. Of course, there would be carriages, and horses, and drivers, and the officers will take the ladies out driving, and everybody will have a nice time.

Senator Moffit followed in a long speech in favor of the bill as it stood. He referred to the necessity of such increased accomodation for insane persons as this institution could supply if the work proposed now was done. He stoutly resisted any reduction of the amounts.

The roll was called, and, by a vote of 21 to 20, a reduction of \$65,000 on the bill was made and the remnants went to a third reading.

SUPPLEMENT.

SUPPLEMENT. What might be called the twin sister of the foregoing bill then appeared on the Secretary's desk, and is named 'Senate Bill 130. It appropriates \$45,000 for the first year and \$80,000 for the second year for current expenses of the Kaukakee Insane Hospital.

Senator Joslyn again wielded his appropriation cleaver, and the second year's amount lost \$20,000 slice, and went to a third reading.

Senator Frantz moved to reconsider the vote by which the \$65,000 reduction was made in the

Senator Frantz moved to reconsider the vote by which the \$65,000 reduction was made in the first Kankakee bill.

Senator Joslyn—"I expected this. The clans have gathered, and the first judgment of this body must yield to the necessity of taking care of appropriations," And then the Senator proceeded to excoriate the appropriation partnerships, one and all.

Senator Merritt made a vigorous speech against the motion. He arraigned as perpicious the system of scattering State institutions all over the State, claiming that thereby the representatives of the sections where these institutions are located are enabled to combine and carry through any appropriation.

said he would vote for any appropriation.

SENATOR HAMILTON

said he would vote for any appropriation which he thought proper, without regard to what those gentlemen who represented counties where there are no State institutions should say or do about those in the district he represented, and he would say, once for all, that he would vote and act thus independently on all questions, uninfluenced by the threats and instructions of those gentlemen who represented districts where there are no State institutions, that, unless he fell in with their measures, they would vote against appropriations for the State institutions located in his county. He wished no gentleman to expect his vote on any such basis, nor did he ask any vote for such reason. Every measure and appropriation must, as for him, pass on its merits or fail for want of them.

SOLID FOR THE OLD FLAG AND AN APPROPRI-

pass on its merits or fail for want of them.

SOLID FOR THE OLD FLAG AND AN APPROPRIATION.

Senator Whiting followed in a very effective speech. He eulogized the institutions of the state as great and worthy charities. They belonged to the people, and not to any one man, as some were trying to make it appear, and they are to be treated only as the state's property. He might refer some of the gentlemen who were now so loud for economy to a certain bill known as 114, that was here two years ago. If the State's legislation had been at times under a cloud, he would only refer to this as one of the instances. The Senator from Marion (Mr. Riddle) had some remembrance of this measure.

from a district where there were no State insti-Senator Hamilton—Do you claim to be any purer than other Senators because of that?

Senator Fuller—I do not. I only wish to express myself opposed to the manner in which appropriations are carried through.

sppropriations are carried through.

Senator Desrboro said it was a sadday for any State when it was charged that its business was carried on by rings. "It is," he continued, "the saddest day of my public life to sit here and listen to the charges of combinations and rings that have been made on the floor of this Senate to-day. I deeply regret that these bitter and sectional feelings should be around. I am not here to defend any institution, but only as a public inflicer to do my duty as such." He said there were now 1,500 insane persons in this State, as shown by the report of the Board of Public Charities, upprovided for, and for whom there was no provision; that the State tax was inconsiderable, and no great economy could be urged when so important a public duty demanded assistance. The Senator spoke at some length, and very impressively.

Senator Merritt spoke again in reply.

TAUGH!

The roll was called, and the motion to reconsider prevailed. The question then was on the adoption of the amendment, making a reduction of \$65,000.

Senator Dement said he had always voted for Senator Dement said he had always voted for all appropriations which he believed were necessary, but he could not vote the entire amount asked here, for the reasen that the insane hospitals now in existence were sufficient to accommodate all the insane. This asylum would now contain 400 inmates, and this, with the others, was enough for the present. Therefore he would favor the reduction.

Senator McCiellau took a similar view. He was as proud of our State institutions as any oue, but he regarded the present accommodation for the insane sufficient.

The previous question was ordered and the

The previous question was ordered and the roll called. The amendment was lost.

YEAS. Joslyn, Kelly, Kuykendall, McClellan, Merritt, Momt, Frantz, Hamilton, Hoener, Jones, Lewis, Marshall, Mayborne, Mayfield. McDowell. Neece, Parkinson. Shutt, Ware, White, Whiting, Wilson—

ONLY BIGHT MILLIONS! Senator Joslyn again took the floor, and sent up an amendment to strike out the item of \$30,000 to build detached houses for eighty male inmates. He said it was apparent to him that this Senate was now in proper condition to vote away \$8,000,000 for public instructions, and he believed it would reach that amount this session. He then attacked the plan of caring for insane persons in cottages, as the item contemplated. He opposed such expensive experiments.

ments.

Senator Jones opposed the motion at some length, and was followed by Senator Bonfield in the same side. A motion to strike out was car

the same side. A motion to strike out was carried.

By a parliamentary miscue the bill was refused an order to a third reading, but it was finally extricated from its dilemma, and, with the other Appropriation bills, goes over to Tuesday next for consideration.

Thus closed the most spirited and important day's work of the Senate.

Senator Bash says, in explanation of his vote against the \$65,000 reduction, that he regards the Kankakee Asylum as especially beneficial to Chicago, and so wishes its completion. It might be remarked that Senators Campbell, Johnson, and Riddle indicated by their votes that it is not so beneficial.

HOUSE. MR. SNIGG.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 4.—When the House convened this afternoon, Mr. Snigg, of Sanganon, offered a resolution reciting that "There is a growing tendency in national legislation to concentrate power in the control of the Government, encroaching upon the independence of the States, and the rights of the people; that this has become especially manifest in the practice of the Federal Courts, by removing causes from local or State Courts which have acquired jurisliction thereof; and directing the State Representatives in Congress to favor such legisla-tion as will remedy these evils." The resolution was disposed of by sending it to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Another law was enacted this afternoon, Senate bill providing that convicts from Mc-Lean County shall be sent to the Joliet Penitentiary being called up and passed with the emergency clause. It will doubtless be approved by the Governor, and become a law

few days.

THE RIGHT TO SELL TICKETS. A brief wrangle occurred over the bill to re-peal the Scalpers' act.

Mr. McPherson called up the motion entered last Saturday by Mr. Harrington to reconsider the vote by which the bill was then ordered to a third reading.

This motion was tabled.

Mr. Herrington resised the point that the bill was read from the printed copy instead of the original, and did not bear the indorsements showing that it had been read a second time. He held that the Clerk could not now indorse it. No action was taken to decide this new point, the friends of the bin expressing their willingness to take their chances on the regularity of the proceedings, and the bill was left in the order of third reading.

NORMAL UNIVERSITIES.

Mr. Reaburn's bill to repeal the acts of 1857

in the order of third reading.

NORMAL UNIVERSITIES.

Mr. Reaburn's bill to repeal the acts of 1857 and 1869, under which the Normal Universities were established, was called up, and debated at length.

Mr. Ranney made an inaudible speech in behalf of his bill, which was vigorously opposed by Messrs. Mitchell and Rogers, both of McLean, who showed that the people of Bloomington had contributed liberally to the establishment of the University there, and believed that they had become vested with the right to have it sustained.

Mr. Robison, of Fulton, blew his horn in behalf of the bill, and was ably answered by Mr. Thomas, who showed the necessity of these schools, the danger of intrusting the teaching of children to inexperienced hunds, and the excellence of the instruction afforced at Bloomington and Carbondale. It was the poorest kind of economy to wice out these two beneficent institutions to save a few thousand dollars.

Mr. Robinson, of Jackson, opposed the bill, because he had seen the good results accombished by the Normal Universities, and because no good reasons had been assigned for their abolition. A vote was then reached, and the House killed the bill by refusing to order it to a third reading, the vote standing yeas, 44; nays, 78.

The House, at 5 o'clock, adjourned till morning, when the first ten bills on third reading are the special order.

EXECUTIVE. THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 4.—Gov. Cullom is in receipt of numerous letters from not only the legal fraternity, but leading business men of Chicago, in regard to appointments of Justices the Peace. It was expected that he would send in the nominations to the Senate to-day, but he did not do so, for the reason that he has decided to reject the recommendations of Barrett, Pol-lak, and Sullivan, and probably Neach. He has returned the papers to the Judges in the above cases, and requested them to make other recom-mendations, and wilf take no action until he receives a reply. It is understood that the chances of Charley Haines being one of the appointees are nil.

THE PENITENTIARIES. The reports of the Joliet and Chester Penitentiary Wardens for March show: Convicts received at Joiet, males, 36; females, 3; discharged, males, 91; females, 3; on hand March 31, 1404, of whom 25 were females. At Chester, 45 male and one female convict were received and 8 males discharged, leaving on hand 495 areas being females.

TENNESSEE.

SENTIMENT OF THE PEOPLE REGARDING THE STATE DEBT. Nashville, Tenu., April 4.—At a representa tive meeting of citizens from all parts of the State, and both political parties, held here to-

State, and both political parties, held here today, the following preamble and resolutions
were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Legislature of Tennessee, at its
recent session, passed an act proposing to the
bondholders of the State a settlement of the liabilities of the State of Tennessee at the rate of 50,
cents on the dollar, with 4 per cent interest; and
WHEREAS, Without discussing whether this rate
of settlement meets our views or not, or whether
we, as citizens and unappayers, would have been in
favor of paying more, or would have preferred less,
we recognize the action of the Legislature as entitied to our respectful consideration, this result

hed after a long and labe

md WHEREAS. There must be an end of all strife, whether between the counter views of policy or opposing physical forces, and we are desirous of peace and repose, we, as citizens of Tennessee, representing all shades of partisan and political onlinon:

opence and repose, we, as citizens of Tennessee, representing all shades of partisan and political opinion;

Resolved. That ex-Gov. J. C. Brown, W. J. Sykes, Theodore Richmond, D. Weaver, G. A. Washington, William Rule, ex-Senntor Henry Cooper, J. W. Clapp, James Whitwerth, be appointed a committee to at once visit New York City and confer with the holders of our bonds in reference to the proposition submitted to them by the Legislature of Tennessee, and do hereby pledge ourselves that, should said proposition be accepted by them, we will do all in our power to procure the ratification of the same by the secople of Tennessee, and to carry out the same in good faith.

Resolved, That we will do everything homorable in our power to secure the passage of an act by the Legislature that will assemble in extra session under the provisions of the act proposing the settlement of our indebtedness, that will set apart an amount of taxes to meet the bonds when they become due, which shall be known and designated as the "Compromise bond tax," which shall not be diverted from this purpose.

Resolved, further, That said Committee, before its departure, request of his Excellency Gov. Marks any information he may have bearing upon the question that may be of benefit to them in their mission.

THE COUNCIL.

Adoption of the Ordinance Reducing Water Rates.

The City Printing Given to the "Telegraph and "Staats-Zeitung."

The Council held an adjourned meeting last evening, Ald Tuley iu the chair, and absent Seaton and Thompson. CITY-SEALER KARLS

sent in a report showing the work done in the North and West Divisions since he has been in office. In the former he examined, tested, and sealed 1,858 scales, 1,557 dry, 2,387 liquid, and 446 yard measures, of which he condemned and afterwards re-examined and sealed 180 scales and 293 measures. In the latter, under the first head, are 4,540 scales, 3,879 dry, 7,230 liquid, and 1.251 yard measures, and under the second head 596 scales and 1,181 measures. The document was referred to the Committee.

THE COMPTROLLER sent his report for February, which was as fol-

Scount) .....
Jonathan Burr Fund ..... Personal redemptions
Police Life and Hoalth Insurance Fund.
School Fund.
General Sinking Fund.
River Improvement Sinking Fund.
Sewerage Sinking Fund.
School Sinking Fund

Sewerage Sinking Fund
School Sinking Fund
General Fund (old account)
General Tax Fund, 1869
General Tax Fund, 1870
General Tax Fund, 1871
General Tax Fund, 1872
General Tax Fund, 1874
General Tax Fund, 1874
General Tax Fund, 1875
School Tax Fund, 1876
Sewerage Fund, 1876
Sewerage Fund, 1876
Department of Public Works appropriation, 1876
School Tax Fund, 1877
Sewerage Taxend, 1877
Sewerage Taxend, 1877
Sewerage Taxend, 1877
Sewerage Taxend, 1877
Department of Public Works appropriation, 1877 Department of Public Department of Public Works appropriation, 1877
School-Tax Fund, 1877.
Street Lamp Fund, 1877
Indebtedness Fund, 1877
Indebtedness Fund, 1878
Fire Department, 1878.
Sewerage Fund, 1878.
Sewerage Fund, 1878.
Street-Lamp Fund, 1878.
School-Tax Fund, 1878.
Public-Library Fund, 1878.
Public-Library Fund, 1878.
Supperson Fund, 1878.
Supperson Fund, 1878.
School-Tax Fund, 1878.
Supperson Fund, 1878.
Supperson Fund, 1878.
Supperson Fund, 1878.
Supperson Fund, 1878. 70, 70 Sewerage-Tax Fund, 1878... City-Hall Fund, 1878... General Fund, 1878... General Fund, 1878.

Fire Department, 1879.

Sewerage Fund, 1879.

Sewerage Fund, 1879.

Department Public Works appropriation, 1879.

1,169 175 Public Library, 1879.... 

\$1,204,354 The report was laid over.

Ald. Schweisthal, under a suspension of the

rules, presented the report of the Committee on Printing, which recommended that the contract for the city printing in English be awarded to the Tegraph.

On his motion, the Taport was concurred in,—yeas, 26; nays, 6,—Tuley, Lodding, Riordan, McNally, Lawler, and Ryan.

The same Alderman pleasurement of the contract of the contrac

The same Alderman also presented the major-ity report of the same Committee, recommendng the award of the printing in German to the Volks-Freund, the lowest bidder.

Aid. Turner handed in a minority report (also signed by Ald. Jonas) which recommended that the award be made to the Staats-Zeitung. After a long debate as to the circulation of the papers, and a motion to refer to the Judiciary Committee had been voted down, the minority report was adouted, and the order accompanying it passed.—yeas 26, nays 7,—Pearsons, Ballard, Sanders, Phelps, Beidler, Cook, Schweistbal.

WATER RATES.

Under a suspension of the rules, the Council took up the ordinances in regard to water rates,—those laid over and published Jan. 27, and the one reported by the Judiciary Committee and laid over and published March 3.

Atd. Gilbert moved to place on file the ordinances first referred to, and to concur in the report of the Judiciary Committee of March 3, recommending the adoption of the later ordinance. The motion was divided, and the first part was

adopted.
On the motion to adopt the Committee's report and pass the reducing ordinance, Ald.
Throop spoke at some length, claiming that the rates were at present mone too large, that new water-works must be built, and that hundreds of people got the benefit of a much greater amount of water than it was necessary for them to consume. In some individual cases, the present rates might be a little oppressive, but to make a general and sweeping reduction of 25 per cent would be to cut down the city's revenues and make assessments probable if not certain.

entes and make assessments probable if not certain.

Ald. Culierton was in favor of a still further reduction than that recommended by the Committee, and moved, as an amendment to Sec. 2, that premises supplied through meters should be assessed on the basis of consumption at the rate of 7 cents per 1,000 gallons instead of 8, in cases where the consumption exceeded 2,000,000 gallons per annum.

Ald. Gilbert was opposed to any further reduction than that proposed by the ordinance.

Ald. Smyth wanted everybody, who could afford to have a bath-tub, to put in a meter or submit to having the water turned off. If something of this kind wasn't done, the city would have to appropriate every once in a while

something of this kind wasn't done, the city would have to appropriate every once in a while for new Water-Works.

Ald. Waldo thought the water system needed modification, so that people using meters would not pay less than frontage rates. He knew of a case where, without a meter, the annual rate was \$22, and with the meter, \$6.

Ald. Cary said that was all provided for in the ordinance.

far less for water than it cost the city to fur-nish it, and he thought everybody should have

far less for water than it cost the city to furnish it, and he thought everybody should have the benefit of a reduction that would equalize this thing.

Ald. Culierton's amendment was lost.

The report of the Judiciary Committee was concurred in, and the ordinance assed by a vote of yeas 28; nays, 5—Phelps, Culierton, Oliver, Smyth, and Throop.

The ordinance in question is as follows:

Be it ordained,
Section 1. Teat from and after May 1, 1879, the annual water-rates imposed by the front (or frontage rates, so called), as specified by Sec. 1 of an ordinance entitled "An ordinance establishing water-taxes, rates, or assessments," and passed Dec. 4, 1876, shall be 75 per cent of the sums or amounts named in said Sec. 1. intending hereby to reduce all rates imposed by frontage by said Sec. 1

25 per cent.

SEC. 25. From and after the said 1st day of May, 1879, all premises supplied through meters shall be assessed on the casis of consumption, at the rate of 10 cents per 1,000 gallons, payable monthly, except where the consumption exceeds 2,000,000 gallons, per annum, then the rate shall be 8 cents per 1,000 gallons, payable monthly; provided, further, that in no cases shall premises supplied by meter pay less per annum than the frontage rates imposed upon like premises not using meters.

Ald. Gilbert moved to make

THE CANVASS OF THE ELECTION RETURNS

the canvass of the election returns the special order for April 14 at 7:30 p. m.

Ald. Rawleigh thought the old members were more competent to attend to the unfinished business than the new members. Last year the new members didn't take their seats till May 1, and he didn't see any good reason to hurry things this year.

Ald. Lawler was opposed to putting the canvass off until the 14th, and moved to lay the motion on the table, with a view to bringing the subject up again at the next meeting. His motion was lost.

Ald. Gilbert's motion was put and lost, the apparent intention of the present members being to hold their seats as long as the law will allow.

The Council then adjourned.

The Council then adjourned. INFRINGEMENT SUIT.

Special Disnatch to The Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, April 4.—Suit has been begun by William H. Valentine, inventor of the famous Valentine shingle machine, against the Galloway estate, for \$250,000. Mr. Gallaway Galloway estate, for \$250,000. Mr. Gallaway used the machines, caused them to be manufactured, and sold them. Hener & White, of Fond du Lac, made large numbers of them for Galloway, hence Mr. Valentine thinks his case a good one. The case is an important one, involving hundred of others who have used the Valentine machines, The Galloway estate is one of the largest in the city.

FOOD ILL DIGESTED

imperfectly nourishes the system, since it is only partially assimilated by the blood. Pale, haggard ortals, with dyspeptic stomachs, impoverish circulation, and weak nerves, experience a marked and rapid improvement in their physical condition by availing themselves of that sire resource of the sick and debilitated, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters This genial tonic and alterative lends an impetu This genial tonic and alterative lends an impetute to the processes of indigestion which insures a adequate development of the materials of blood flore, and muscuiar tissue. Moreover, it soothe and strengthens overwrought or weak nerves counteracts a tendency to hypochondria or despondency, to which dyspeptic and bilious persons are peculiarly liable, and is an agreeable and whole some appetizer and promoter of repose. The infirmities of age and of delicate female constitutions are greatly relieved by it; and it is a reliable preventive of and remedy for malarial fevers.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different. Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charred at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 ye for the different Divisions and the price as charred at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 ye for the control of the until 8 o clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:
J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123
Twenty-second-st.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009
West Madison-st., near Western-sv.
IOBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1
Blue Island-av., corner of Habited-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy
Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoin.

PERSONAL In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per in ertion. Each additional line, 10 cents. PERSONAL—LITTLE GAY, THE TOMMY TUCKER of the "Pinafore" Company now playing this week at Hamilin's, is a child of the once prominent telegrapher, J. W. McDonald, who so nobly surrendered his life in Memphis for the benefit of his fellows.

PERSONAL—A PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMAN wishes to form the acquaintance of a good-looking, respectable lady; one who is a musician, plays a harp or plane; object, business; all answers strictly confidential. Address Y 14, Tribune office. PERSONAL—CHARLES WILSON: IF YOU AR still out of a job address or call upon JOS. H. EBLE Milwaukee, Wis. Milwaukee, Wis.

DERSONAL A GENTLEMAN WOULD LIKE
to correspond with a lady, brunette preferred. Address J. M. T. BOWYER, Quincy, Ill.

PERSONAL-HARRY SIMMONS, WILL MEET YOU at Pottgleser's at 8:30 or 9 o'clock to-night. PINANCIAL.

A CCOUNTS IN FIDELITY, STATE, AND GER-man savings banks bought: highest price paid; money to loan on life-insurance policies: farm loans at rates a specialty. DANIEL EYER, 92 Was A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, A bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 fandolph-st., near Clark, Rooms Sande. Established 1884.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, planos, etc., without removal, and other good collsterals. W. N. ALEK, 184 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

A planos, etc., without removal, and other good collaterals. W. N. ALLEX, 144 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PI-ano., etc., without removal, at lowest rates. C. B. WILSON, 95 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLD SMLD'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 95 East Madison-st. Established 1885.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF \$500 TO \$2,000 ON Chicago real estate or on farms in Illinois within about 100 miles of Chicago. GEORGE W. NEWCOMB, 771 West Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND MER-dhandles of every description at 10 per cent per annum. Storage rates lowest in the city. J. C. & G. PARRY, 160 West Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, jewelry, furniture, machinery, and other good collaterals. J. J. OWEN, 84 Lasalle-st., Room 24.

\$8.000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON IN-\$10.000 PURCHASE-MONEY MORTGAGES.

\$10.000 PURCHASE-MONEY MORTGAGES.

\$10.000 Second \$1.000 Cach, 3 and 5 years to
run, 6 per cent interest, payable annually; fair discount
will be made. I. M. QLIVER, Room 38, 97 Clark-18.

\$25.000 and city improved, at 8 per cent interest.

W. P. DICKINSON, 59 and 101 Washington-18. \$100,000 TO LOAN AT 7 PER CENT ON CHARLES GARDNER northeast corner Dearborn and Randolph-sts., first floor.

FOR EXCHANGE—WE WANT A GOOD FARM, OR residence in some good county seas, in Illinois or lows; have several good Chicago residences to exchange; parties desiring to come to Chicago to reside can make a desirable exchange. JONES & HAYES, 146 Madison-st. can make a desirable exchange. JONES & HAYES, 146 Madison st.

TO EXCHANGE—CHICAGO IMPROVED REAL Cestate for country drug store in town of 3,000 or more inhabitants. Address ANTHONY E. BRAUNE, Gault House. Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE—EXTRA CHOICE 640 AGRES Texas land. north of Dallas, selected for a homestead. 7s Fifth-av., Room 2.

WOULD LIKE TO EXCHANGE SOME VILlage lots or clear lands for a fair-sized schooner. Address JOSIAH BOND, JE., Kenocha, Wis.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE THE MOST PRACTICAL and needly patents of the age for land or merchandise. Here is a sure fortune for an enterprising man. Every family, rich or poor, must have it, and caunot do without it. H. L. ST. CLAIL, 106 Lasalle-st., basement.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. TOR SALE 12 HORSES, FIT FOR ALL USE, WARTransed sound; one week's trial given; all kinds
of carriages, coupes, phaetons, lump-seats, side-bar,
top and open buggies; large assortment of new and second-hand, biankels, robes, withes, horses and
wagous to let cheap by the day or week; money advanced; will sell on monthly payments or exchange.
Come and see the largest assortment of any house in
Chicago, and the cheapest. H. C. WALKER, 249
State-st.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION-ANOTHER FRESH lot of country-horses at J. S. Coopers's stables, 2, 4, 5, and 8 Monroe-st., April S, at 10 o'clock. FLESS-SHEM, BARKER & CO., Auctioneers. SHIEM, BARKER & CO., AUCLIOREETS.

4 CHEAP WORK-HORSES, FROM 1, 150 TO 1, 300

4 pounds: six other horses fit for all use. Ten sets
farm harness, nearly new; Soven sets express harness;
four sets buggy harness; all are first-class, and must be
sold this week and pay advances. H. C. WALKEIE, 249

State. 31

State-st.

LOST AND FOUND. FOR SALE
LOST AND FUUND.

FOUND—A SMALL SUM OF MONEY AT THE entrance of Golden Eagle Clothing Store, 144 South Clark-st, Loser can have it by calling on HARRY THOMAS at above-named store.

OST—A ROUND CAMEO SLEEVE-BUTTON.
The finder will be rewarded by calling on Cashler, at 174 Lake-st.

LOST—A GOLD SCARF-RING, MARKED J. F. W. A suitable reward will be paid the finder by leaving it at 146 Lakalle-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, HANDSOME IVY 10 YEARS cld: also an oleander six years. Address Y 46, Tribune office. FOR SALE—A PATENT ICE BOX WORTH \$200; TO Change in business. 76 North Clark-st. OFFICE FURNITURE FOR SALE-WE HAVE two designs of elegant black walnut office furniture, which will dispose of at a reasonable price. Wilson Sewing Machine Company.

A LL CASH PAID FUR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, carpets etc. Ladies attended by Mrs. J. Gelder. Address J. GELDER, 388 State-st.

column, three lines or less, 25 cente per in

West Side. TO RENT-SIS PER MONTH-S-STORY BRICK I house, 40 Hervard-st.; \$15, 3-story brick, 18 Holbrook-st.; \$16.67, 3-story brick, 9 Grenshaw-st.; \$13, 2-story brick, 42 Irving-place; \$12.50, 2-story brick, 42 Irving-place; \$12.50, 2-story brick, 51 Grenshaw-st.; \$10, 6 room cottage, 3 Havyard-st.; \$12 Groom cottage, 1161 West Taylor-st.; \$8, 6 lar e rooms. 29 Harvard-st.; \$8, 6 lar gre rooms. 1147 West Taylor-st. Inquire at 505 South Western-av. Taylor-st. Inquire at 505 South Western av.

TO RENT-FROM MAY 1. 545 AND 547 WASHington-st., stone fronts: pariors, dining-room,
and kitchen on main floor; very complete; barns. H.
POTWIN, 9.4 Washington-st.

TO RENT-NO. 831 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.,
south front, near Lincoln. a two-story and basement octagon stone front house, with all modern inprovements. For terms apply to CHAS. A. KERFOOT
6 CO., 95 East Washington-st. TO RENT-NO. see HUBBARD-ST., CORNER OF
Wood, a very large frame house, about 16 rooms,
in good order; fine large billiard-room; lot HOX110 ft,
fronts south on a paved street; good sidewalk and
beautiful shade trees all around the lot. For terms apbly to CHAS, A. KERFOOT & CO., 95 East Washington-st.

ton-st.

TO RENT-\$20 PER MONTH-FINE TWO-STORY
and basement brick house, 1020 West Adams-st.
also, at \$30 per month, three-story brick, 778 Fultonst. Inquire of W. GRAY BROWN, 1006 West Van
Buren-st., or Room 83, 97 Clark-st. TO RENT-COMPLETELY FURNISHED, A COSY brick house of ten rooms on West Side. House new last spring. Will rent from May to Sept. 1 at \$55 per month. Address Y 12, Tribune office. TO RENT 2-STORY BRICK HOUSE 756 WEST VAN Buren-st., 8 rooms; rent, \$25. One-story brick cottage on Twenty-seventh-st., between Hanover and luttler, 6 rooms, pantry, and closetts rent, \$10. Apply to W. W. BELL, 11 Lake-av., before 9 or after 5 o'clock.

TO RENT-TWO STONE-FRONT HOUSES, TWO-story and basement, 639 and 661 Adams-st. J. A. KING, 51 Lake-st. TO RENT-SOE WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR ABER-deen, single sult of front rooms very convenient.

TO RENT-HOUSES 388, 390, 382 CALUMET-AV., 151 State-av. BULLOCK BROS., 149 and TO RENT-10-ROOM FRAME DWELLING, NEW-ly repaired, hot and cold water and gas fixtures: possession immediately. Inquire on premises, 1064 Wa-Dash-av.

TO RENT - FURNISHED, ON MICHIGAN-AV., north of Harrison-at., a first-class, convenient house, leated with steam, all modern improvements. Address Y 50, Tribune office.

TO RENT - The TWO-STORY COTTAGE AND bars, No. 441 Calumet-av., suitable for two families: only \$25. C. G. Bra.ED, 147 Randolph-st., 10 to 12:30. TO RENT-\$30 PER MONTH-THE ELEGANT MAR-ble froat houses 1457 and 1459 Prairie-av. Inquire at 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

TO RRNT-A COMPLETELY FURNISHED HOUSE, I stone-front, 10 rooms, gas, water, and furnace. Rent \$55 to a good tenant. Call at 1851 Wabash-av., north of Thirty-fifth-st., between 12 and 2.

TO RENT-865-DEARBORN-AV., NEAR SCHILimprovements. PETEIRSON & BAY, 198 Randolph.
TO RENT-0R FOR SALE-243 NORTH LASALLEst., 10 rooms, water, zas, furnace; good order,
PURINGTON & CO., Agenta, 128 South Water-st.,
TO RENT-188 NORTH DEABLORS AT A THURSE. TO RENT-150 NORTH DEARBORN-ST., A THREE story and basement dwelling. House with all modern improvements. Inquire at 157 North Dearborn-st. TO RENT-61 GRANT-PLACE, 8-ROOM 2-STORY house, bath, hot water, good lot and good neighbor-hood; 822.50; one block from Lincoln-av. cars. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Handolph-st.

N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT-BRICK HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS, NORTH Side; convenient; rent, \$85 per month. Address Y 13, Tribune office.;

TO RENT-HOUSE 254 INDIANA-ST., 15 ROOMS, near State-st.; also, flats on Ohlo and North Clarksta, 6 rooms each. A. T. GALT, 79 Dearborn, Room 2. TO RENT-AT EVANSTON-FIRST-CLASS ELEV-en-room brick house, in choice location, five min-utes walk from depot. Has hot and cold water, bath-room, gas, furnace, carriage house, etc. Wm. BLANCHARD, 342 Souta Water-st. TO RENT - ENGLEWOOD - COTTAGES AND houses near depot; good repair, hot and cold water. E. N. TILLOTSON, Tillotson Block, Englewood. P. N. TILLOTSON, THIOSON BIOCE, Englewood.

TO RENT - SOUTH EVANSTON - FIRST-CLASS house and barn, large lot, good order: low rent. Address E. N. TILLOTSON, Englewood, or laquire of T. HYDE, South Evanston.

TO RENT-HOUSE IN EVANSTON, 7 ROOMS, lake water, gas, furnace, large yard, 3 blocks from depot; possession given immediately. PURINGNON & CO., Agents, 128 South Water-st.

TO RENT\_ROOMS. TO RENT-188 TO 176 NORTH FRANKLIN-ST., sultes of 4 to 8 rooms in new brick buildings. J. H. THOMPSON, 32 Republic Life Building.

TO RENT-SUITE OF TRIKEE ROOMS IN CUR-ner of Reaper Block, second floor, over North-western National Bank; also other rooms in Besper Block and McCormick Block, and store 19 Lake-st. Apply at Room 4 Resper Block.

TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c. TO RENT-THE ELEGANT LIGHT STORE NO. 22
Washington-st., four stories and basement, with
entrance from the broad alley: to be rented all together,
for nice business only. T. LYMAN, 17 Portland Block. TO RENT - THE ELEGANT STORE, 56X150 feet, five stories and basement, Nos. 112, 114, and 116 Lake-st. T. LYMAN, 17 Portland Block. TO RENT-STORE 24X90, WITH OR WITHOUT basement, on South Clark-st., near Madison: large show-windows. Inquire at koom 4 Times Building. TO RENT-CORNER STORE, 133 VAN BUREN-

Cation. Inquire at Room 4 Times Building.

TO RENT-STORE, WITH FOUR ROOMS IN REAR:
TOR, northeast corner Van Buren-st, and Pacific-av.

TO RENT-BY THE OWNERS, STORES AND
offices desirably located; among others, the large
store building 72 and 74 Wabasha-v. near Randolphst., 46xi 63 feet, which will be rented in parts or as a
whole; and offices in Lakeside Building, southwest
corner Clark and Adams-sta. Inquire at Room 5, Lakeside Building. Side Building.

TO RENT-THE 3-STORY AND BASEMENT STONE, front building, No. 817 State-st. J. R. MILLIGAN, Room 4, 94 Dearborn-st.

TO KENT-STORE, AND DWELLING ABOVE, 1402 State-st., near Thirty-first. Apply at 1606 Wabash.

TO BENT-STORE AND BASEMENT, NO. 187 South Clark-st., desirable for boot and shoe or hat and cap trade. ALBERT WISNER, 69 Dearborn-st. TO RENT-STORE, BASEMENT, AND STABLE 100 North Wells-st.; also 25 rooms for hotel or board-ing-house at 109% North Wells-st. For particulars in-quire of MEARS, BATES & CO., 250 South Water-st.

quire of MEARS, BATES & CO., 250 South Water-st.
TO RENT-SECOND FLOOR OF BUILDING, 48X82,
conner Randolph-st. and Dearborn Park. Well
lighted. Low rent. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner
Washington and Haisted-sts.

Offices.
TO RENT-SEVERAL FINE OFFICES IN THE OTIS
Block, Lasalle and Madison-sts. X. L. OTIS, 142
Lasalle-st., Room 1.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT - LARGE AND SMALL WELLlighted rooms for manufacturing, with power and
elevators. Sito 69 West Washington-st.

TO RENT-ROOM WITH STEAM POWER SUITAble for bookbinding, printing, lithographing, or
manufacturing. PITKIN & CRUVER, 119 Clark-st.,
in rear.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED-TO RENT-A SMALL NEATLY FUR-nished cottage in the city or suburos; rent not to exceed \$20 per month. Address Y 9, Tribune office. exceed \$29 per month. Address Y 9, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-BY MAY 1, HOUSE OF about 10 rooms with modern improvements, on North Side east of Clark-st. and south of Chicago-av.; state price. Address Y 10. Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-7 OR 8-ROOM HOUSE near Chicago, not too far from depoit, Hyde Park preferred: rent about \$15. Address, giving full particulars, Y 24. Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-GOOD FURNISHED room by gentleman in private family: five to ten minutes' walk from State-st. bridge, north or south Y 34, Tribune office. minutes' walk from State-st. bridge, north or south. Y 34, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-A FURNISHED COTTAGE of about five rooms in a good locality on the South Side; might take it uniturnished if everything eise is desirable. Address, stating terms, &c., Y 27, Tribune.

WANTED-TO RENT-PART OF HOUSE; BASEment and first floor preferred; convenient to street cars, in desirable neighborhood. Will require and give entirely satisfactory references. Address CASHIER, 186 and 188 Fifth-av.

WANTED-TO RENT-4 ROOMS IN BLOCK BY A workingman for family. Not over \$7 per month.

MUSICAL.

A LARGE STOCK OF THE POPULAR KIMBALL PIANOS. Persons wishing to buy on installments can be accommodated.

W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams-sts.

M ASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—BEFORE buying or renting a cabinet organ be sure to bend for our latest catalogue and circulars with new styles, reduced prices (844, 508, 578, 594, 800, 804, 5105, 8108, 8114, 8120, and upwards), and much information. Sent free. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., Chicago, 250 and 252 Wabash-av.

SHIMBALL ORGANS,
SHOMINGER W. W. KIMBALL'S,
Corper State and Adams-sta.

SECOND-HANDS PIANOS—FROM \$50 UPWARDS,
\$15 cash and \$10 per month.
SECOND-HAND ORGANS—FROM \$50 UPWARDS,
\$15 cash and \$10 per month.
SECOND-HAND ORGANS—FROM \$40 UPWARDS,
\$15 cash and \$5 per month.
W. W. KIMBALL,
W. W. KIMBALL,
W. W. KIMBALL,
W. W. KIMBALL,
SOTHER STANDARD NEW ROSE WOOD planoforte, payable \$15 cash and balance \$10 per month. MARTIN'S, 265 and 267 State.

\$200 WILL BUY AM AGNIFICENT ROSE WOOD planoforte, payable \$25 cash and balance \$15 per month. MARTIN'S, 285 and 267 State-st.

\$200 BUYS STANDARD NEW ROSE WOOD planoforte, payable \$25 cash and balance \$10 per month. MARTIN'S, 265 and 267 State-st.

\$200 BUYS STANDARD NEW ROSE WOOD planof monthly paraments of \$5 takens; five years legal warrantee given. Inquire at 148 illinois-st.

PARTNER WANTED - A YOUNG MAN OF business ability and \$40,000 to \$50,000 capital wanted in a first-class paying business, established over forty years \$50. One desiring active business, with capital stated, will find this a rare chance. References given and required. Address Y 42, Tribune office. PARTNER WANTED—IN A SPLENDID BUSINESS where but little capital is required; profits large and plenty of business; good references. V 57, Tribune.

nlumn, three lines or less, 25 cents per Each additional line, 10 cents.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS KLIGIBLY Located.
Vacant lots eligibly located.
Vacant lots eligibly located.
Acre property suitable for subdivision.
These properties will be sold with a small payment down and balance on quarterly or semi-annual payments; interest at 6 per cent.
They have been purchased by an insurance company through foreclosure sales, and will be sold low on above easy plan of payment.

Financial Agent, 133 LaSalie-st.

LOR SALE—THE THEPS-COUNT AND RESEMENT.

Financial Agent, 133 LaSalie-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT
brown stone house, with extension, barn, and deep
lot, No. 385 Frairie-av., near Thirtieth-st., very
cheap, Also the unincumbered two-story and base
ment stone from the stone stone that the stone from
dows, furnace, and of the stone stone from
third-st.; fine neighborher only 33, 50; chay terms
The two-story and basement stone, their Parise av.,
only 83, 750. Money to toan on real estate. M. G
BALDWIN & CO., 78 Desrborn-st., Boom 1. FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE—AN ELEGANT TWO-story dwelling, with brisk basement and all mod-era improvements lot 120x150 feet, handsomely laid out with law, shrubbery, and shade trees with large barn and outhouses, 2 blocks from street cars. Cost in spring of 1871, \$20,000; price, \$7,500. Apply on prem-ises, 274 Fullerton-ay. FOR SALE-AT A BARGAIN TO CLOSE AN ES-tate, the frame house and 25-foot lot No. 65: Wa-bash-av; 8, 500 cash, for a few days only. T. LYMAN, 17 Fortland Block. 7 Portland Block.

1 ON SALE—THE STONE-FRONT 2-STORY AND
1 basement dwelling, 418 Washington-st., at a baralor or a few days. If not sold by April 2a, will be for
ent. T. LYMAN, 17 Portland Block. rent. T. LYMAN, 17 Portland Block.

FOR SALE-OR TO RENT-NICE 2-STORY AND
basement house, turnished, stone front, hall in
centre, east front, dining-room on main floor, nice
brick harn. Location Frairie-av. between Sixteenth
and Eighteenth-sta. Inquire of EDWARD ELY, 163
and 165 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE-OR RENT-SEVERAL RUNDRED
feet of dock property, fitted up complete with railroad track, office, and planking, for lumber business.
For particulars inquire of GeO. P. DERICKSON, Ashiand-av., south of Twenty-second-st., or R. B. MASON,
40 Dearborn-st.

O Dearborn st,

TOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT
brick No. 825 West Congress-st., west of Hoyne,
Lot, 20x135. This is one of the most conveniently arranged houses in the city, and can be had at a very low
price; terms to sult. Also two-story bricks adjoining,
only \$3.50; lots same size. These houses have all
modern improvements. MEAD & COS, 140 LaSaile.

TOR SALE—I HAVE SOME VACANT LOTS, FINEI ylocated, on which I am prepared to build to sult
purchaser a small house and sell the same with small
payment down and ten years' time on balance; partial
payments; interest on purchase money at 6 per cent.
Call and see plans. E. A. WAFIELD, Financial
Agent, 133 LaSaile-st. POR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—\$13,000 WILL PUR-ficase the elegant 4-story marble-front house 386 Michigan-av. Has all modern improvements. Inquire of JUHN L. WOODCOCK, Matteson House. FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—BRICK HOUSE, 222
Campbell-av., clear, for brick house between Robey and Haisted, Jackson and Fulton-sts; will assume small amount. FOR SALE-\$4,500—THE ELEGANT MARBLE-front house 591 West Jackson-st.; parlors and din-ing-room on first floor; gas fixtures and furnace. In-quire at 183 Dearborn-st., in bank. quire at 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

POR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A TWO STORY AND
basement brick house, octagon from, for a cottage
and lot, clear, or \$1,500 cash. T 22, i foure off ce.

POR SALE—100 FEET FRONT SOUTHWEST CORmer Indiana-av. and Forty-seventh-st.; great bargain. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., in \$8 hource-st.

POR SALE — MICHIGAN-AV., NICE FRAME house, brick foundation, and tot 30x180, north of Twenty-ninth-st.; price, \$5.250. THOMAS D. SNY-DER & CO., 116 Monroe-st. SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. OR SALE—\$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from hotel at Lagrang. 7 miles from hicago; \$15 down and 85 monthly cheapest property markes, and shown free: abstract free; railroad fare, occuts. IRA BROWN, 142 Lagrange at., Room 4. OR SALE-OR EXCHANGE-TWENTY ACRES, I suitable for subdivision, in the beautiful suburb of dount Forest, at a great bargain. Address W 34, ribune office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTAT Contral lilinois, containing 560 acres, two-thirds grass, suitably divided with osage hedge and board fence; house 12 roams, closets and pantries; five barns, largest 74x9), two hog houses, each 50 feet long, with apparatus for grinding and steaming feed; several wells, one 160 feet deep, with 12-foot windmill, furnishing never-failing supply of pure water; fruit and shaie trees in abundance. Address C. B. CARPENTER, Tolono, Champaign, County, Ill., or GEO, R. CLARKE & CO., 92 Washington-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES. A GOOD HOTEL IN ALEDO, MERCRE CO., III for sale—Three stories, with 31 rooms, well nished, with store room attached, located in the bress part of the city: will be soid at low figures and good terms. Apply to GEO. M. BAUKE, propriete Colorado—A First-Class DRUG-STORE AND Obuilding for sale in the most promising mining camp in Colorado, destined to be as large as Leadvile, valuable discoveries having recently been made. This store is doing a large business, and is in the most destraction in the city. A portion of the building rens for \$100 per month. Address Y 5, Tribune office. DRUG STOCK (NOT STORE) FOR SALE; TERMS to suit purchaser; no trade. Address DRUGS, P. O. Box 434, Norwalk, O. O. Box 434, Norwalk, O.

POR SALE—SMALL STOCK OF GROCERIES,
horse, wagon, and fixtures. Will sell all together
or separate at half their value. 346 West Madison-st. FOR SALE-THE GROCERY STORE AT 346 WEST Harlson-st., on account of other business. The Harison-st., on account of other business.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES, WITH three years' lease, of a grocery store and saloon in a good locality; a good store and small rent; will be sold cheap for cash. 12 Brown-st., conner Maxwell.

FOR SALE—TO PLUMBERS DESIROUS OF starting in business on South Side, a good chance. Address Y 3, Tribune office.

FOR SALE-LUMBER YARD-GOOD TRADE, GOOD location; stock, \$5,000. Have other interests. Box 40, Altona, Knox County, Ill.

FLOUR, GRAIN, AND HAY BUSINESS-SMALL capital needed. Complete and satisfactory particulars. os, Tribune office.

On Account of Sickness in Family, Will sell a splendidly located lumber business in a city of 12,000 inhabitants; largest manufactories of any place in tae country; surrounded by a fine farming country. Address Drawer 1388, South Bend, Ind. Address Drawer 1898, South Bend, Ind.

SPECIAL NOTICE—A FIRM OF EXTENDED REPUtation, manuscturing an article used in nearly
every business establishment, desires to make arrangements for an agency in Chicago to control the city and
such adjacent territory as may be agreed on. A capital
of \$10,000 will be required to conduct the business
properly. This is a legitimate business and will stand
loyestigation: the more capital employed the greater
the advantages granted and larger the territory included. With energy a profitable business can be
done. For further information direct, with full name
and address, INVESTMENT, Post-Office Box 422, Cinclinati, O.

cinasti. O.

TO PHYSICIANS—\$2,700 (\$1.500 DOWN, BALANCE on time) will our very destrable house and lot, horse and carriage, office-furniture, and well established practice of a regular physician in a flourishing city of 1,200 inhabitants not 100 miles from Chicago, Last year's business, \$4.500. Poor health the only reason for selling. For further particulars address M D, Lake shore sleeping-car office, Chicago.

WANTED—A RESPONSIBLE PARTY TO TAKE A half interest in a valuable patent; \$50,000 can easily be made within the next two years. Address W 24. Tribune office.

A LAWYER; ADVICE FREE; WILL GAIN YOU something or charge nothing; private matters confidential; money loaned on anything. C.5. Tribune.

A. LESTER'S DOLLAR HAT HOUSE, 103
A. Randolpa-st. All the spring styles. Si; finest, Si, 25 to S2; best silk hat, \$3 and \$4; caps, 25c, 50c, 75c. A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEAR

Prience.

DROWN HAIR, OR WHISKERS THAT HAVE feded or turned gray, no matter how rich or delicate their sunny hue might have been, can be restored by Ward's Walnut Oil. It is no dye or sugar of lead. Expressed free on the receipt of \$1. Sold and applied in the barber-shop of the Grand Pacific Hotel.

DISSOLUTION-THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOGORICAL STRUCK ST BEEK, Chicago, III., March 31, 1879.

FINE PORTRAITS COPIED FROM ALL KINDS of pictures by Ten Eyek & Co., celebrated artists. Soliciting agents wanted. W. L. WHIPPLE, 56 Washington-61.

HOUSE-CLEANING-MARBLE MANTELS, TA-ble-tops, etc., repolished without removal. Scratches and stains removed. Address JOHN MCFEE'S marble works, 159 Johnson-81.

Scratches and stains removed. Address JOHN McFEE'S marble works, 169 Johnson-st.

I AM PREPARED TO BUY GOODS FOR CASH to any amount from parties obliged to self. Communications strictly confidential. Dry goods, woolens, groceries, farniture, etc. Address Y 48, Tribune.

QUIET HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONFINEment in a doctor's family. Private and confidential. Female complaints a specialty. Box 383, Chicago.

THE FURNITURE AND FEXTURES OF THE REStaurant at 121 and 123 Monroe-st. will be sold at auction. commencing at 10° dock a.m. this day.

WE ARE THE AGENTS FOR A LARGE NUMber of first-class boarding-houses, and for many private families who will not advertise. Estilable people will save time, trouble, and disappointment, and get full information free of charge, by calling on us. ROOM KENTING AND BOAKDING EXCHANGE, ROOM KENTING AND BOAKDING EXCHANGE, ROOM STribune Building.

WANTED—TO BUY A MILK-ROUTE, THREE TO Tribune office.

A SPECIAL CHANCE—WE ARE OFFERING A extraordinary bargains in clerant furniture of every description. Handsome parior suits in coverings of rich raw slik, plush, terry, and hair-cloth; new and stylish chamber sets, with and without marble-tops. We make to order hair and other mattresses, bedding, and pillows at lowest possible prices. Every article usually found in furniture stores may be bought from us. When desired we will give credit for part of purchase money in piano and furniture departments. It. MAIGHIN, 265 and 277 State-st.

LI KINDS OF FURNITURE CARPETS, STOYES. A LL KINDS OF FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, A and household goods, at bottom prices on easy pay-menta, HRAM BRUSH, 272 East Madison-st., near the bridge.

A REGULAR AND COMPLETE STOREHOUSE (Hale Stillding); fairestrates.

PIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, 76, 78, AND SO Least Van Buren-st.; established 1873; permanent and reliable; for furniture and merchandiss. Advances. CTORAGE FOR FURNITURE. MERCHANDISE, Duggies, etc.; chespet and oest in city. Advances at 10 p. c. per shaum. J. C. & G. PARRY, 160 W. Monroe.

INSTRUCTION. PROF. RICE'S MAGICAL THOROUGH BASE charts guarantee piano accompaniments almost instantly. Send address for descriptions. Charts, St. Parlors. 30 State-st.

WANTED-MALE HELP. In this column, three lines or issa, 25 cents per sertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN DRUG Clerk, Call at Rosene's drug-store, 314 Division-si WANTED—DRUG CLERK—A COMPETENT MAN to take a responsible position in a first-class city atore. Address V 28, Fribuse office.

WANTED-2 PRACTICAL SWEDISH TAILORS
Apply at 232 Huroa-st. WANTED-FIFTEEN FINISHERS. CALL SUN day morning at 9 o'clock at BAMBERGER BLOOM & CO. 'S, 267 and 269 Wabash-ay. WASTED-FOUR FIRST-CLASS CUTTERS WIL find steady employment. Inquire at B. KUI PERHEIMER & CO.'S. WANTED—A TYPESETTER (MALE OR PEMALE,

One who has had experience in the paper-bag
business preferred. Call at 54 Lage-st.

WANTED—SHOEMAKERS—A GOOD STOCKFIT.

ter: also, a boy to build heeis and to make himself generally useful. Apply at HALL's Shoe Factory,
65 Lake-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-25 QUARRYMEN, \$1.50 PER DAY: 1
good German teamster; free fare. J. H. SpenBECK. 21 West Randoloh-st.

WANTED-MEN TO SELL THE BEST FASTican Soveits Company, 188 State-st.

WANTED-MEN TO SELL THE BEST FASTican Soveits Company, 188 State-st.

WANTED-SALESMEN FOR THE CELLULOID
are added sponge them of, wipe them, and they are
residy for use. The cheapest and best goods out; \$10
to \$20 a day sure. Sample collar, 50 cents; ample
cuffs, \$1. post-paid. C. M. LININGTON. 45 and 47
Jackbon-st.

Jackson-st.

W ANTED-AN AUTIVE. ENERGETIC BUSINESS man as manager of Chicage branch of an established New York subscription-book house: must be conversant with details of subscription-book business, both in parts and volumes, capable of handling canvassers, and with push and ambition to make his brauch a success. Address, for three days, stating age, branches experience, references, and other particulars, Box 1234 Post-Office, New York. WANTED-SHOE SALESMAN WITH EXPERIence to sell Philadelphia made fine ladies, miss, and children's shoes, none but those having established trade need apply, and can give best references; one for Kannas, Nebraska, and Colorado, one for lowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, Address MOYER & STRIN, 216
Carter-st., Philadelphia. WANTED-ONE GOOD SECOND MAN-COOK. WANTED—ONE SALESMAN FOR EACH STATE.
Salary 8:75 to 3:00 per month and expenses. LA
BELLE MANF. QU., 33 Clark-st., Chicago.
WANTED—MAN BEADY FOR IMMEDIATE
work, with 8:100 cash, to join me in legitant to
paying bu lness. No risk. 197 Madison-st., Uffice 10,
WANTED—TWO ADVERTISING AGENTS FOR A
daily paper; must know the city, and be able to
give bonds; good salary and commission to good mea.
Apply at 90 Fifth—ave, from 7 to 9 s. m.

WANTED-IN THE SUBSCRIPTION DEPARTment of our bankers, an American gontieman of
fine education; need not necessarily understand the
business, but must come well recommended for promptness and accuracy. Y 7, Tribune office.

WANTED-10 GOOD SALESMEN WHO ARE NOT
afraid to canvass if it can be made profitable;
must be at least 30 years of age, and willing to work six
days every week. Prefer men who have had expertence
in country work. We will guarantee men who suit us
from \$600 to \$1,200 a year, with a chance to make
more. Men who are afraid to go away from home need
not answer. Address, stating age and past business
experience, W. J. HOLLAND & CO., Chicago, Ili.

LY ANTED-3 SOLICTORS DOR CAPPER, C. VAN.

WANTED-3 SOLICITORS FOR CARPST-CLEAN.
Ing: ladies preferred. Apply Saturday at 11 a.
m. to T. V. MYEEN, sole proprietor American Steam
Carpet Works, northeast corner Butterfield and Twenty-seventh-sta. WANTED-A GOOD BOY TO TAKE CARE OF horse and carriage and do chores. None need apply unless recommended. Address Y 41, Tribune. ply unless recommended. Address Y 41. Tribune.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT
who have from \$100 to \$500. and desire to engage
in a light, pleasant, and lucrative business, from which
they can derive from \$25 to \$50 per weak. Call on or
address H. L. St. CLAIR, 106 LaSalle-st., basemens. WANTED-BY A WHOLESALE GROCERT HOUSE a salesman who controls a good trade in Indiana Y 28, Tribune office.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED-GIRL AT 1092 PRAIRIE-AV.; SMALL family; \$2 per week. WANTED—GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework: also second girl to do up-stairs work and mind children; good wages. Call at 122 Prairie-av. WANTED-COMPETENT GERMAN OR SWEDE girl; general housework; private family; references required. 359 cast Chicago-av.

WANTED-GIRL AT 1536 BUTTERFIELD-ST.;
American or German. WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED GIRL TO COOK
wash, and iron, and do general housework for a
family of four. Beference required. 314 Warran-ay WANTED-A STRONG GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 210 South State-st., up-stairs. WANTED-A GERMAN GIRL TO TAKE CARS of children, at 1057 Michigan-av. Call in the

WANTED-A PHIST-CLASS DRESSMAKER: ONE that excels in fitting and designing; prefer the Taylor system. State terms. Address Box S8/, Paw Paw, Mich.

Miscellaneous. WANTED-BINDERY GIRLS: EXPERIENCED hands. Apply to J. J. SPALDING & CO., 156 WANTED-A CHRISTIAN LADY AS CANVASSER for a city religious paper; very liberal cash commissions paid. Address with references Y 21. Tribune. WANTED—TWO GOOD LADT CANVASERS IN mediately. Something that sells very rapidly, and big profit. Call at 126 Washington-st., Boom 50.

SITUATIONS WANTED\_MALE Bookkeopers, Clerks, &c.
SITUATION WANTED—IN SOME OFFICE BY A
young Swede, 23 years of age, quite at home in the
English innguage, bookkeeping, and correspondence
the best certificates can be obtained if required. Yet
Tribune office, SITUATION WANTED-AS ASSISTANT BOOK.
Steeper or bill clerk; wages small; reference. Address ABORN, 275 West Monroe-st. SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, BY A young man, five years' experience; good reference; salary no object to start with. Address Y 32. Tribune.

salavy no object to start with. Address Y 22 Tribune.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT
pharmacist of 14 years' experience, graduate of the
Maryland College of Pharmscy, speaks German, best
reterences given. Address Drawer 2581, Quincy, Ill.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN AS
drug clerk: 8 years' experience; good references.

Address Z 20, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A PIRST-CLASS
tallor who has learned cutting, to assist at cutting
and make himself useful generally for advancements
and become practical at cutting. Best of references;
salary no objection. Address E D, 47 Michigan 29.

CITUATION WANTED-TO MASTER BAKERS-BY
a young man to assist in the bakehouse; can mold
and make dough, and make himself useful. Address
T., 1868 Butterfield-st., near Thirty-sixth-st.

T., 1868 Butterfield-st., near Thirty-sixth-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—EVENINGS, BY A YOUNG Sman engaged during the day. Address Y a Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG CANADIAN, well educated, and a good penman; willing to work havi; aged 17. Please address Z 100, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS short-hand amanuents; best of references; wares low. Address Z 97, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD SWEDISH
Sirl to do general housework in a small family. 750
West North-av.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG LADY. As
housekeeper in a respectable family, widower preferred, where a servant is kept; a good bome wanted
more than salary. Address, for two days, stating
where an interview can be had, Y II, Tribune office.

HOUSEKEEPER FOR STUDATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER FOR a party of refined gentlemen by an educated and competent lady, unincumbered. Address V S.

BOARD WANTED.

POARD—THE DEMAND FROM THE BEST CLASS DO of people (mostly business-men) for first-class board and rooms is increasing every day, and we cannot supply the demand from the places now on hand. Those wanting boarders or roomers should call on as at once. Private families can leave descriptions of their scoommodations with us in confidence, with the assurance that they will be shown only to such as they desire to accommodate. We will call when required. However, the confidence with the assurance that they will be shown only to such as they desire to accommodate. We will call when required. However, the confidence will be shown only to such as they desire to accommodate. We will call when required. However, the people only. References required. However, they will be shown only to such as they desire to accommodate. We will call when required. However, they will be shown only to such as they desired to such as they will be shown only to such as they desire to accommodate. We will call when required. How will be shown only to such as they desire to accommodate, and will be shown only to such as they desire to such as they will be shown only to such as they desire to such as they will be shown only to such as they will be shown only to such as they will be shown only to such as they desire to such as they will be shown only to such as they will be shown on the shown

DOARD—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, MERCHANT in this city, would like to get a nice home in a quiet pleasant family at Evanston for a short time during the spring and summer. Address with all particulars confidentially, and state if a comfortable place for a horse and buggy can be bad near by. Y 49, Tribune office. TO LEASE-FARM CONTAINING 190 ACRES, known as the Pheips Farm, disasted five miles southwest of the city limits and two and a half miles and two sond a half miles and two sond a half miles good house, barn, fences, etc. For particulars apply at 104 West Adams-st., Chicago, or to AARDN PHELPS, on the premises. Farm implements for sale.

Ald. Cary said that was all provided for in the ordinance.

Aid. Phelps thought the Council ought to let alone the only self-sustaining Department of the City Government. There were two classes of people who were clamoring for a reduction,—owners of tenement-houses, who were compelled to pay water-rates for the tenants who failed to do so, and a class of people who used more beer and whisky than they did water. [Laughter.]

Aid. Pearsons favored the passage of the ordinance as reported, but objected to any further reduction. Twenty-five per cent was enough, and would be halled by the people as a good thing.

Ald. Stauber thought the small consumers ought not to be made to suffer for the benefit of manufacturers. He hoped the frontage rate would be reduced. Those having meters paid AFTER A CAUCUS.

At 2:30 the Senate resumed its consideration of the pending question.

Senator Fuller hoped this motion would not prevail. If it should, it would show a remarkable conversion, and it could be easily understood how it was brought about. The members simply said, If you do not vote for my measure, I will smash yours. Happily, he came CASH PAID FOR PRIVATE LIBRARIES OR SINgie volumes. Buy books of all kinds in any quantity. CHAPIN'S, corner Madison and Dearborn-sta.

MISTAKES OF MOSES, ROBERT G. INGERSOLL'S
MILLEE'S chean book-store. 103 Madison-sta MEDICAL A DVICE FREE-CANCERS, EPILEPSY, DEAF-A ness, catarrh, lung female, nervous, men's diseases, and stuttering cured. Best confidential sid. Artificial system. etc. Call or write. N. J. All Elin, M. D., 134 Glark. restores gray hair to its orig

4 .

ttances may be made either by draft, express fice order, or in registered letter, at our risk. TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

ally, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week, ally, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week. Address

THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.
Orders for the delivery of The Tribunk at Evanston, aglewood, and Hyde Park left in the counting-room

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHICAGO TEIBUNE has established branch office for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements NEW YORK-Room 29 Tribune Building. F. T. Mo PARIS, France—No. 16 Rue de la Grange Batellere

MANLER, Agent. LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. Hanry F. Gillio. Agent.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Palace Hotel.
WASHINGTON D. C.—1319 F street. AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre treet, between Dearborn and State ore." Afternoon and evening.

Haverly's Theatre. street, corner of Monroe. cicault. "The Shaughraun Hacley's Theatre.

street, between Clark and LaSalle. Enof Mme. Modleska. Afternoon, "Kast
vening. "Adrienne."

Clark street, opposite the Court-House. Enga f Pauline Markham. "H. M. S. Pinafore."

Borth Clark street, corner Kinzle. Dissolvi bramle Views. "A Tour Through Ireland."

Raisted street, between Madison and Monroe, ty entertainment.

SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1879.

Since the granting of a reprieve for six days to PHAIR, the condemned murderer at tland, Vt., the belief has very generally been created that he will never be executed. His counsel expect to go before the Supreme Court with evidence so conclusively proving an alibi that a stay of proceedings and new trial will be unavoidable.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issue calls covering the amount of five-twenties outstanding, led thereto by the liberal subons to the 4 per cents, \$59,000,being the aggregate applied for the calls coming mostly from National banks in New York City. The Secretary will now proceed to perfect his arrangements for the conversion of the tenforties, the announcement concerning which

Canada's new Governor-General has volved himself already in an unpleasant controversy with the French Conservative members and their friends of the House of Commons by reason of his action in the case of LETELLIER, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, and has, moreover, ruised a question of the relative rights powers of the Dominion and render the position of affairs quite uncomfairs enters into the heated discussion which has taken place in the Dominion Parliament, and the course of the Governor-General has been severely denounced.

Unless President Haves surrenders moon ditionally to the Democratic bulldozers in Congress in reference to the political legislation engrafted upon the Army bill, the Bourbons are fully determined to leave the army without pay or subsistence. They are not willing to agree to the very reasonable amendment, offered by the Republicans, that all arms-bearing bodies of men shall be kept from the polis equally with the Federal troops; they refused yesterday, through that dense partisan bigot, BILL SPRINGER, who occupied the Chair in the Honge to even allow such an amendment to be offered, on the plea that it was not germane! What they mean to do is to cripple and starve the President into submission, and to destroy the army if he refuses to

The citizens of Tennessee, including mem bers of both political parties, have united in a plan of action which promises to materially aid in the efforts to adjust the liabilities of the State in an honorable and creditable manner. A meeting of representative men from all parts of the State, held at Nashville yesterday, adopted resolutions expressive of a firm determination to carry out the pro-visions of the act of the Legislature proposing a settlement of the debt at 50 cents on the dollar with 4 per cent interest, and appointed a committee to proceed to New York and confer with the bon ers in reference to the proposed liquidation. It is also agreed that the Legislature shall be urged to further pass a law levying what is to be known as the "compromise bond tax," and used exclusively to meet the bonds as they fall due.

The news comes from away over the ses that CETEWAYO, the Zulu Chief, has confessed that the recent unpleasantness in which over five hundred English soldiers were sent to their long home was the result of a pitiful mistake on the part of his savage Highness Ambassador, and that the Zulu General who brought on and followed up the conflict to its lamentable conclusion has been de-graded,—as if such a thing in such a country were possible. The Zulu narch furthermore states that his cry is still for peace, not war, and he is now more anxious than ever to reach an understanding with his British visitors which shall heal the ferences existing between the two nations. otwithstanding the aforementioned facts, the dispatch above referred to closes with the assertion that the general feeling in that particular part of the world is of a warlike rainer than a peaceful nature.

ing which give the views of prominent lawyers of Chicago respecting the action of the Lower House of the Illinois Legislature in the case of Mr. Nevins, and it is worthy of remark that in almost every instance the opinion is emphatically expressed that the entire proceeding is unjustifiathat the entire processing not of the courts should fully recognize the sumcient grounds in the paragraph relating principle of inviolability of professional

to rumors of bribery upon which to order an investigation in the first place, and there-fore no just grounds for commitment be-cause of a refusal to answer a question the reply to which would only be sec or hearsay evidence. THE TRIBUNE has retained the Hon. JOHN M. PALMER and he Hon. JAMES C. ROBINSON to contest the power of the House of Representatives to imprison Mr. Nevins on a pretext so trivial as that upon which he is now deprived of his liberty. These gentlemen have been instructed to spare no pains or expense to vinlicate the right of a correspond ably respect the obligation of secrecy frequently attendant upon the acquisition of news of importance.

There were several striking features esterday's debate in Congress on the Army bill. Among these was the vigorous speech of Gen. Joe Hawler, of Connecticut, and his grave warning to the Confederates that they are on the brink of another gross error regarding the sentiment of the North, and that they are as greatly deceived now in that re-gard as they were when they were induced to believe that they would be allowed to de stroy the Union. The Northern Democrate on the floor of the House counsel coercion and encourage the revolutionary tendency of the majority are false reporters of sentiment in the North, just as their predecessors and prototypes were in 1861. The plain threats of Messrs. SINGLETON, of Mississippi, and Tucken, of Virginia, revealed the purpose of the Confederates more clearly than any of the Democratic speeches heretofore delivered. The gentlemen throw off the mask completely, and make no secret of their purpose eventus ly to repeal every enactment of the Republica party made necessary by the War and the reconstruction which followed the return of peace, including, of course, the various constitutional amendments. They will no ndertake this now, for their party strengtl will not permit it, but if the time sho come when the Democracy controlled bot! Houses and three-fourths of the State Legisatures, there is not a doubt that these threat would be executed.

THE LATEST LEGISLATIVE OUTRAGE. The Illinois Legislature has again brough tself into contempt by its committal on technical charge of that character of Mr. FRANK E. NEVINS, THE TRIBUNE'S special prespondent at Springfield. The offens to jail was his refusal to betray profess nfidence. His real offense was in giving currency to a common rumor as to certain alleged legislative corruption. In order that the public may understand exactly the merits of the case, we reproduce below the paragraph from Mr. NEVINS' telegraphic corre dence which brought down upon him

he wrath of the Springfield Solons : "A large number of strangers are in the city to-day hanging around the legislative lobbles. These men are interested in various measures pending in the General Assembly, those relating to insurance terest, ticket "scalping," and militia, and the fact, apparently well understood in a certain circle, that a rather prominent member of the House, whose name is known, pocketed \$1,500 last week as an inducement to him to 'let up' on a certain measure which be was pressing. It is creditable to the Assembly, however, that the ring of thieves is confined to about five Senators, and no more than two or three Representatives, body is measurably honest." This statement was further strengthened

by interviews with certain insurance men who admitted, in substance, that they had been blackmailed, but refused to give par-Imperial Governments which promises to ticulars. An editorial paragraph on the same subject was printed, for which Mr. fortable for her Majesty's representative. NEVINS was in nowise responsible, and about which he had no information. There was no specific charge made by him, but only the communication of a rumor, such as is made every day in newspapers, and which, in this case, was confirmed by an unusual amount of blackmailing legislation introduced or projected. The same charge, it may be stated, has been freely made by various newspapers throughout the State. Mr. NEVINS was first cited before an Investigating Committee, and then before the House, and the source of his information demanded. He naturally and properly refused to betray a communication made to him in his professional capacity, and it was nominally on this account that he was sent to jail. We leave to the lawyers and the courts the determination of the legal points in the case.

But, aside from all technical authority law, we do not hesitate to denounce this action of the Illinois House of Representatives as outrageous and cowardly. We have en-tire confidence that the people of Illinois, already heartily disgusted with the mercenary dilatoriness and irredeemable incapacity of the present Legislature, will fully condemn this extra-judicial judgment, and punish the legislative Dogberries more thoroughly than it is in their power to make Mr. NEYINS suffer,—for the people at the next election will deprive them of their pay and rations, while those of Mr. NEYINS will go on. There is a pretense, of course, that Mr. NEVINS was committed to jail because he would not give information on the witnessstand which would lead to the exposure and punishment of the legislative culprits. But this pretense will deceive nobody. It was only in the firm conviction that Mr. Nevns would not betray professional confidence that extreme neasures were taken. If there had been the slightest apprehension that he would reveal the name of either the corrupt legislators or those who had furnished him with the charges, he would not even have been called to the witness-stand, and a resort to imprisonment would never have occurred to the Legislature as a vindication of its outraged

There is one complete answer to the claim of justification for the Legislature in the course it has taken, viz.: the Constitution and the laws of this State provide ample penalties, both criminal and civil, for libel. If THE TRIBUNE has falsely and maliciously maligned any member of the Legislature, his proper remedy is indictment under the criminal law, or an action for damages in a civil proceeding. The mere circumstance that a few Grangers are decorated for the timebeing with the doubtful honors of legislativ function, as they construe it, does not hedge them about with either divine right. legal infallibility, or Russian absolutism, or any manner or degree of superiority over common mortals. On the contrary, their conduct is frequently such as would estop them in the courts in an action to which all honest men are entitled. When they go outside the courts, and abuse their own little brief authority to persecute an employe of a newspaper because he main-tains a professional obligation, they make an attack upon the liberty of the press which

feeble. It is time that the laws and practice

physicians and lawyers; but, until they shall do so, the newspaper men themselve will protect that principle, and the people will sustain them in its assertion.

As a matter of course, Mr. NEVINS wil have the support of THE TRIBUNE, which employs him, and the assistance of the best available legal talent, in resisting this petty exhibition of malice. If the Legislature b sustained in its action, Mr. NEVINS can only be kept in custody during the actual session of that body; ordinarily this would not be a very formidable punishment, but in the case of the present Legislature, dragging out its proceedings by incompetence, delay, and absenteeism, the committal may extend through the two years for which the Legis lature is elected, unless Mr. NEVINS, shall meanwhile expose the sources of his mation or the Courts shall come to his rescue.

THE VOTE IN CONGRESS TO-DAY. It is intended by the Democrats that a vote shall be taken on the Army bill to-day. They started out with the declared purpose of extending the broadest freedom of debate to the minority, but, after listening to Gen. GARFIELD's speech and one or two others on the Republican side, came to the conclusion to order a close of the general discussion at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. This order still leaves the right of five-minute speeches, which, it is thought, will be exhausted so as to reach a vote some time to-day or to-night Whether the vote shall be taken or not will depend on the condition of the Democratic majority, for the absence of a very few memhers on that side of the House would put the bill in jeopardy.

The bill under consideration is the Army

Appropriation bill, to which is attached tion amending the existing statute as to the employment of United States troops, The law now reads:

"No military or naval officer, or other pers engaged in the civil, military, or naval service of the United States, shall order, bring, keep, or have under his authority or control any troops or armed men at the place where any general or special elec-tion is held in any State, unless it be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States, or to keep the peace at the polls."

The words printed in italics-" or to kee he peace at the polls"-are stricken out by

the proposed Democratic amendment.

This proposed Democratic amendment has been resisted by the Republicans, not as a separate and distinct proposition to be ac cepted or rejected as a question of temporary licy, but as a part of a general programme which comprehends a sort of legislative trilogy, in which the repeal of the most conspicuous of the Union war-measures is to be enacted The amendment of the Army law as de scribed above, the repeal of the jurors' test oath, and the abandonment of all nationa protection for Congressional elections, are the three measures set aside for the extra session, but they are only preliminary and preparatory to the design boldly proclaime by Mr. BLACKBURN in the following lan guage: "We do not propose to stop till we have stricken the last vestage of your war-measures from the statute-book." It should be clear to the country that the Republican opposition to the Army-bill amendment is not based solely upon a desire to retain the words which the Democrats insist upon strik ing out, nor upon any intention of actually employing the troops, even to keep the peace at the polls, but upon the palpable duty and necessity of stubbornly contesting the Demeratic purpose of reasserting the villamons doctrine of State Sovereignty, and of under mining and shandoning the enduring princi ples which were established at the cost of thousands of millions of dollars and hun-

dreds of thousands of precious lives. As to the merits of the Democratic position on the Army bill, considered at striking feature is that the Democrats are now resorting to revolutionary methods to secure the repeal of a law which was passed originally by Democratic votes. The law, as it stands, restricting the use of troops to the work of repelling armed invasion and keeping the peace at the polls, was devised by the Democrats in Congress in 1865, and it was passed by them, with the assistance of some Republican votes, as a measure for checking an alleged intimidation of voters in the Southern and Border States by the presence of armed troops. The only votes cast in either House against the passage of the law as it stands were those of Republicans who did not credit the charge of army intimidation or interference with elections. Now, however, when the presence of troops at elections can no longer be even a menace (for the excellent reason that the small army is scattered on the frontier, remote from all election centres), the Democrats insist upon repealing even the privilege of employing them to keep the peace at the polls under any circumstances. Their purpose is evidently and confessedly, not to prohibit or prevent any impending menace of military power, but to deny absolutely the right of the General Government to enforce the protection even of national elections within the territory of any State. The measure is equivalent to a new imposition of State Sovereignty upon the laws of this country, with all the significance which the Rebellion

proved that term to imply. The law, as it will stand if the Democratic amendment prevail, will, as Mr. Robeson clearly pointed out, restrain the civil officers of the United States from keeping the peace at any election in any State. The statute will explicitly prohibit civil officers, as well as military and naval officers, from keeping the peace at the polls. And this is precisely the Democratic aim, for without such prohibition the proposed destruction of all naional safeguards for national elections would be incomplete. There is no real question as to any menace to liberty from the sword and bayonet. This is the shallowest of pretense, and it too was exposed by Mr. Robeso when he traced all the conspicuous examples of military usurpation in modern history to previous usurpation by the Legislature. The threat of "the man on horseback"-of the sword and the bayonet-can only gain vitality from such legislative despotism as shall call out forcible resistance. The real danger lies in the resuscitation of State Sovereignty under the sanction of Congress and a gigantic stride will have been taken in that direction when Congress shall have denied the authority of the General Government to defend and protect the rights of American citizens in the free choice of the

President and the National Legislature. If the object sought by the Democrats is a menace to free government by prohibiting the prevention and punishment of corruption and violence that may be tolerated by State Governments, the method whereby it is in-tended to obtain this object is not less threatening. The Democrats do not propose to pass the army amendment and the repeal of the Election laws as separate measures, submit them to the President for his approval or disapproval, and finally pass them over his veto in case of disapproval. That

Democrats have adopted an extra-constitutional method. They make these measures parts of Appropriation bills, so that the President shall be compelled to veto the appropriations if he desires to veto the dangerous political legislation attached to them. They go even further than this. They warn the President that, if he veto the Appropriation bills as the only means at his com approving the obnoxious political measures, they will refuse to vote supplies for his salary and the maintenance of his Administration. This is the revolutionary element -the usurpation of power not constit ally lodged in the Legislature-in the Dem ocratic project. It attaches to the Army bill as much as it does in the case of the proposed repeal of the Election law, and sub mission in this instance would be a prece dent for submission in all subsequent parts of the ex-Confederate programme; for such a usurpation, once successful, grows by what esisted at its first manifestation.

These are the conditions which warran and demand stubbern opposition to the Army bill from the Republicans in Congress, and which will equally warrant and de to-day, if it be taken, will not indicate the sentiment of the House as to any actual or probable employment of troops at national lections, but as to the question whether not the General Government may protect itself and the free choice of America zens against encroachment and violence authorized or tolerated by State Govern-

TILDEN IS THE MAN. A few days ago we stated that in a brief time there would be a general declaration along the whole line of the Democratic part in favor of Mr. Tupen as the Dem candidate in 1880, and we stated, upon what we believed to be good authority, that within sixty days Mr. HENDRICKS himself would declare his support of TILDEN for the nomnation in 1880.

Sooner even than we anticipated, Louisville Courier-Journal of April 2, in a double-leaded article, declares not only that Mr. TILDEN will be the Democratic candidate for President in 1880, but that ther will be practically no opposition to his nom-ination. It states that the only serious obection that has been urged against him is his upposed weakness in not asserting his right o the office when elected in 1876; but this it claims, is an additional reason why he should be now not only nominated by the party, but elected by the country. After reciting the facts of the situation, and explaining the powerlessness of the Democra maintain the election by force, it says:

The assertion of force must needs have been structive. That it was discouraged by Mr. Til. his firmness and sagacity in the trying ordeal, and to-day the country owes its peace and the Democratic party its united existence to his abstinence. Instead of proving a weakness, it will be one of the strongest arguments in favor of his election next year, and, joined to the issue represented in his person,—the vindication of our elect-ive system and the righting of a grievous wrong done the people through him,—will make his defeat The fact that Tripen did not take the field

and by force expel Haves and make himself de facto President, will be, the Courier-Journal says, a strong argument in his favor. No Democrat can withhold his support from the Sage of New York, and the Louisville organ thus declares why the Democrats and the country will have no other man than TILDEN:

'Already enough of nonsense has been exude self, and, whether it falls in with the views her or not, that it should refrain fro violence. The people, whose better judgment is ever aliled to a sense of honor and justice, are, as both facts and logic of those who propose to divert them from the line of their duty, for, in their

near from the line of their duty, for in their leart of hearts, they have long resolved that— "Bertram's right and Bertram's might Shall meet on Ellangowan's hight."

This is the "first gun" in the campaign from the South for TILDEN, and that it will be followed by others from that section, and from the North, there is no question. Mr. TILDEN has already engaged in a deadly fight with Tammany in New York; the Governo of that State is doing vigorous work in the dismissal of Tammany officials in New York City. In a short time the whole City Government will be in his interest and in his pay. It is now understood that Mr. TILDEN will run as the Democratic candidate for Governor of New York, and that he will so manipulate all parties as to have himself elected, as he was just preceding the cam-paign of 1876. Armed with the eclat of havng carried that State, he will go before the Demogratic Convention in 1880 with, as the Louisville Courier-Journal says, hardly an opponent. The opposition by Thurman, Ewing, Bayard, and others, will be impotent. The "barrel" will silence every objection to Bertram's right and Bertram's might," and Tuden is the coming (Democratic) man. Republicans may as well make up their minds that old Sammy, if he lives, will be the Demeratic candidate for President in 1880.

BLEEDING THE RAILROADS

There was a bill passed by the House of Representatives a few days ago making it the duty of the State Board of Equalization to enforce the existing law as to assessing the capital stock and franchise of corpora tions. The bill also provided that hereafter the Board shall assess the franchise separately. The present law requires that the value of the capital stock of corporations shall include the value of the franchise, and under the rules of the Board of Equalization the process is as follows: Ascertain the par value of the stock; add to this such additional value as sales may indicate to be the "market" value; add to this the amount of bonded indebtedness; the total is to be taken as representing the gross value of the capital stock and franchise. From this is to be deducted the assessed value of the tangible property, and the remainder is to be the taxble value of the capital stock and franchise. How far the Board has fairly or justly executed this rule we have no means of knowing, but the law and the rule of themselves are sufficiently rigorous. It seems that the assessments on railroads are not considered sufficiently exacting, and the presumption upon which the Legislature is acting is that the State Board is regulated by the railroads, instead of the railroads being regulated by the State Board. Some years ago one of these railroad companies appealed to the Supreme Court for relief from an assessment for capital stock and franchise on a valuation of several millions of dollars, when in fact the capital stock was valueless, and the railroad was in the hands of a Receiver, and could not be sold for one-fourth of the debt due on it. Not-withstanding this notorious fact, the Court decided that the State Board was warranted in adding the amount of the debt to the amount of the capital stock, and assessing both as the value of the capital stock and

sessment, because the State Board was a court unto itself, from which no appeal could be taken. That was in the spring of the legislative pursuit of capital, and, as the season has progressed, the difficulties and injustice of the whole capital stock and franchise business have become most evident. One-half the railroads of this State have been sold out at 40 cents on the dollar of their debts, thus sponging the capital stock out of existence; and the system having degenerated into a notorious and rank plan of extortion, the whole thing has, as all such systems of duplicate taxation must, become a lamentable failure. In the face of the inevitable failure in which all such scheme

evident weakness and injustice. We printed a few days ago a sketch new scheme by which the State Board hereafter to plunder the railroad corporati This new scheme proposes to abandon to present mode of ascertaining the value capital stock of railroads, and to itute one based on the theory net earnings furnish an infallible of the value of capital stock. Thus, if a railroad company shall exhibit \$100,000 net earnings in a year, its capital stock mus perforce represent a value of \$1,000,000, or \$1,200,000, or \$1,500,000, according to the rate which the State Board shall declare to

must end, we have the House of Represent

to galvanize into new life a system which has fallen into decay because of its own self-

tives by an almost unanimous vote

be a fair computation. If 10 per cent l considered a fair rate on which to capitalize the net earnings of the corporation, the \$1,000,000 will be the declared value of the actual value. In the arguments for the bill possible that the friends of this latest schem may find that capitalizing net receipts in a business that is fluctuating, one year below zero, and ranging thence according countless and ever-varying circumstan one year high and the next low,-require the exercise of much practical experience thorough knowledge; and the expectations of members of the Legislatur that such receipts can be justly capitaliz at 5, 7, or even 10 per cent will prove to be very wide of a just and proper basis. If left to the discretion of any intelligent Board, governed by experience in such matter they will discover, perhaps, that their expectations of such a golden harvest from the railroads of this State as will render all other axation unnecessary will prove fallacious Either fix the rate by law, say at 6 per cent and thus kill the corporation outright, or stick to the present absurd system which has at least a judicial sanction, even though it

be a confessed failure. Tinkering at the

ousiness, or patching up an unjust and op-

pressive system, which will not operate suc-

essfully, will only lead to further failures,

and offer such threats against capital as to

prevent any investments of any kind in this

The population of St. Louis, as exhibited in the election returns, does not correspond with the results obtained by the industrious Directory Man. The discrepancy is wonderful. It must be due either to the repeated refusal of four fifths of the voters in St. Louis to do their duty or to excessive zeal on the part of the Director Man,—the intelligent reader may judg which. St. Louis claims a larger popula tion than Chicago, but casts just about Last Tuesday a charter election was held in both cities. Members of the Common Council were elected in both, and the interest in the election was equal. In Chicago the total vote officially returned was about 57,000; in St. Louis it was 28,000. This difference is damaging to St. Louis. It must be explained away. It may obtains in the St. Louis Clearing-House counting all the returns twice; but even this us subterfuge will leave St. Louis be hind. There seems to be only one way to put matters right, and that is to make the Directory Man ex-officio General Supervisor of Election Returns, as well as Census-Taker-in-Chief for he United States Government.

Persons who still ride the bric-a-brac and pottery hobby vigorously may take pleasure in hearing that the craze in England is still un-abated. The prices obtained at the Earl of onsdale's sale were very high. Some of

Lonsdale's sale were very high. Some of the items and prices are quoted as follows:

A pair of celadon-green bottles, formed as double she, £100 (Wertheimer); another pair, £30; an old Dresden dinner-service fetched over £280; it was sold in soparate pieces, of which each piece realized from £7 to £27. An old Dresden £110 (Wertheimer); an old Dresden tea-service painted with flowers and garden scenes, £131 (King); an old Dresden dinner-service of 107 pieces, £275 (Wertheimer); a chocolate pot and cover, and twelve cups and saucers, £84; a white Sevres dinner service £47; a pair of vases of gros blen Sevres porcelain, £152 Ss.; a rose du Barry Sevres cabaret, beautifully painted, £845 Ss. (Currie). An old Greisea tea service of twenty-two pieces, sold separately, with deep blue bands, richly gilt, and painted with exotic birds, reached the sum of £841; a five two-handled old Chelsea cups and saucers, £48 Gs.; a pair of old Chelsea cups and saucers, £48 Gs.; a pair of old Chelsea plates, £41; a fine square-shaped vase, deep bine ground, with four medallions of Chinese figures and others of exotic birds, twenty-one inches, £568 (Wareham). Of Crown Derby, we note a besutiful dessert service, painted with land-scapes, £260 17s. (Agnew).

the mouth of SIMON CAMERON. The "Old Coon to thee I sing," and "It's been hinted I'm thy sire, Baby mine," have somehow a familiar sound, but it is difficult exactly to place them, BARTLETT'S "Familiar Quotations" throws no light on this vexed question. Perhaps som reader may recognize and forward information regard to the following:

It's been binted I'm thy sire—
Baby mine, Baby mine!
To which name I don't aspire,
Baby mine, Baby mine.
And there is a certain charm
In reflecting, safe from harm,
That you were a false nlarm,
Baby mine, Baby mine.

English snobberv never went to a more laughable extreme than in the Royal Historical Society recently, when a circular was sent out nnouncing that "a medal or decoration suitable for evening dress" would be supplied to fellows of the Society on application. The Athenaum. commenting on this extraordinary

announcement, says:
Odd-Fellows and Foresters are in the habit of
wearing such things at the Crystal Palace; but nobody ever saw Fellows of the Royal Society or
Antiquaries so bedizened. These sias to historical research cost two guineas if of silver, and six
when of gold. The circular kindly adds, "The
use of the medal is, however, not prescribed,"
still, "a number of medals, both in gold and silver, have already been ordered." There is serious talk of a Royal veto of the new Canadian Protectionist tariff. Then Canada will rebel, and the United States will ob-

serve a strict neutrality,-as Great Britain did If JOHN A. LOGAN has no further business to bring before this Legislature, it may as well adjourn. Silly and idle as most of the members are, they must have better employment at home than persecuting newspaper-correspondents.

lature packed for the purpose of electing a Favorite Son to the United States Senate may not be in other respects liberally endowed with

If the majority of the Legislature is not rupt, it is idiotie; and it may be both. The Course Journal is quite enthusiastic over the election of Our Cannai to the Mayoralty, and Southern principles. But CARTER's most disclaim any such interpretation of the

If the present Legislature could really com mit to jail everybody who cherishes a contemp for it, hardly any of the able-bodied population

Mr. HARRISON will think, after he has been in the Mayor's office about one month, that his enemies were those who favored his election.

The crime of opposing the election of John LOGAN to the United States Senate we atempt neither to palliate nor deny.

PERSONALS. The recent few days of next winter see The editor of the Okalons States

The English pedestrian and his belt are lowell-ing o'er the deep blue sea. A Boston gentleman named Whittle ha eared-eut stick, so to speak

"Prof." Gamgee offers to freeze out the ellow fever for \$200,000. A cool offer, certainly. Don Carlos is writing his life, and Alfonso ays, "He ought to thank me that he's got one to

April came in like a lion, and not one of ose toothless, stump-tailed, menagerle so lions either. The Rebels have recovered from their re oulse by Gen. Garfield, and have recrossed the

Mr. Hanlan's boils are securing a distinc-ion in England almost equaling that of Mr.

President Hayes begins to feel that the too much Congress and too little country fair in Whittier has been suffering from a very

severe cold, but is now recovering, and is able to An exchange says: "The Devil surely is

in Texas." Poor fellow! We should think he would want to go home. A hint to England: We are perfectly villing to swap Jeff Davis and the Solid South fo

Gen. Garfield, in all the political turmoil in Washington, has been taking time to recite a Latin poem to a literary society. Mr. Edison, we understand, has invented

Cetywayo and South Africa.

a flying-machine; and we are afraid that his elec-tric light has gone up with it. The Mrs. Miller, of Oregon, who is the mother of twenty children, is Joaquin—and we are sorry for it.

The Texas Legislature has just appropria ed \$600,000 for school buildings. The young idea should be taught not to shoot. The American engle, the emblem of his country, is baldheaded, and it occurs to us the perhaps he was snatched so by the Solid South.

Otive Logan suspects Engenie of wearing a wig. Unless she keeps out of Engenie's reach she will feel the necessity of wearing one herself. American women are notably Worth's best

Ben Butler doesn't like to have anybody allude to his military career. No one but a Con-federate can allude to it with any enthusiasm, any

Gen. Lafavette is said to have invented fare. This alone will perpetuate his name alon with those of Edison, Morse, and Sir Humphre There is an oyster that emits a sound like

whine, and the Buffalo Express thinks the poor thing is afraid it is going to be gobbled by sor A Texas newspaper man has just married a lady worth \$2,000,000. Why did such a woman throw herself away? There were other newspaper

We shall presently see President Hayer touching Senator Conkling's glass of crabapple cider, and saying, in the language of the sinfu

world: "Here's to ye." It was Bismarck's birthday the other day out a great many persons in Germany think it

Sara Jewett wants to star next 'season i "The Banker's Daughter." "The Banker's Daughter" has been so popular that we suppose her father made an eminently successful failure. The Troy Whig announces a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Widows. Mrs. Oliver, we believe, is its President, and we shall expect directly to see it bring action against the

"Give the Democrats rope enough and they will hang themselves," exclaim many ex-changes. There must be more rope-factories, and besides rope there must be plenty of other convenences for hanging.

Mark Twain went to Mr. F. D. Millet's wedding in Paris the other day with a marriage-gift of two logs of firewood tied up with pink rib-bon.— 'the costliest thing he could find in Paris,' he said. It does not seem to be very witty, and yet all the papers are chronicling it as a remarka-

Secretary of the Navy Thompson, accompanied by a dozen young ladies, attended a per-formance of "Pinafore" in Washington the other day, and appreciated the point when the andience looked over toward him and smiled during the 21-

### AMUSEMENTS.

NEW YORK. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna. NEW YORK, April 4.—Col. Mapleson's

was a great and notable occasion. The Academy of Music has been crowded many times, but never did such a throng assemble within its walls as that which surged and cheered there to-night. Long before 8 o'clock the lobbies ammed, and the coat-rooms were besieged by demonstrative throngs. The enthusiasm of the auditors was immeasurable, and they began to show it as soon as the performance opened. Before the members of the orchestra took their places, every seat in the house was occupied. From the stage-boxes the sight was a remarkable one. The house was literally packed. Women were seated on the steps in the balcony and in both the galleries, and men were standing wherever it was possible for a man to stand. At 8 o'clock the orchestra played the first notes of Balfe's overture to "Il Talismano," and, a short time thereafter, the curtain arose on the first act of hat tuneful work, which opened the performance, and was heard throughout with interest. The accustomed applause was bestowed upon the florid "Placida rotte" of Mme. Gerster as Edith Plantaganet, and the "Candido flore" of Signor Campanini as Sir Kenneth. Indeed, these two artists were the itons of the vening. In spite of the fact that the performance was given for the benefit of Col. Mapleformance was given for the benefit of Col. Maple-son, the audience showered their bouquets as well as plaudits on the leading singers of his company, and only after both these popular persons had tired their throats with repetitions of their arias, did the young men who lined the house back by the walls change their shouts from "Bravo, Campanini!" and "Bravo, Ger-ster!" to "Mapleson! Mapleson!" Following the "Talisman" act came the fourth act of "La Favorita." with Mms. Roze, and Camof "La Favorita," with Mme. Roze and Cam-panini; the first set of "Traviata," with Mme. Gerster, and an act of "Romeo and Giulietta," with Campanini and Hank in the chief roles. When Miss Hank and Signor Campanini had bowed their acknowledgments, Col. Mapleson finally appeared, leading Gerster, attired in a blue frock which she had put on to go home in, and Campanini. When the Colonei retired, after bowing profusely, the cheers grew louder, and, finally, emerging again, he advanced to the foutlights and said:
"Ladies and gentlemen, I thank you for your kind support. Encouraged by my success, I shall return here in the antumn. You will be glad to Isarn that Mime Gerster will be a member of my company.

rnor Galassi will return with m ank you again for your kind support." the speech was vehemently applauded. little speech was vohemently applicated, a cidly the allusions to the singers and the ductor, and, after its delivers, the Colonel ired, having disposed of his laurel wreaths a bouquets to Campanini and Gerster, and the he immense audience began to disperse.

POOR PORTER. PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—About \$1,500 was raised at the performance to-day for the of the family of B. C. Porter. The on T. Raymond and the Walnut Street pany played the first act of "Col. Sellers," Mr. and Mrs. George S. Knight and the Arch Street company played the second act of "Otto"; Mr. E. Sheridan, Miss Glover, George Holland, and the Chestnut-Street company played the fourth act of mille," and the whole of "Pinafore" w given, one act by the North Broad, and the oth by the South Broad-Street company. The per-

by the South Broad-Street company. The performance lasted from 2 until after 7 o'clock. The disposition of the fund is left to the Finance Committee. Part of it will probably be exceeded in payment of the expenses of witnesses to Marshall, Tex., and otherwise in the process tion of the murderer Currie. William B. Astor, of New York, has given \$500 and John T. Raymond \$100 for this express purpose, which is in addition to the \$1,500 raised to-day. FROM BELFAST TO THE GIANT'S Enthusiastic admirers of the Green Isle who have been following Judge Bick in his tour this week through Ireland, last night viewed the week through Ireland, last night viewed the scenes of interest in the Counties Mayo, Silgo, Roscommon, Meath, Leuth, and Down, and visited the northern portion of the island, which is as magnificent in its scenery as it is historic in its picturesque old ruins, ivy-grown abbeys and Druddical towers. The views of Rossert, Abby, Moyne Abby, the ruins at Trim Kells, and the scenery through King William's Glen were among the most beautiful that have yet been seen during the excursion through Ireland. The excursions projected for to-day however, promise to be among the most interesting of the month's series, as in the afternoon the trip through the Lakes of Killarney will be repeated, especially for those who noon the trip through the "Lakes of Killarney "will be repeated, especially for those who were not able to attend on Wednesday night and for the public-school children, for whom special arrangements have been made. In the evening, after visiting Belfast and the surrounding country, all the wonders and freaks of nature peculiar to the Giant's Causeway will be visited, including the Organ, Honeycomb, Lord Antrim's Parior, The Loom, The Causeway Gate, Amphitheatre, The Chimney-Top, Port Coon Cane, Nurse and Child Rock, Giant's Head Rock, Dauluce Castle, etc. This evening will end the tour through Ireland.

THE EDDY ORGAN RECITAL.

The eighty-ninth of the series of Mr. Eddy's organ recitals will be given this noon at Hershey Hall, with the following programme: Preludium in F, by Koehler; Fugue in B flat, by Kirnberger; Fantasia on the Choral, "Komm, helliger Geist, Herre Gott," by Bach; "Variations Serieuses," op. 54, by Mendelssohn; Sonata in C minor, op. 5, by De Lange (first time in America); Melody in D, op. 45, No. 8, by Guilmant; and Fantasie and Fugue in G minor, No. 1, by Schellenberg. Miss Marion Sherwood will sing Gounod's song "Hymn to the Night" and Schubert's "Erl King." THE EDDY ORGAN RECITAL.

DRAMATIC NOTES ment at Hooler's Modjeska closes her engagement at Ho-night. She will personate Adrieuse.

Robson and Crane are underlined at Hooley's for the 14th; Maggie Mitchell follows on the Mr. Barrymore, according to a telegram from the Mayor of Marshal, Tex., is rapidly conva-

It is said that the door-keeper at Tony Pastor's Theatre is retained in his place because he is the only man in New York who knows Mr. Pastor's age, and if discharged would probably take revenge by revealing it.

Mr. James W. Morrissey, business manager of the Abbott-Hess English Opera Company, is at the Palmer House. Emma Abbott, he says, "has created the musical sensation of the day," with her "Tropical love scenes" in Victor Masse's "Paul and Virginia."

Coggswell and Mack, actors, who pretend to fight every night on the stage as Col. Elevator and Prof. Gatipod, in Grover's "Our Boarding-House" company, fought in dead earnest across a breakfast-table in a Pittston hotel. They threw crockery and chairs at each other, and indicted many disfiguring wounds.

Mrs. J. W. Waliack, Jr.'s, will has been of-fered for probate in the Surrogate's office, Free-hold, N. J., and among other legacies she be-queathed \$3,000 to the American Dramatic Fund Association, at the decease of her mother, Mrs. Blake; \$1,000 to Mrs. Edwin Adams when testamentary letters are given; and the residue to other persons and servants. It is thought the estate amounts to about \$15,000.

the estate amounts to about \$15,000.

Frank C. Bangs, the tragedian, tells the Philadelphis Press that America's great actors thirty years ago were Hamblin, John R. Scott, Gus Adams, and the elder Booth; that Edwin Forsest took entire possession of the tragic stage a little later, and held it until Edwin Booth rook it away from him; that neither Edwin Booth nor Davenport ever showed a spark of genius, although very artistic actors, while Edwin Adams was a "child of genius"; that Lawrence Barrett is cold and conservative, and that McCullough may become Forrest's successor.

Boudieant says all preliminaries are arranged

lough may become Forrest's successor.

Boucleault says all preliminaries are arranged for his occupancy of Booth's Theatre from Sept.

1. His lesse runs for six months from that date, with the option of renewal. While he will be the lessee of that house, his connection with Wallack's Theatre will still be maintained, at which establishment moon the opening of the season probably, a new comedy and a new Irish drama by him will be produced. The season at Booth's will be divided into three periods. For the first two months opera will be played, the next two will be given over to English drama, which will be produced under his own supervision, and during the last two months of the season stars and combinations will occupy the house. Salvini, in all probability, will be among the number.

After fourteen more performances—that is, in

two months of the season stars and combinations will occupy the house. Salvini, in all probability, will be among the number.

After fourteen more performances—that is, in two weeks—Mr. Bronson Howard's successful drama, "The Banker's Daughter," will be withdrawn from the stage of the Union Square Theatre after having been played 140 times. It is to be succeeded by a melodrama entitled. "The Lost Children," in eight acts or tableaus, which Mr. Cazauran base compiled from various dramatic sources. We say compiled, for Mr. Cazauran professes "a holy horror of being styled its author," and it is as well to let Mr. Cazauran have his way, since if the play is a good one, the public will not split hairs about originality. The basis of the story is that of Bourguois and Masson's play, "Les Orphelins du Pont Notre Dame." While the thread of this play is followed to the end other plays have been levied on, portions of them pleced in, and some parts entirely written by Mr. Cazauran from mere hints in the basic play. To know how this has been done can only be judged from the performance, but is will be interesting even now to point out the seams of the story. To begin, the half of the first act is from the opening scene of Victor Hungo's "Ruy Blas." The next scene is from the "Orphelins" and from "Madeline, the Helle of the Faubourg." The second act is based on a suggrestion in the "Orphelins," worked up into an act, in which act all the principals are engaged, but in which not a single word is spoken by any one of them. Instant differs from the same act in that play only in the characterization of two of the "Orphelins," and differs from the same act in that play only in the characterization of two of the principal characters and in some of the dialogue given of the children. The next act is a condensed translation of the corresponding one in the "Orphelins," save in the part played by Mr. Thorne in that act, which is added by Mr. Cazauran. The act that follows is compounded from "Orphelins," and the "Wandering Boys." An

Special Dist aich to The Tribuna.

LaSalle, Ill., April 4.-A considerable er of the coal miners of this township who them have already reconsidered and resume and it is believed that the others will soon so, or at least as many as can now find and

sunder Thompson, Miss Sara Jewett, Miss is Vernon, and others, beside guardsmen, children banditti, Sisters of Charity, and so forth.—No York Herald.

CRIMINAL

Further Particulars ing of Young

The Tragedy as Ob

Alice Har Warrant Issued for

Would-Be A hocking and Mysterio Persons at Dave

Indignation Caused by Phair, the Vermon

THE SHOOTING O

NEW YORK, April 4.—Th

ington Nathan in the re Harrison in the Coleman orning, has created a appeared to-day Ward. The latter was Nat our years ago, but left waman now charged with Bell," otherwise known as repute in Thirty-fourth str been a constant visitor at disappeared, probably fear is regarded as in no dang ets in. The ball has not his neck. The hotel ch Mrs. Barrett entered the dered Nathan to leave. her, and asked her She drew her pistol, and sai mean," and fired. The b Nathan's neck. She fired t Nathan grasped ber hand ball passed through the Harrison rus and announced that done in her room. By had reached the room Ma through the corridor to le Nathan had left the build

een issued for Mrs. Barr

rived here this morning, a version of the shooting affai House, New York, to a repo hooting took place about 1 porning, and not Wedn morning, and not Wednesda in New York. She rang for half past 8, and it was bedside, and, before she her brother, Samuel Has to start for Boston w o'clock, called to see her, parlor until she left. She w ing it was her sister, si Washington Nathan came i on his way down town, not fully dressed, he the parlor. She soon made was putting on some finishin open, and tall woman enter her hand. The woman am the shot passing a few, head. Nathan was o the room by the did not move from the soft ting, and Miss Harrison ra shut it when she heard Nathan came out looking saying as he went he was not burt. She ther or of the hotel of what he left for Boston. She india she was ordered out of the h bill was paid, trunks pack ordered to take her to fact that she resolved. fact that she received so man she explains by saying that J Globe Theatre of Boston, ha

"Birdie" Bell, a woman we circles of this city, was the Washington Nathan. Mrs. of the actor, now in Californ for her name being associate from the circumstance that some years ago. No arrests.

orders. Nathan and his hers, and his visits have al

always made when some

COUNTERFEITING LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 4.trial of a large number of et United States Court here, oment was created by the in the District-Attorney, a ru McKee, one of the counsel for accused men, requiring his Court certain steel dies us feiters in their work. McKe to the rule, stated he could Bauer, Marion Van Horn, United States Secret-Service coin, and that they had

duestion into the country this clients had never did they belong to Ballard intimated strong to send McKee to just as the dies were deliver was not done. The tristhough every effort was manaccused, having the ablest caconviction followed in ever oners were sentenced to terry year to ten years in the Justicy, it being conclusively a year to ten years in the ditary, it being conclusively a terfeiters had owned the diall of which time they had had of which time they had hannfacture of spurious coithe Treasury Agents deemed breaking up of the gang the paid no attention to the Messrs. Bauer, Van Horne done efficient service in brithirty-two members. The wall be taken to Joliet at one A MYSTERIOUS DAVENFORT, Ia., April tragedy occurred in this city night, which resulted in the two young people.—Harry vand his sister-in-law, some watt was a cigar-maker, as

Third street, above which wife and her unmarried sist little before 12 o'clock Mrs. husband her sister was a better go for a doctor. his sister-in-law's room-tired—and soon after was to his own room, and finnediately after the sister was instantly sent for. Whe was already dead, and the her hast, death ensuing in physician attending declined that as to the cause of the inquest, which will shill, there is no dit was a case of deliberate needship prussic acid. The

PHAIR Rocted Discarch to T RUTLAND, Vt., April 4 — day reprieve to Phair, the co is the all-absorbing topic of here to-day. In fact, thron of New England Phair's caused free expressions the caused free expressions to

will belong to it also, be the coodingtor, and ill return with me. I your kind susport." This hementy applauded espot the sugers and the considerivery, the Colond red of his laurel wreaths and in and Gerster, and then the page 10 disperse.

rich to The Tribune. first act of "Col. Mrs. George S. Knight et company played the lland, and the Chestnuted the fourth act of "Ca-hole of "Pinafore" was North Broad, and the other Street company. The person 2 until after 7 o'clock e fund is left to the Finance of it will probably be to f the expenses of with Tex., and otherwise in the nurderer Currie. William k, has given \$500 and John or this express pursons.

o the \$1,500 raised to-usy. rers of the Green Isle who Judge Bick in his tour this ad, last night viewed the n the Counties Mayo, Sligo,
, Louth, and Down, and
portion of the Island, which
in its scenery as it is hisue old ruins, ivy-grown abowers. The views of Rossert
the ruins at Trim Kells,
ugh King William's Glien
t beautiful that have yet
e excursion through Ireons projected for to-day,
be among the most interis series, as in the afterin the Lakes of Killarney 's
esfecially for those who
attend on Wednesday
public-school children, for
comeants have been made.
The visiting Belfast and the
all the wonders and freaks
the Giant's Causeway will the Giant's Causeway will the Organ. Honeycomb, or, The Loom, The Causecatre. The Chimney-Tops, ree and Child Rock, Giant's Castle etc. This evening ough Ireland.

ORGAN RECITAL. f the series of Mr. Eddy's given this noon at Hershey the Choral, "Komm, hel the Choral, "Komm, hel-Gott," by Bach; "Varia-on, 54, bv Mendelssohn; r, op. 3, by De Lange (first lelody in D. op. 45, No. 8, Fantasie and Fugue in Q-Schellenberg. Miss Marion Gonnod's song "Hymn to ubert's "Eri King." TIC NOTES. engagement at Hooley's resonate Adrienne.

are underlined at Hooley's hal, Tex., is rapidly conva-

the door-keeper at Tony retained in his place because a New York who knows Mr. discharged would probably ealing it.

orrissey, business manager English Opera Company, in e. Emma Abbott, he says, usical sensation of the day, I love scenes " in Victor Virginia," fack, actors, who pretend to he the stage as Col. Elevator in Grover's "Our Boarding-tought in dead earnest across in a Pittston hotel. They chairs at each other, and in-

ck, Jr.'s, will has been of the Surrogate's office, Free-mong other legacies she be-o the American Dramatic at the decease of her mother, to Mrs. Edwin Adams when s are given; and the residue and servants. It is thought to about \$15,000.

me tracedian, tells the Phila-America's great actors thirty mblin, John R. Scott, Gus ler Booth; that Edwin For-session of the tragic stage a dit until Edwin Booth nor-lowed a spark of gentus, al-actors, while Edwin Adams nius''; that Lawrence Bar-nservative, and that McCul-Forrest's successor.

Forrest's successor.

I preliminaries are arranged Booth's Theatre from Sept. for six months from that on of renewal. While he that house, his connection neatre will still be mainestablishment, upon the season probably, a new rish drama by him will be on at Booth's will be divided For the first two months, the next two will be given ma, which will be produced rivision, and during the last season stars and combinathe house. Salvini, in all among the number.

ore performances—that is, in ronson Howard's successful iter's Daughter," will be stage of the Union Square goen played 140 times. It is a melodrama entitled a." in eight acts or tableaus, uran has compiled from sources. We say commander nor processes "a holy ited its author," and it is as uran have his way, since if done, the public will not irinality. The basis of the urgeois and Masson's play, Pont Notre Dame." While play is followed to the endocen levied on, portions of some parts entirely written om mere hints in the basic we this has been done can me the performance, but it even now to point out the tory. To begin, the act is from the opening o's "Ruy Blas." The next orphelins," and from "Madef Faubourg." The second cestion in the "Orphelins," ct, in which act all the primput in which not a single y any one of them. The ice story of the "Orphelins," same act in that play only on of two of the principal me of the dialogue given to next act is a condensed corresponding one in the in the part played by Mr. which is added by Mr. that follows is comported to the finale of the ice old one of immonating or of the end one of the mercan in the parts. It calls for brilliand rewarding the gooding part of the seventeenth is Parselle, Stoddart, Il, H. F. Daly, Bowser, Lytiss Sara Jewett, Miss Idabeside guardsmen, children, Charity, and so forth.—Next.

ich to The Tribuna. 14-A considerable numof this township who de-the reduced wages offered considered and resumed, t the others will soon do was can now find employFurther Particulars of the Shooting of Young Nathan.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

The Tragedy as Observed by Miss Alice Harrison.

Would-Be Assassin. Shocking and Mysterious Death of Two

Persons at Davenport, Ia.

A Warrant Issued for the Arrest of the

indignation Caused by the Reprieve of Phair, the Vermont Murderer.

THE SHOOTING OF NATHAN.

Special Dispose to The Tribune.

NEW York, April 4.—The shooting of Washneton Nathan in the room of Miss Alice
arrison in the Coleman House, Thursday city, especially in theatrical circles. Ward. The latter was Nathan's mistress some four years ago, but left him long since. The otherwise known as Mrs. Barrett. This is the proprietress of a house of ill been a constant visitor at her place. She has disappeared, probably fearing arrest. Nathan sets in. The ball has not been extracted from his neck. The hotel clerk's story is that Mrs. Barrett entered the room and ordered Nathan to leave. He laughed at her, and asked her what she meant. mean," and fired. The ball passed through Nathan's neck. She fired the second time, but Nathan grasped her hand, raising it, and the ball passed through the window. Then Miss Harrison rushed down stairs announced that murder was being done in her room. By the time the clerks had reached the room Mrs. Barrett had passed through the corridor to her own parlor, and Nathan had left the building. A warrant has been issued for Mrs. Barrett's arrest.

Special Despatch to The Tribune.

Boston, Mass., April 4.—Alice Harrison arrived here this morning, and has given her version of the shooting affair at the Coleman House New York, to a reporter. She says the shooting took place about 10 o'clock Thursday morning, and not Wednesday night, as stated in New York. She rang for her breakfast at half past 8, and it was brought to her bedside, and, before she had esten it, her brother, Samuel Harrison, who was to start for Boston with her at 11 'clock, called to see her, and remained in parlor until she left. She was dressing berself ing it was her sister, she said "Come in." Washington Nathan came in to say "Good-by on his way down town, but, as she was not fully dressed, he waited for her in the parior. She soon made her appearance, and was putting on some finishing touches before a tall mirror when she saw the door behind her open, and tall woman entered with a pistol in her hand. The woman aimed at her and fired, the shot passing a few inches from her head. Nathan was ordered to leave the room by the woman, but he did not move from the sofa where he was sitting, and Miss Harrison ran to the door and went out, closing it behind her. She had hardly shut it when she heard another shot, and Nathan came out looking very pale, but saying as he went down stairs that he was not burt. She then notified the proprieleft for Boston. She indignantly denies that she was ordered out of the house, and says her bill was paid, trunks packed, and a carriage ordered to take her to the depot. The fact that she received so many gentlemen-callers she explains by saying that John Stetson, of the Globe Theatre of Boston, had authorized her to orders. Nathan and his family are triends of hers, and his visits have always been brief, and was present. The woman was an entire strange

NEW YORK, April 4.-Mrs. Barrett, alias "Birdie" Bell, a woman well known in some circles of this city, was the person who shot Washington Nathan. Mrs. Marian Ward, wife of the actor, now in California, can only account for her name being associated with the shooting from the circumstance that she knew Nathan some years ago. No arrests.

COUNTERFEITING EXTRAORDI-

NARY.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 4.—Pending the recent trial of a large number of counterfeiters in the United States Court here, considerable excite-ment was created by the issuing, on motion of the District-Attorney, a rule against Col. Sam McKee, one of the counsel for a number of the accused men, requiring him to deliver to the Court certain steel dies used by the counter-feiters in their work. McKee, in his response to the rule, stated he could prove that M. G. Bauer, Marion Van Horn, and K. B. Jones, United States Secret-Service Agents, had themselves both manufactured and sold the spurious coin, and that they had brought the dies in question into the country themselves, and that his clients had never had them, nor did they belong to them. Judge Ballard intimated strongly an intention to send McKee to jail for contempt, but as the dies were delivered to the Court this was not done. The trails proceeded and but as the dies were delivered to the Court this was not done. The trials proceeded, and though every effort was made in behalf of the accused, having the ablest counsel of the State, a conviction followed in every case, and the prisopers were sentenced to terms varying from one year to ten years in the Joliet (III.) Penitentary, it being conclusively shown that the counterfeiters had owned the dies for years, during all of which time they had been engaged in the manufacture of spurious coin and currency, and the Treasury Agents deemed the conviction and breaking up of the gang their highest duty, and paid no attention to the attacks on them. paid no attention to the attacks on them. Messrs. Bauer, Van Horne, and Jones have done efficient service in breaking up a gang of thirty-two members. The convicted persons will be taken to Joliet at once.

A MYSTERIOUS TRAGEDY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., April 5.—A mysterious tragedy occurred in this city about midnight to-night, which resulted in the speedy death of two young people,—Harry Watt, aged about 30, and his sister-in-law, some six years his junior. Watt was a cigar-maker, and kept a store on Third street, above which he lived, with his Wife and her unmarried sister and one child. A little before 12 o'clock Mrs. Watt informed her husband her sister was sick, and that he had better go for a doctor. He walked into his sister-in-law's room—she had not reired—and soon after came out,
west to his own room, and fell upon the floor.
Immediately after the sister also fell. A doctor
was instantly sent for. When he arrived Watt
was already dead, and the girl was breathing
he has, death ensuing in six minutes. The
busician attending declined to make any statement as to the cause of the deaths till after the
inquest, which will be held to-day.
Saill, there is no doubt but that
it yas a case of deliberate suicide by poison,
probably prussic acid. The cause for the act is
entirely a matter of conjecture as yet. Mr.
Wett was as popular a young man as lived in
havenport,—honored by all who knew himthis family relations have always seemed pleasaut, and his wife is now almost distracted, entirely mystified at the terrible tragedy that has
come entirely unexpectedly on her. sister-in-law's room-she had not re-

Gov. Proctor's reprieve as injudicious. Prejudice against Phair at Rutland reigns supreme. The disappointment at the execution not transpiring to day, after the Supreme Court and other tribunals had refused Pirair relief, is beyond comprehension. Bets are freely offered, two to one, that Phair will not be executed April 10. Prisoner's counsel are moving quietly to day planning future action. On Monday they anticipate going before two Supreme Court Judges with newly-discovered evidence which, they claim, proves a complete alibit for Phair.

A SOLITARY MOONSHINER. Special Disputch to The Tribune,
LAFAYETTE, Ind., April 4.—A small moon

shiner was taken care of to-day by Deputy-Collector Culver and Chief-of-Police Neby, accompanied by United States Revenue Officers Burgh, of Rock Island, and Gen. Paskard, of Laporte. The outfit was complete,—an old-fashioned cop-per worm still and all the paraphernalia belongper worm still and all the paraphernalia belonging to it for making highwines. It was found
in a rough structure in the back yard of the
premises on the Fourth-street road, just south
of this city. The distiller's name is Chester.
A quantity of highwines was found in an upper
room of his house, apparently a remnant of his
stock. Chester claims he was only making a
little for his own private use. He was put in
jail allee samee.

WANTED AT MADISON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
MILWAUKEE, April 4.—Chief of Police Bishot of Madison, has furnished to the police authorities of this city a description of a number of articles stolen from a residence in that city by a ourgiar, on Saturday night. The description covers considerable of the property found on the person of Charles Durand, alias the Chicago ourglar captured here on Tuesday afternoon by the detectives, and he will accordingly be sent to that city for trial. Another article, found on Durand, was stolen by him at Waukasha with other property to which no clew has yet been obtained, although it is supposed to be stowed away in a valse which he left at some interior hotel yet to be ascertained, and for which valise he carried a hotel check numbered 43 and marked "F. H. T. Graham."

DEADWOOD, D. T., April 4.—The jury in the case involving the titles of the Rose and Rhoderik Dhu quartz mines, very valuable property, entered court last evening, and the foreman re-ported that attempts had been made to bribe the jury by one of their number, Henry Robinson. Robinson, on examination, stated in open court that Nicholas Vader had offered him large sums of money to influence the jury in favor o the Rhoderick Dhu, and said Vader represented himself as being in the employ of Daniel Bogie, one of the owners in the Dhu, who could afford to put up for a favorable verdict.

SYLPH. Special Dispatch to The Trioune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 4 -In the United States District Court this afternoon G. B. Goodwin, attorney for Mrs. Lamothe, ente motion for a review before the full Bench of the decision of Judge Dyer denying the application for an injunction to restrain the United States Marshal from selling the personal prop-erty of Gen. McDonald on the Sunnyside Farm covered by chattel-mortgage executed by him to Mrs. Lamothe. If the motion is granted, the revision may be heard to-morrow or on Monday.

ARREST FOR ROBBERY. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich, April 3.—On Sunday one Frederick Armstrong, with several aliases, was arested, charged with robbing a widow eighteen months ago, of \$11,000 in United States Government bonds. He was tracked to the Saginaw Valley by an officer from Syracuse. Here he was known as W. F. Sheridan, and was engaged in farming. The officer started East with him on Tuesday.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER. GREENVILLE, Miss., April 4.—Yesterday norming Matt Chrismore, a well-known sportng character, was found murdered in his bed, his head crushed by an iron bolt, throat cut and his body ripped open the entire length. Suspicion points to an associate now in jail.

FATALLY SHOT. rom Paris, Ky., to the Courier-Journal savs: lersburg, Bourbon County, to-day, Milton Washington, colored, in attempting to release his brother from the custody of the Con-

CONANT. Boston, Mass., April 4.-Conant, the defaulting Cashier of the Eliot National Bank, was discharged to day on a motion to quash the indictment, and was immediately rearrested and held in \$30,000 bail.

MINERS OUT. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 4.—The miners of the block-coal fields are all out, and at a meeting beld yesterday and to-day at Brazil positively refuse to submit to the reduction of 10

Empress Elizabeth and Queen Victoria.

The London correspondent of Figure accounts for the failure of the Empress Elizabeth of Austria to visit the Queen at Windsor on her return from her fox-hunting expedition to Ireland. Whether true or not, the story is at least interesting A wars are on the story is Austria to visit the Queen at Windsor on her return from her fox-hunting expedition to ireland. Whether true or not, the story is at least interesting. A year ago when the Empress' visit to London drewnear its close, she went to Windsor one wintry Sunday to make a farewell call on Queen Victoria. According to the etiquette of the Court, the hour of her arrival and departure had been announced beforehand. One of the Royal carriages awaited her at the station and took her up to the castle through a driving snow-storm. The visit over. hand. One of the Royal carriages awaited her at the station and took her up to the castle through a driving snow-storm. The visit over, the Empress took her departure at the prescribed time, and was not asked to remain, although the storm had increased in fury. Such an invitation would have been only ian act of common politeness for common people, but it would have violated the canons of Court ctiquette. On the way back to the station one of the horses slipped and fell, causing a delay of some minutes, during which the sharp whistle of the train reached the ears of the Empress. The station was reached a few seconds too late. In any other class of society the disagreeable situation would have been remedied by the return of the traveler to her hostess, but etiquette forbade counting on the Royal hospitality under such circumstances. So the Empress remained at the station, warming her feet at the fire in the stationmaster's little parlor, and satisfying her hunger with a share of the family dinner of roast beef and Yorkshire pudding. The Empress Elizabeth is not a woman to be annoyed by such trifling accidents as missing a train and being thrown on the hospitality of a poor railroad official, but she preserves a little feeling of spite against Queen Victoria for not sending the carriage back to take her to the castle when she learned of the affair, and for never troubling herself to inquire about the end of the adventure. It is said that her Imperial Majesty has made a vow never to set her foot in Windsor Castle again, and that she declined an invitation to the wedding of the Duke of Connaught in terms too curt to be courteous.

A Remedy for Neuralgia.

The Paris correspondent of the Boston Courier, referring to his recovery from a dangerous illness, says: "I mention this iliness that I may tell you how easily I was curei. I was bent double. I could not breathe. My physician ordered me to take a flat iron and heat it as hot as I could bear, but a double fold of flannel on the painful part, and move the iron to and fro on the flannel. I was cured by enchantment. My doctor told me that some time since a Professor in one of our colleges, after suffering some days with neuralgia in the head, which he himself had tried to care, sent for the former, who prescribed a bot flat-iron. The next time the Doctor saw the Professor the latter exclaimed, "I had no sooner applied the beated iron to my head than instantly all pain had vanished." My physician was summoned recently to the beginned the professor that the professor is described as or violently that she alarmed the whole preferborshood by the screens which her A Remedy for Neuralgia. aide of a woman who had neuraigia in both sides, and so violently that she alarmed the whole neighborhood by the screams which her intolerable anguish wrung from her. She was taken from her bed and borne near the fire. In such severe cases a heated iron is not energetic enough. He has an iron rod fastened to an iyory handle. He heats this rod to a white heat (which causes less pain than red heat) and applies it very slightly to the seat of the pain first in longitudinal then in latitudinal lines. The application is so light that no trace is left but red lines on the epidermis, which are soon effaced. In twenty minutes the woman walked back to bed, and the third day afterward quitted it entirely freed from neuralgia. This instrument is not to be intrusted to awkward hands.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Points of Interest Regarding the Oxford-Cambridge Race To-Day.

History of the Celebrated Trotting Stallion, Woodford Mambrino.

Goldsmith Maid Safely Delivered of a Colt Foal by Gen. Washington.

OXFORD --- CAMBRIDGE. NEW YORK, April 4.—The following points of interest regarding the great English boat-race co-morrow are gleaned from late foreign mails:

THE COUESE.

The start is made from Putpey, on the Surrey shore of the Thames, and the race prowed up stream, with the tide, the river from Putney to Mortlake having pretty much the curve of a horseshoe. The points of interest in the race, with their distance from the start, are: (% mile) Craven Cottage (Middlesex side). There is a slight bend here, or more properly at Barnes' Elms (Surrey); then the river runs

(1½ miles) Rose Cottage, the Crap Tree and Dorset Villa. Just beyond, at the Soap Works (Surrey), the bend begins. The Iron Works (Middlesex) are 300 yards beyond. At the be ginning of the curve of the horseshoe is (134 miles) Hammersmith Bridge. The curve begins to slope down to the other leg of the

(214 miles) The Old Ship (Middlesex) and servoir (Surrey), and Corney Reach is entered at The Doves. Here, opposite Chiswick Village Middlesex), is

(214 miles) Chiswick Eyot (Ait Island). If he race was not decided when the boats shot through the aren of Hammersmith Bridge, the pinch of the race begins at Chiswick Eyot, and the bottom of that side of the horseshoe at (3% miles) Barnes' Bridge. Thence the course turns off and runs nearly straight between the Osier beds on the Middlesex and Barnes' Terrace on the Surrey side to the finish, at (41% miles) Mortlake, opposite "The Ship

This course has not, however, always been resorted to. In 1829 the crews rowed from Ham-bledon Lock to Henley Bridge, 21/4 miles; from 1836 to 1842, inclusive, the course was from Westminster Bridge to Putney Bridge, a trifle over 5 miles; in 1845 the crews rowed the present course; in 1846 they took it down-stream, from Mortlake to Putney; ever since 1846 the Putney-Mortlake course has been chosen, except in 1856 and 1863, when the race was from Barker's Rails, 400 yards above Mortlake, to Put

THE TWO CREWS. The following are the names of the two crews with their weights at the latest mail advices:

붣	OXFORD.
,	1. J. H. T. Wharton, Magdalen
,	2. A. C. Wells, Magdalen
	3. H. W. Disney, Hertford
t	4. *H. B. Southwell, Pembroke
F	5. T. Crosby-Burrowes, Trinity
S	6. G. D. Rowe, University
e	7. W. H. Hobart, Exeter
	8. H. M. Robinson, New (stroke)
8	*F. M. Beaumont, New (coxswain)
L	Average, 1671/4 lbs., not including coxswain.
•	CAMBRIDGE.
14	CARAMIDOS.

eH. E. Prest, Jesus.
H. Sandford, Lady Margaret.
A. H. Bird, First Trinity.
C. Gurdon, Jesus.
FT. E. Hockin, Jesus.
T. Routledge, Emmanuel.
R. D. Davis, First Trinity.
G. L. Davis, Clare (coxswain).
Average, 175 lbs., not including on

\*Rowed in 1878. Beaumont steered Oxford in 1877. Gurdon and Hockin pulled in the Cambridge crew of 1877. were put together, has been the favorite at odds of about two to one. The men showed much more strength than Oxford, and rowed long and with a good swing, and competent critics pronounced them the strongest lot ever seen in a

University eight, and quite as powerful as the Oxford crew of two years ago. TABLE OF PREVIOUS RACES. Year. Date. | Winner. | Time. | Won by.

[Nors.—Outriggers were first used in 1846. In 1857 keeliese boats and round oars were first used. have contended five times at Henley for the same heat of the race for the Grand Challenge Cup, these races resulting as follows: Year. | Date. | Winner. | Time. | Won by.

1845. June 7. Cambridge 8:30 2 1. 1847. June 17. Oxford... 8:04 2 1. 1851. June 17. Oxford... 7:45 6 1. 1853. June 11. Oxford... 8:03 18 inches. 1855. June 25. Cambridge 8:32 2½ 1. [Note, -In 1851 Cambridge lost a rowlock soon after starting.] The Universities also met at the Thames Na-

tional Regatta June 22, 1844. THE TURF. A brief dispatch in last Tuesday's paper an-nounced the death at St. Louis of the well-known trotting stallion Woodford Mambrino. As this horse's history is an exceedingly inter esting one, and there are facts connected with it which have never been made public, a presentation of them at this time will not be inappro

Woodford Mambrino was foaled in 1863, and was the last colt known to have been got by Mambrino Chief, whose death from exposure, while in the hands of guerrillas, deprived the country of one of the most valuable trotting sires it ever possessed. The dam of Woodford Mambrino was Woodbine, a daughter of Woodford, by Kosciusko. The breeding of the dam of Woodbine is unknown. Kosciusko was by Sir Archy, dam Lottery, by imp. Bedford. At an early age it was evident that Woodford Mambrino was certain to be a horse of unusual speed, but as his owner, R. A. Alexander, was strictly a breeder, and intended him for stud use, no particular pains were taken to develop those qualities, beon the Alexander farm receive. When the colt was 4 years old he trotted his first race, and obtained a record of about 2:39. The stud then claimed his exclusive attention, but his wonderful speed soon became so evident that, although PHAIR.

Special Dispace to The Tribuna.

RULLAND, Vt., April 4.—Gov. Proctor's sixday reprieve to Phair, the condemned murderer, is the all-absorbing topic of heated discussion here to day. In fact, throughout every section of New England Pheir's third reprieve has caused free expressions that the brisoner will means use "Brown" Vermifuge Commiss.

Mothers! your child may have worma! Then, by all means use "Brown" Vermifuge Commiss. The part is longitudinal then in latitudinal lines. The application is so light that no trace is left but red lines on the epider will all speed soon became so evident that, although he took part in no races, his reputation as a trotter was well established, and in 1874, at Lexington, Ky., he was given a public trial in 2:20¼, something which at that time no stallign had been able to accomplish. But in spite of his speed and breeding Woodford Mambrino was not in high favor with Mr. Alexander, being a peculiarity unfortunate horse, and in the summer of 1877 he was sold to Western parties for the remarkably low price of the pain chains and imprisoned thit he day of the took part in no races, his reputation as a trotter was well established, and in 1874, at Lexington, Ky., he was given a public trial in 2:20¼, something which at the time took part in no races, his reputation as a trotter was well established, and in 1874, at Lexington, Ky., he was given a public trial in 2:20¼, something which at the time took part in no races, his reputation as a trotter was well established, and in 1874, at Lexington, Ky., he was given a public trial in 2:20¼, something which at that time no stalligh had been able to accomplish. But in spite of his speed soon became so evident that, although in two took part in no races, his reputation as a trotter was well established, and in 1874, at Lexington, Ky., he was given a public trial in 2:20¼, something which at the time took part in no races, his reputation as a trotter was well established, and in 1874, at Lexington, Ky., he was given a public trial in

S4,000, just one-tenth of what Robert Bonner offered for him several years before without success. Aug. 23, 1877, at Cynthlana, Kv., he met and defeated Franny Stoner. Blanche Amory, and Jim, in 2:344, 2:38, 2:35%, this being his first race since his 4-year-old form. He was then taken South, and during the following mouth, at Atlanta, Ga., obtained a record of 2:31½, and on the same afternoon trotted an exhibition heat in 2:22%. At the time of his sale by Mr. Alexander, the horse was supposed to be afflicted with a fistula, but this did not at all interfere with his value as a trotter. Soon after the Atlanta race he was purchased by Mr. R. C. Pate, of St. Louis, and, in the hands of Frank Myers, came out last spring for his first regular season on the turf, and a most successful and brilliant one it proved to be. His first start was made at Milwankes, in the 2:23 class, which race he won easily in 2:35½, 2:25, 2:26½, following it with successive victories through the Michigan Circuit, at Jackson, Grand Rands, Saginaw, and Detroit. At Toledo, over a half-mile track, he met horses of greater speed than he possessed, and was defeated. The same was true of his races through the Grand Central Circuit, Woodford Mambrino being unfortunate enough to fall into the 2:24 race, where he met such "concrackers" as Edwin Forrest and Edward, both of whom obtained records below 2:20 before reaching the end of the route. At Cleveland, where Edwin Forrest won the fourth heat in 2:183%, Woodford Mambrino was a close third, and was timed in 2:19½. At Buffalo and Rochester he won third money, and at the close of the Utica meeting went West, his first race being in the 2:25 class at Milwankee, where he won third money. At Minneapolis, however, he achieved his greatest triumph, by winning the stallion race, which was trotted Sept. 4, and in which his competitors were Bonesetter, Scott's Thomas, and Indianapolis. The brown stallion proved too much for them all, however, and won in straignt heats, the time being 2:23½, 2:23½, 2:23½. As

placing them among the very best performances

As a sire he was also a decided success, as his colts have proven. Among the most noted of his get are Abbotsford, that obtained a five-year old record in California last year of 2:21½; Magenta, record 2:24½; Convoy, record 2:29; Magenta, record 2:30; Dacia, record 2:30; Dacia, record 2:33: Datura, record 2:36; Princeps, sire of Romance, four-year-old record of 2:29½; Malice, owned by Robert Bonner, that showed a mile over that gentleman's track in 2:20 last summer; Manetta, also the property of Mr. Bonner, trial 2:23½; and others not now called to mind. As above stated, Woodford Mambrino was the last of Mambrino Chief's get, and it is doubtful if there are more than two or three of the

As above stated, Woodford Mambrino was the last of Mambrino Chief's get, and it is doubtful if there are more than two or three of the old horse's sons now alive. He was a thoroughly first-class horse in every respect, and his death (which was caused by congestion of the lungs) is a great loss both to the turf and the breeding interests of the country.

\*\*New York, April 4.—Last Tuesday, the celebrated trotting mare Goldsmith Maid, whose record of 2:14 is surpassed only by the 2:13½ of Rarus, gave birth to a bay colt foal, the sire being the young stallion Gen. Washington, he by Gen. Knox, out of Lady Thorne (record, 2:18½), by Mambrino Chief. Gen. Knox is the stree of Lady Mand. record 2:18; so that it will be seen that the Maid's foal has a rich inheritance of both trotting blood and instinct. On being asked concerning the youngster to-day, its owner, H. N. Smith, said: "The colt is alive and well. It is the strongest foal I ever saw; perfect in form. If it does not make a trotter I shall be greatly surprised."

BASE-BALL.

In accordance with the announcement made In THE TRIBUNE, the Northwestern League met at Davenport, Ia., last Tuesday, and made definite arrangements concerning the playing programme for 1879. A special dispatch to this paper gave the important features of the meeting, but some of the minor points to which at-tention was paid were omitted. Perhaps the most noteworthy of these was the application of admission to the League. The fact that the gentleman was still in arrears to players for last year's salaries, and the comments of THE TRIBUNE thereon, were known to the delegates, and, in consequence, the application was not considered, and Mr. Hollinger may consider himself out in the cold, so far as the Northwestern League is concerned. This action was the only one that could be taken. The practice of managers failing to pay players, and then expecting to be received with favor by Associations which have for their object the elevation of base-ball, has become entirely too common, and in promptly squelching the first attempt of the kind within its precincts the Northwestern League has taken a long step in the right directhat, and one that will commend it to the favor-TRIBUNE thereon, were known to the delegates League has taken a long step in the right direc-that, and one that will commend it to the favor-able consideration of the public everywhere. The officers elected by the League were as fol-lows: Secretary and Treasurer, M. W. Parker, Dubuque; Directors, James F. McKee, Rock-ford; T. P. Snilivan, Dubuque; John W. Green, Davenbort; E. E. Batch, Omaha; Mr. McKee is President of the League.

Assassin Cutrie's Statement.

Assasin Curie's Statement.

Dalias (Tex.) Commercial.

The Commercial is in receipt of the following story. It is the statement which the red-handed murderer of Porter gives confidentially to his friends in extenuation of his horrible deed. How we have become possessed of it is our own affair; that it fell from Currie's hips there can be no question. Its gauziness, in the face of the sworn testimony, is so apparent that attention need not be directed to the difference, but we publish it nevertheless, simply to let the public know what kind of a story so wanton a murderer can put up. Here it is, following as nearly as possible the story as told by Currie:

Barrymore and Porter, after the perfromance, visited the gambling-house of a man named visited the gambling-house of a man named Norton (who will be remembered here as the son-in-law of J. H. Horbach). He (Currie) was son-in-law of J. H. Horbach). He (Currie) was there, and the three engaged in a game of cards, the close of which found the actors winners of \$30. The three in company repaired to Harvev's saloon, Currie in a somewhat bad humor. As they entered Barrymore turned and left them. Currie and Porter walked through the lunch-room to the saloon, where they took a drink. While they were standing at the counter, Barrymore entered with a lady, when Currie remarked to Porter, "That's a—fine-looking woman Barrymore is with." The rewhen Currie remarked to Porter, "That's afine-looking woman Barrymore is with." The reply was: "Yes, she is an elegant lady." Currie responded with a slighting remark, to which
Porter answered: "Don't thik in that way, she
is a lady." Currie then cursed him and leit. As
he walked out, Barrymore and the lady were
conversing in low tones. He passed on, and,
as he did so, accidently striking a chair, exhibited a pistol. After a short while he returned
and found the two still in sotto voce conversation. Then he addressed a remark to the lady,
and Barrymore resented it. He claimed that he
fired upon this gentleman in self-defense, and
that when Porter, who had been out of the
room, returned and approached him, he thought
an attack would come from that source, and he
accordingly fired again in self-defense. He says
that after firing the shot he seated himself in a
chair and waited for half an hour for some one
to arrest him, and finally when the officer did
appear he quietly handed over his two pistols.

So variant is this from the testimony of the
eye-witnesses, we have given it thus fully just
in order that our readers might see the cheekiness of the man.

The same source from which the above comes

The same source from which the above comes gives us the information that the murderer maintains a confident air; says he has pienty of money and won't be hung; that he acted in self-defense; and that, after the newspaper war is over, he will get a trial and come clear.

A Judicial Mistake. A Judicial Mistake.

The Russian Judges in the recently-annexed Provinces of Turkistan are apt to blunder through ignorance of the language and habits of the people. One Kirguiz larmer charged another with having burned his rick of wheat, but the defendant claused that the damage had been done accidentally by him through his having set fire to the house of a Kalamush who had ruined him. "And what about Kalamush and his family?" cried the Judge. "All were burned." The Judge ordered the defendant to be put in chains and imprisoned till the day of trial. On the trial it was discovered, fortunately for the prisoner, that Mr. Kalamush was none other that the Siberian marmot.

TRUE BLUE.

Sir Hudibras Talmags Rides into the Lists Armed Capa-pie.

He Gets up on a Back Seat and Makes It Hot for the Presbytery.

The Pertinent Deposition Which Angered the Light of the Tabernickel.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 4.—There was some excite nent to-day among the Presbyters who are W. Hathaway, whose name has been mention almost as often as Dr. Talmage's, in connection with the trial, gave some extraordinary testi-His assertion that Dr. Talmage told him Dr. Vandyke was a "notorious liar," although a different effect upon Dr. Vandyke, who, after coloring high, relapsed into a fit of arouse sufficiently to take any part in the subsequent proceedings.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SCENE by springing to his feet while Mr. Hathaway was testifying and declaring the witness was swearing to "the biggest pack of falsehoods he ever heard." Among the Rev. Mr. Hathaway's statements which created a sensation were these;
'I was an elder in Brooklyn Tabernacle; was employed by the Trustees in the autumn of 1874 to collect pew-rent and assign pews. 1 was to visit the congregation, both in a financial and spiritual capacity. My instruction were not to rent the pews for less than the prices marked on the diagram, but to get as much more as I could. I have heard Dr. Talmage announce from the pulpit that pews were rented withou reference to the dollar question; that he would not yield to the solicitation of the Trustees to rent the pews. I cannot say I was ever told to order any one out of a pew. Influence was sometimes brought to bear on pew-holders who were not paying enough to make them either change seats or pay more."

After giving the details about his treatment by the Tabernacle Sunday-school and the con-tradictory statements of the Revs. Talmage and andyke, the witness said: "I told Dr. Talmage 1 should demand an in-

and asked him whether he told Dr. Talmage I gave him the facts for his article. He said, Dr. Talmage, Hathaway, is a man you can place no confidence in, and is a defaulter in the Tabernacle's funds.' I told Dr. Talmage

what Dr. Vandyke said. He denied havin called me a defaulter; said that Dr. Vandyke had not reported correctly what he said. I asked him to go to Dr. Vandyke's with me, and he said: 'I will not go with you. I do not want to see Dr. Vandyke
UNTIL THE JUDGMENT DAY. Told him I should bring the matter before the Presbytery. He said: 'Hathaway, I never knew you to tell an untruth, but Dr. Vandyke is

notorious liar. [Laughter.] You can't afford to bring this matter before the Presbytery. If you do we will turn on you and kill you.' I defied him. He said: 'Whether we can find anything against you or not, there are men that will swear there is.' Dr. Talmage seemed very much excited when he said that Dr. Vandyke was a notorious har."

Mr. Talmage, rising, AMID MUCH EXCITEMENT

"Mr. Moderator, I am ready to show the truth of everything I bave said in regard to this man; and, after this process has been going on in maligning my character, it is str these brethren get so tenderly delicate of a man's character. Having assailed me before the country day after day, in regard to this man's stating things I never did, never heard of, never dreamed of, the biggest pack of falsehoods I ever heard, and then I am to have n opportunity of showing I HAVE SOME CHARACTER

I would like to know, at this point, whether the defense are to be debarred from making a the defense are to be debarred from making a defense. I protest, in the name of God, that this Presbytery have no right to shut down the gates, having opened them to allow all this contumely and falsehood, of the most infernal character, to pour upon my soul, and now to say I shall make no answer. I will be heard, if not in this court, then in some other." [Applause.]

Dr. Butler—Brother Talmage—Mr. Talmage—I have the floor.

DON'T CALL ME FRIEND OR BROTHER, if you please (stretching out his arm and shak-

DON'T CALL MS FRIEND OR BROTHER, if you please (stretching out his arm and shaking his hand at Dr. Butler). I would like to know, Mr. Moderator, whether we are to be heard, or whether we are to have an opportunity of defense, or whether a witness can assail my character and I not have an opportunity of replying. [Applause.]

Dr. Butler—Mr. Moderator, I move that hereafter the Presbytery sit with closed doors. [Hisses.]

After an exciting discussion of this question, without settlement, the Presbytery adjourned.

Passanante.

A very eccentric assassin is Passanante, the Italian pastry cook. In his cell he writhes, howls, and weeps, and his hands and face are covered with ink. On being asked why he had thus blackened himself, Passanante replied that he was going to die, and that for him there was nothing but mourning. He asked to have black blinds to his window. He likes to read the Bible; and upon being asked if he was a Vaudois he replied: "No, I am an Evangelist; that is to say, I am a disciple of the Gospel. I do not like discussing the interpretation of the Scriptures; I read them and understand them."

Violent Deaths in the Elliott Family.

Frankfori (Ky.) Correspondence Louiselite ConrierJournal: I have previously alluded to violent deaths in
the Euford family, and now i learn that the Elliotts also have some bloody chapters in their
family history. Judge Elliott's father once
killed his man; a brother of the Judge's was
shot through the stomach and killed at Princeton, Va.; one brother killed another; and a
fourth one blew out his brains in a fit of insanity. The rumors that Judge Elliott once killed
a man are nature. Through the bravest of the
brave, he is not known to have ever had a serions difficulty with any one.

The Future Emperor of Austria.

Rudolph, future Emperor of Austria, promises to be an accomplished and scholarly sover-eign. He is an excellent linguist, a good scientific student, and has also fine literary abilities. As he desires to speak the language of every race he will one day have to rule over, he is now studying Turkish, that he may not be at a loss if he ever finds himself in Bosnia. He speaks ten languages already, seven or eight of speaks ten languages already, seven or eight of which are used in the Austro-Hungarian Empire. He is very popular with the soldiers, whom he always addresses in Czechian. Heavy Gaming.

At the Mariborough Club, London, Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador, played away in a few bours a sum equal to his whole salary; and one of the wealthiest Commoners has been so heavily bitten that he is going into bankruptcy for a total exceeding half a million pounds. Another young politician, heir to a historic coronet, who had been going at a terrible pace, was dragged out of the club to the amazement of the members by his mother, who said, "you are not going to follow Hastings and Newcastle."

How to Use Up Cold Mutton.

Philadelphia Bulletin.

Miss Dods' cooking lecture the other evening.
Lady soliloquizing: "Now that she's got it cooked I wish she'd tell us how to use up cold mutton." Next lady overhears and remarks: "I have some infallible recipes." First lady, alert with penell and note-book: "Will you please favor me?" Second lady: "Six boys?" [Fact.]

ding.

London Letter.

One of the society papers has an "aside" remark, which could only have been made by

Labouchere, to the effect that the bridesmaids had to pay somewhat dearly for the honor of appearing in that capacity. These young ladles were informed that in order to inqure uniformity their dresses must be made for them by a modiste, who charged them \$250 each, and that they were to be coiffeed by the same artist. In addition to this they were each required to give a check of \$350 to buy a present for her Royal Highness.

Porcine Jewelry.

Little pigs in gold and silver are now worn by everybody in Vienna as jewelry. Pins, charms, bracelets, stick-handles everything is for the moment porcine. The Court beran, and the rest of the world naturally followed the lead. The fashion has come from Germany, and was introduced to commemorate the happy escape of the Emperor William from all the risks and dangers he has lately run, and his "Schweins" gluck, "or pigs' luck, —meaning spiendid luck,—as the German phrase goes, in coming out of it all so well.

A Good Runner.

Lieut. Darien, who escaped at Isandula, was the champion three-mile runner of the University of Oxford, and won the inter-University prize at Little Bridge grounds. By the hebit of swift ruening he had thus acquired and the excellent training he had undergoue, he was enabled to outsting even the Zuius, who are considered the swiftest runners in the world. The fleetness displayed by Lieut. Darien must have astonished his pursuers, who after a while gave up the chase, striking their ahields with their assegais in token of defeat.

Trying to Improve a Nose.

A Nevada surgeon is in trouble through trying to improve a woman's nose. She had broken it when a child, and the mishap had left it in a slightly crooked condition. The surgeon bargained to straighten it, and attempted to do so by breaking it anew. The operation left the nose in a worse shape than it was before. The woman sues for \$10,000 damages.

No other Whisker Dye equals Hill's-50 cents. OPENING.

WEST END Madison and Peoria-sts.

GRAND

NEXT TUESDAY, April 8,

LATEST

**Fashionable Novelties** Millinery,

Cloaks, Costumes,

THE DUDI IN ICHWITTEN THE PUBLIC IS INVITED.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

## To the Public.

We have received our Spring Stock of Men's, Boys', and Children's Clothing. These goods are all our own make. WE DEFY COMPETI-TION. The largest assortment ever brought to the Western country. All we ask is a close inspection before you pur-

Jas. Wilde, Jr., & Co.,

HAIR

IMPORTANT REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD BUY Ladies and Gentlemen, we appeal to you to give the "REVIVUM" a

NOT A DYE.

Fifty Cents a Bottle.

THE

CREAT HAIR RESTORER!

Proved to be the best article offered to the public for the purpose of RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOR,

A few applications producing Dark, Lustrous, Silken Tresses.

G. E. CRITESTON, Sale Proprieter, See Test.

to you to give the "REVIVUM" a trial; we guarantee you quality at one-half the price of any good Hair Restorer. This we have proved by actual test, and we would caution you not to take any other simply because the price is higher. Remember, we warrant the "REVIVUM" to restore the Hair, to be of greater strength and the same quantity of any dollar article. You can have no excuse for Gray Hair or Baldness when you can procure the crowning glory of man or woman, a beautiful head of hair, by using the "REVIVUM."

Moustache Whiskers. 50c. per Box

FAMOUS REMEDIES.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR, for Coughs and all Lung Disease GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP—Clarifying, Healing, Beautifying—25 cents.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS, which Cure in One Minute, 25 cents.

HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE (Instantaseous), 50 cents.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

HOSTERY.

LADIES,

"Note the Bargains!" Hair Lined, Striped, Full Regular,

Full Regular Balbriggan, "Schoppers" Iron Frames, 250. \$2.75 dos

Stylish Cotton Hose, Pink and Blue, Ribbed and Plain, 250. \$2.75 dos

Solid Colors, English Clocked, Extra Sizes in Cotton Hose, Immense Stock of Stylish Hosiery, in Silk and Lisle Thread. Over

CHILDREN'S "Novel Designs!

Pale Blue, Pink, Old Gold, and Sapphire Shades, Open Work and Embroidered, English and French Lisle, Solid

600 Styles to Select from.

Stylish and Good Hose The Very Best Quality

Broken Lines At 250, 350, and 500 patr A Superb Stock to Select from. Underwear At 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, and \$1.

Chas. Gossage & Co., State-st.-Washington-st. CATABRE REMEDIES.

The Discovery of the Age. OZONE TREATMENT

CATARRH AND THROAT DISEASES,

Fabrics, &C. DR. CLESSON PRATT, 202 State-st., Chicago.

The Nasal Ozone Generator, An entirely new mode of socal treatment for Catarrh and the only process ever attempted which reaches the scat of the disease. No southing, injecting, inhaling, smoking, nor foreing liquids through the nasal pas sages, but a method at once safe, simple, and com-mendatory alike to physician and patient. A child can

hst. The most obstinate and unserned can additional terrial inflammation are relieved at once and radically cured.

2d. Ozone softens the hardened secretions which obstruct the massip assages, speedily giving the greatest amount of relier to the sufferer.

3d. It decolorizes the uncerted surfaces, removes the offensive discharges, and purifies the breath.

4th. Ozone restores the sense of smell and cures loss of voice, deafness, and loss of memory, whea these are the results of Catarrh.

5th. It neutralizes and arrests the poisonous action of the disease upon the threat, and thus prevents consumption. sumption:

8th. The Ozone Treatment for Catarrh and Throat
Diseases is copyrighted and its exclusive use and controi thus legally secured to the writer.

7th. The Ozone Treatment for Catarrh and Throat
Diseases is sent by express, with full directions for selftreatment at home.

P. S.—Dr. Pratt's treatise entitled

"Catarrh; the Cause and Cure, is sent by mail upon receipt of price—25 cents.

MACHINERY. SPECIALTIES.

BELTING.—Rubber, Leather, White Wove Cot-ton.
BUCKETS.—For Ear Corn, Grain, and Mill-stuffs. CONVEYORS. -Patent Iron Conveyors, all BOLTS.—The Corrugated Belt Bolt saves 10 to CORN CLEANERS.—The Best Exhaust Fan SHELLERS. The Best Power Shellers in MILL-STONES. -The Bradford Mills, THIRTY YEARS' TEST. BOLTING CLOTHS. -The best imported. PULLEYS and SHAFTING. All kinds and

STEAM ENGINES.—The Warehouse Engine, Steadman & Co., makers, S to 80 horse power. N. HAWKINS & CO., Supply House, 224 Washington-st., Chicago. 224 Washington-et.

POPULAR CLOTHIERS,

Cor. State & Madison-sts., Chicago.

BIRDS German: Canaries, Canaries, Cor. State & Madison-sts., Chicago. : HAIR BESTOBATIVE.

> AND WHISKER

Postmasters and Post-Offices of the Young City.

The Progress from a Log Hut to a Brown Stone Front.

How a Hat Could Once Have Held Two Weeks' Mail.

A Postmaster Scared Off by the Indians-The Old "Saloon" Building.

Slow Progress from Lake and Water to the Present Site.

Reminiscences of the Old Settlers and the Old Days.

To-day the basement of the new Governmen Building is ready for the occupation of the Post-Office, and, during the week, Postmaster Palmer will be moving in his furniture and fixing up his cases so that by a week from to-day everything established in permanent quarters, which, it is to be trusted, it will not be compelled to leave tion of a new building for the special acimperatively necessary. At this time, when Post-Office is to finally take a rest from its wanderings, and find, like Noah's dove, a shelter, it may not be uning to look back a matter of fifty years, and see the various moods and s which the local office has undergone nce it first found a shelter in a log but on th Water street with an old boot or so for a ter case. And it may not be uninteresting too to mention briefly the various persons who have occupied the position of Postmaster—there were very few of them—since the first

it is necessary to start at a time when there was no Post-Office here at all. Cnicago then con-sisted of nothing but Fort Dearborn and a few houses, occupied by Indian traders, which lay under the immediate shelter of the fortifica-About the only persons who then received letters were the officers at the fort and families. There were no mail-routes at this, and the only way in which these officers communicated with the outside world was by ding a couple of soldiers once a month on ng and weary tramp to Fort Wayne, Ind., a distance of 148 miles, through snow or ngled woodland, or flooden prairie, swollen streams. The mail-and it is necessary to lose sight of the modern idea of the word,—
generally consisted of half a dozen letters and erhaps as many papers, so that it was not a difult task for the two soldiers to carry on their acks this bundle of matter and the few articles of luxury which the officers might have had the soldiers purchase for them at the sumptuous tores in Fort Wayne.

But the tide of civilization kept moving west ward, and this long mail-route to Fort Wayne was soon shortened. In 1828 GEN. HART L. STEWART,

who, hale and hearty, is still a resident of this city, was living in White Pigeon, Mich., and was one of the most prominent men in the western section of that State. Postal routes had extended west to White Pigeon, the regular receipt of letters a luxury unknown throughout that region. In the year mentioned above Gen. Stewart obtained from the Government a conunknown throughout that tract to carry the mail from Detroit to Niles, then called Cary Mission, once every two weeks on horseback. All the mail coming to Chicago from that time on was brought through on the old Chicago trail under Stewart's contract, he bringing it as far as Cary Mission, where it was the in charge by soldiers, who traveled on the form fort Dearborn along the sand beach and the lake. These private soldiers were alied by the officers, who still got the bulk he mail that came here, and were sent in ads of from three to five men every fortist. One man could easily have done the k, but they were sent in squads in order that which trottect themselves from the attacks which trottect themselves from the attacks. night. One man could easily have done the work, but they were sent in squads in order that they might protect themselves from the attacks of Indians. All the mail that came from the East to supply Chicago and Northern Illinois was brought on horseback by Mr. Stewart from Detroit to Niles, and he says he could easily have carried the whole two weeks' mail in his hat. It then took six days to make the journey. He hired an assistant, who started from Detroit one week, and Mr. Stewart started from Detroit one was not until 1832, the General receiving as pay all the proceeds of the post-offices on his route, which, however, did not begin to pay his expenses. It was really only in order to get his own mail and to accommodate his neighbors that he took the job. In 1830, however, two years after he went into the business, Gen. Stewart enlarged it, and, in connection with Benjamin Woodworth, of Detroit, put on a stage-line between there and Cary Mission, running two-horse wagons, and delivering the mails three times a week. This increase in facilities brought about an increase in the quantity of mail, but that which came to Chicago was still carried by soldiers on foot or on horseback up to the time of the expiration of the General's contract.

The FIRST POST-OFFICE. THE FIRST POST-OFFICE.

The first post-office.

When the village had grown to such an extent that the officers of the Fort ceased to monopolize the bulk of the mail, it was found necessary to establish a regular Post-Office. In 1832 Jonathan N. Bailey—a hunter, who also did a little trading with the Indians—was given a permanent situation—made Postmaster; but the business of the office didn't take up quite all his time. The mail came once in two weeks, and rarely consisted of more than a dozen letters and a few newspapers. When the Black Hawk war broke out its wife and daughter became frightened, and papers. When the Black Hawk war broke out his wife and daughter became frightened, and as Black Hawk was expected with his warriors every hour, they prevailed upon Mr. Bailey to ran away. This he did, taking his family with him down the Illinois River to St. Louis. Before his departure he designated

JOHN S. C. HOGAN

John S. C. Hogan

as his Deputy. Mr. Hogan was the representative of C. & L. Brewster, of Detroit, who owned the building, a log hut, which was located on the point of the triangle at South Water and Lake streets. Hogan, however, had his own business to attend to, so he appointed John Bates, who is still living in this city, his Deputy. The ground floor of the hut was divided into two parts, and, as rent for the smaller half. Mr. Bates, who bought hides, ran the Post-Office in the loft overhead. The furniture consisted of a wooden frame, which embraced a dozen pigeon-holes, for the use of which nothing was charged. The Postmaster got no salary, but a commission of 15 or 20 per cent of the charges on mail matter. No stamps were used, nor were envelopes, as extra paper was charged for at the same rate as the letter. When Gen. Scott was here with his army, the Postmaster really had something to do, but when the troops went away he was not overburdened with work. There were not over a dozen people in the village,—"so few," sais an old settler, "that when they went on a spree they could all get into one waron." After Jackson became President, in 1838, great difficulty was experienced in finding some ope to take the place, as no one wanted it. Finally, however,

HOGAN CONSENTED.

He was a robust, active business-man, a good judge of whisky, and exceedingly popular. He subsequently moved to Wisconsin, and died there a lew years ago. When Grant Goodrich came to Chicago in May of 1834, the city was composed of but eight frame dwellings. The Post-Office was situated on what is now Block 21, between Water, Market, and Lake streets, in a log building. The mail was brought in from Detroit by a stage once a week. The rates of postage were to New York for a single sheet of note-paper 25 cents, and double price for two sheets. There was a rate of 1834 ents for 300 miles, and also a 10-cent rate for norter distances. There was of course no delivery by letter-carrier. Mr. Goodrich lived at the north end of the town, and those in that beighborhood used to draw lots as to who should to and bring the mail. This was rather a disarresable undertaking, because, owing to the narshy nature of the land, a man had to jumy rom stone to stone, and before he reached he Post-Office was lucky if he didn't

slip up to his knees in the swamp. At this time there was a weekly mail from here to Gaiena, the contractor being Dr. John T. Temple, Thomas Hovne's father-in-law, who also carried the mail to Peoria. At first horses alone were used, but in the fall of 1836 he put on coaches. Sometimes there was detention at Fox and Rock Rivers, when the streams were high. There was a great deal of delay owing to this. Stage houses along the route were log cabins, and very rough in their accommodations. From Western avenue to Widow Barry's Point (now Oak Ridge) it frequently took nine hours to accomplish the distance, owing to spring freshets. There was another mail, to Danville, which was carried on horseback. Pinck & Trowbridge began rumning aline of stages to Galens, Springfield, and Peoria in 1837. This was in dally service. When the roads would admit they ran coaches, but mudsoows, as they were termed, when the roads were too heavy for the coaches.

When Martin Van Buren was installed as President, in March of 1837, he appointed to the office, which had then grown to some size,

MR. SIDNEY ABRI.

a quiet, ineffensive man, who had studied law, though had had never practiced it, and was then

a quiet, inoffensive man, who had studied law, though he had never practiced it, and was then serving as Justice of the Peace. He was a neutral man, w thout friends or enemies—a person of small calibre. At the time of als appointment there was a recreated and appointment there was a recreated contest recognized. tral man, w thout friends or enemies—a person of small calibre. At the time of als appointment there was a very animated contest going on over the office, and Abel's appointment was a compromise, he being the first choice of nobody in the city. Soon after the expiration of his four-year term he removed to California, and there be died. One of his first acts was tomove the Post-Office from Hogan's store, a place which it had quite outgrown. Owing to the settlement of the country, the mails had increased immensely, Chicago being a distributing point, and Abel was given a salary of \$4,000 per annum. He established the office at what was known as

THE "SALOON" BUILDING,
at 37 Clark street, being the northeast cor-

THE "SALOON" BUILDING,
at 37 Clark street, being the northeast corner of Clark and Lake streets. The
structure was a plain, substantial twostory frame, and received the name from
the fact that it contained a large hall where
public meetings were often held, and the premises were fitted up as a primitive sort of a saloon
which would hide its diminished head in comparison with many of the gilded drinking halls
which are so, prominent a feature of that street
to-day. The dimensions of the up-stairs room,
where the public meetings were held, was 40
by 80 feet, and of the down-stairs room,
where the Post-Office was located,
16x30. The mail came from Michigan City about
three times a week. Mr. Abel had as his first
assistant and Chief Clerk Mr. Charles Starkweather. In 1841, when Gen. Harrison came into power,

Mr. Abel was removed, and

Mr. WILLIAM STEWART

was appointed. He was editor of a weak paper
here called the Chicago American, and was quite
a popular man, though as an editor he was timid
and inoffensive. When President Tyler Tylerized, Stewart followed him, and turned his
paper over to him. This was its death-blow.
The Whigs would not support it, the Democrats
would not have it, and, consequently, it was
discontinued, a new Whig paper being
started by the party in this city, which
eventually fell into the hands of the Wilsons.
Not long after 1845, Mr. Stewart went to Binghamton, N. Y., where he recently died. He was
educated as a lawyer, but never practiced much.
He built the first good frame house on the South He built the first good frame house on the South Side, near the northwest corner of Lake and Franklin streets, the houses which had been put up previous to that time having been little better than shantes. During his administration he moved the Post-Office to No. 48 Clark street, at the southwest corner of the Sherman-House alley. The structure was a two-story brick dwelling, built and occupied, prior to the Post-Office moving in there, by Shas W. Sherman, builder and contractor. The Post-Office occupied the whole of it. Part of the ground on which the Sherman House now stands was then occupied by what is known as the City Hotel. He built the first good frame house on the South

In 1833 Gen. Stewart went into the Black Hawk War as Colonel, in command of a regi-ment, under Gen. Scott. He remained in the service until after the close of the troubles, and came to Chicago about 1840. He was an active Democrat, and when President Polk came in, in 1845, he appointed GEN. STEWART

Postmaster. At the time he took possession it had grown to be a first-class distributing office, handling two or three tons of mail daily, and doing considerable business. He held the office for the full term of four years, and was relieved in 1849. One of the events of his administration, it is said, was a fight with E. G. Ryan, the first aditor of the original TRIBUNE and now tion, it is said, was a near when it. Or Ryan, the first editor of the original TERBUNE, and now Chief Justice of Wisconsin. in which the latter was badly worsted. In 1843 or 1844 the Michigan Central Railroad was being constructed, and the mails were brought by that line to New Buffels and from theme to the city by boats befalo, and from thence to the city by boats be-longing to E. B. Ward. They continued to be brought in this manner until about 1852, when the Michigan Southern Railrond was completed

to Chicago.
When Gen. Tyler was inaugurated in 1849, he

for Postmaster, and he held the office for some time, but was never confirmed by the Senate. Mr. Wilson, who had been a canal contractor, had bought into the Journal. He was a man of strong personal and political feelings, and there was opposition to him even in the ranks of his own party. Mr. George W. Dole, one of the old settlers, and then enaged in the commission and forwarding business, was the candidate of an influential portion of the clay Whigs, and they were determined to bring bout Wilson's rejection. When Mr. Fillmore became President in 1850 he sent Dole's name into the Senate, and he became the next Postmaster. Mr. Dole was for some years a member of the Board of Aldermen, and once a candidate of the Whig party for Major. He was one of the founders of the Republican party in this city, and for some time a prominent member of the State Central Committee.

Gen. Pierce was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1858, and he appointed RICHARD L. WILSON,

March, 1858, and he appointed

ISAAC COOK,
one of the early settlers of Chicago, who used to keep the Eagle Saloon on Dearborn street, which was for a long time the headquarters of the Democracy. The first time Long John ever met Stephen A. Douglas was in 1838, and then it was at Cook's saloon, Mr. Cook making the introduction. They were great friends then, but when Senator Douglas and President Buchanan quarrelled Mr. Cook sided with the latter, and never afterwards spoke to Mr. Douglas. He had Congressional aspirations at one time, and wanted to run against Long John. Tom Dyer, who was then Mayor, said to him: "Congressmen have to offer resolutions. How could you do it, when you can just write your name?" Cook's response was: "Do as you did when you sold clocks—hire a clerk." Mr. Cook is at present a resident of St. Louis, where he is the head of the American Wire Company. It was Cook who, at a political meeting in this city, delivered himself of the immortal sentiment: "Truth squelched to earth will rise again; you can't stop her." In 1854 he moved the office across the street to where Blackall's tea store now is, and where The Traibune office stood for so many years. The following year he moved it around to Nos. 82 and 84 Dearborn street,—in the vicinity of his saloon,—the same place where the Chicago Post was afterwards published, and owned by Judge Manierre. Subsequently the adjoining store, No. 86, was annexed. This was a brick building. The office proper was on the first floor and in the corner fronting on the street and alley. Here it remained until the removal into the new building at the corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets, in the fall of 1860. In the meantime, however, there had been

in the Postmastership. In 1857, on the incoming of Mr. Buchanan's Administration, Mr. Cook was 'removed and William Price appointed in his stead. This arrangement lasted until the spring of 1858, when, in consequence of a disagreement between Senator Douglas and the Administration on the subject of Lecompton, the President removed Mr. Price and re-appointed Mr. Cook, who held the office until after President Lincoln's election. Mr. Price is now living near Libertyville, Lake County, Ill. After leaving the Post-Office, he bought an interest in the Chicago Times, which he retained until July, 1860.

During 1859. Mr. William B. Ogden and other prominent citizens agitated the question of the erection of a building here by the Government for the use of its various departments, which bad, up to that time, been scattered all over the city. It was owing to this acitation that the appropriation was made for the new Government Building, which was put up during 1859 and 1860, on the northwest corner of Monroe and Dearborn streets, and in the fall of the fast-named year and the early spring of 1861 the various branches of the public service moved in there. . THE NEW BUILDING.

various branches of the public service moved in there.

Immediately after Mr. Lincoln came into office in March, 1861, Mr. John L. Scripps, now dead, one of the stockholders of The Tribune, was appointed Postmaster,—a place which he held for four years, when he resigned. His successor, also appointed by Mr. Lincoln, was Mr. Samuel Hoard, still a resident of this city. He remained in until President Johnson's accession to power, when he was removed and Col. Robert C. Gilmore, son-in-law of Robert L. Wilson, was appointed in his stead. One November day in 1866 the boat on which he had gone out upon the lake

was dashed against the beach, and not long afterwards his body was discovered. Exceedingly fond of aquatic sports, he had gone out alone upon the water at a rough and tempestious season of the year, a squall had come up before he was able to reach the shore, and in attempting to gain it, his boat had been dashed against the orealwater. His successor was Gen. Frank T. Sherman, who remained in as long as Mr. Johnson did, giving way in March, 1988, to Col. Frank Eastman, who was in office during the first term of Gen. Grant. It was during his administration that the memorable October day of 1871—

THE DAT OF THE GREAT FIRE— Appointments. Various Gentlemen Who Do Not Want

THE DAT OF THE GREAT FIREdrove the Post-Office from the quarters which it had occupied for eleven years. Headquarters were removed to the old Methodist Church, corner of Wabash avenue and Harrison street, where they remained until the fire of July 14, 1874, which made another removal,—this time to the Honore Building,—and that a rapid one exceedingly advisable. In the mean while, however, Co. Fastman's, term had expired, and exceedingly advisable. In the meanwhile, now-ever, Col. Eastman's term had expired, and Gen. McArthur had been appointed in his stead in March, 1873. He remained in until Frontary, 1877, when he tendered his resigna-tion and Gen. Frank W. Palmer, the present in-cumbent, was chosen by President Hayes. The last removal of the Post-Office was occasioned, as everybody knows, by the fire in the Honore Building last January, and since then the Post-Office has been below ground in the basement of the Singer Building.

SEED TIME.

ILLINOIS. Avon, Fulton Co., April 4.—Spring wheat nd oats sown. Area of wheat nearly doubled.

Winter wheat coming out well. Special Dispatch to The Tribune RALEIGH, Saline Co., April 4.-Oats half own. Ground not dried out yet. Winter wheat in good condition.

Special Dispatch to The Pribune.

CARLINILLE, Macoupin Co., April 4.—Winer wheat killed on high land. Will make threeourths of a crop. Unless we have a wet season an enormous crop of corn will be put in. There a small increase in oats sown over last year.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.
GODFEEY, Madison Co., April 4.—Have comsenced sowing oats. No increase in area. fround in good order. Winter wheat coming out splendid.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BURNT PRAIRIE, White Co., April 4.—Winter wheat promises very well. No old wheat on hand. Land not dry. Not much oats sown

ROBINSON, Crawford Co., April 4.—Few oats soort crop. Late wheat badly damaged by wet and cold. Very little old wheat on hand.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MINIER, Tazwell Co., April 4.—Corn going to market rapidly. Winter wheat and rve coming out fine and green. Farmers very busy sowing wheat and oats.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

PETERSBUG, Menard Co., April 4.—Farmers sowing. Average of wheat largely increased. Ground in excellent condition. Winter wheat is

oing very finely.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DAKOTA, Stephenson Co., April 4.—Have commenced to sow wheat. Not as much sown as last year. Ground in good order. Winter wheat looks well. Large amount of corn has gone forward this winter.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

RICHLAND, Sangamou Co., April 4.—The late rains have saved the winter wheat. The ground rains have saved the winter wheat. The ground has been very dry, and the unfavorable weather last fall, wheat had not much root. Is greening up well, and looks first-rate. Ground is getting enough water to do. This region has been corned to ceath, but we are now commencing to rotate cross.

corned to death, but we are now commencing to rotate crops.

Special Discatch to The Tribuns.

CAMPTON, Kane Co., Ill., April 4.—There has been almost a total suspension of labor on farms since the 14th of March. The wheat sown the first of that month has sprouted. The ground freezes every night; there has been no such cold weather in April, we think, since 1844. The mercury fell on the 3d to 8 deg. above zero at 5 a.m., 31 deg. at 2p. m. On the 4th, 18 deg. above at 5 a. m.; snow covers the ground. It is a little warmer to-day, but the thermometer will hardly rise above 32 deg. in the shade at 2 p. m. Those who sowed their oats wish they were back in the granary.

NEBRASKA. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
STRELE CITY, Jefferson Co., Neb., April 4.— The increase in wheat on new breaking will be more than one-half in this county. Fine rain here on the 27th has started the grass so that a shade of green is seen on the prairies. Whea and oats mostly sown. Corn ground being plowed. Weather fine and ground in good order.

GOLDRINSEY, Saline Co., April 4.—Ground dry; too dry for winter wheat. Wheat nearly all sown. Area increased one-fourth. Corn mostly gone to market. Wheat nearly all sold. OBLEANS, Harlan Co., April 4.—Wheat all a wn and coming up. Area of wheat doubled. Ground in good condition. Corn has been or all will be consumed here by the large emigration coming in

all will be consumed here by the large emigration coming in.

| Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
| Creff, Saline Co., April 4.—Spring wheat not
all sown yet. More ground sown than in any
previous year. Old wheat nearly all sold.
| Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
| JUNIATA, Adams Co., April 4.—Wheat-sowing
more than half done. More sown than ever.
| Ground dry. But little on hand. |
| Special Dispatch to The Tribune. |
| St. EDWARD, Boone Co., April 4.—The ground is very dry, and on that account wheat has not

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

St. EDWARD, Boone Co., April 4.—The ground is very dry, and on that account wheat has not been put in as well as usual. The area sown has been largely increased. Wheat all sold. In fact, considerable seed has been bought from the warehouses.

Social Dispatch to The Tribuna.

FAIRMOUNT, Fillmore Co., April 4.—Wheat nearly all in. Some are sowing oats. The ground is dry, but we have a prospect of rain. No more wheat on hand than will be needed for bread. Area of wheat sown will be slightly above last year.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

CARLETON, Thayer Co., April 4.—The ground is not in as good order as last year. Wheat is nearly all sown and coming up. Very little wheat left.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WAYERLY, Lancaster Co., April 4.—Ground very dry. One half the wheat sold. Not as much sown as last year. Winter-wheat mostly killed. Not much old wheat on hand.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Norpoluk, Madison Co., April 4.—Ground is very dry and needs rain badly. Most of the string wheat and oats are sown. No increase in the area.

soring wheat and oats are sown. No increase in

soring wheat and oats are sown. No increase in the area.

Special Dispatch to The Tribums.

Chapman, Merrick Co., April 4.—Half done sowing. An average acreage has been sown. Ground very dry. Very little old wheat to

KANSAS.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune SEDGWICK, Harvey Co., April 4.—Weather very dry. We have had no rain for the last four

weeks, which is very bad on the wheat. Som pleces are dying out. Spring is very backward.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BARVARIA, Saline Co., April 4.—Winter wheat is suffering badly. The ground continues very

is suffering badly. The ground continues very dry. Spring wheat and oats up two to four inches. Very little wheat left for export.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SILVER LAKE, Shawnee Co., April 4.—Dry and wmody. Too dry for late fall wheat. Most of the late sowing is about all dead now, If we do not have rain soon it will hurt all small grain. Plowing for corn. Oats all sown.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

HAYS CITY, Ellis Co., April 4.—Winter wheat here never looked better. The ground is in fine order. Spring wheat and oats all sown. Spring wheat area doubled, and eight to ten times the breadth of oats. Wheat nearly all sold. Corn all gone.

all gone.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

STOCKDALE, Biley Co., April 4.—Ground cloddy and very dry. Wheat is small but looking well. Spring wheat and oats are all sown.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OWATONNA, Steele Co., April 4.—Farmers are nearly half through seeding. No material increase in the acreage sown. Ground in good order. One-fourth of the old wheat on hand.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

RANDOLPH, Dakota Co., April 4.—Wheat half

sown. The area will be largely increased. Ground in excellent condition. One-fourth of the old crop on hand. Special Dispatch to The Tribune
NEW YORK, April 4.—The Commercial Bulle in closes a review of the wheat prospects in th Northwest as follows: It is very evident that, while there is nothing yet to cause uneasiness in grain circles, the opening conditions of seeding for the season of 1879 are far behind those of 1878. The conditions are, a late spring, an average acreage, and a disposition to decrease the amount of wheat sown. CITY AFFAIRS.

Uncertainty as to Mr. Harrison's

Office. That Aldermanic Squabble in the

> THE SLATE. YESTERDAY'S GOSSIP.

Sixth Ward.

There wasn't quite as much excitement yester day over the appointments which are to be made by Mayor-elect Harrison, nor was there quite as large a crowd of office-seekers around the City-Hall. This extraordinary falling-off in the ranks of the spoils-hunters was due partly to a conviction that Mr. Harrison wasn't going to make up his mind all of a sudden as to whom he was going to put in; that Mr. Harrison wouldn't take his seat until about the 1st of May; and that it was quite probable that some little time would elapse after that before he would put up his guillotine and get it in running order. There is, indeed, an impression among some who are well in-formed that Mr. Harrison doesn't know himself yet what appointments he is going to make; that he is looking around for the purpose of finding the best qualified men he can get for the leading positions in his gift, and that the removal of subordinates will not take place until some time after the heads of departments get familiarized with the duties of their positions. In fact, it is beginning to be discovered now that a majority of the employes around the City-Hall are Democrats. An investigating committee, consisting of Mr. Mattocks and H. M. Shepard, who were desirous of getting up information to assist Mr. Harrison in his labors, called upon the Corporation Counsel yesterday to get more light on the subject, and they ascertained from him the fact, of which they had hitherto been nim the fact, of which they had hitherto been ignorant, that a large majority of the persons in the city's employ are Democrats. It was a source of great surprise to them that such a state of affairs should have existed under a Ropublican Administration. It is belived that Mr. Harrison has not yet selected the gentleman whom he will have as CORPORATION COUNSEL.

It is a hard matter to find a first-class lawyer who will take the position, because, though the pay is good and certain, vet the place is out for two years. The man taking it must necessarily give up his practice to a considerable extent, and, if he makes mistakes, they are seen by everybody and are fatal to his reputation, while a blunder which ruins a client is generally known to that client and a few others alone. So, for instance, John C. Richberg, whose name was connected with the place by some of the gossips, says that he wants it distinctly understood that he is not now, has not been, and will not be, a candidate for the position of Corporation Counsel or any other position; nor would be accept it if tendered to him. Although frequently mentioned for office, and especially considerately and kindly treated by the press, in fact, he modestly says, more than he deserves, yet he has never been a candidate even for any office, with the exception of at one time acquiescing in presenting his name before a convention. He believes Mr. Harrison will make one of the best of Mayors, and has the utmost confidence in him that he will so conduct the affairs of this great city as to reflect great credit upon himself and the party he represents; and that his administration will be such as to be satisfactory to the people of this city. Mr. Richberg thinks he has been of some service to him and the party, and shall so continue to be, but not by holding office under him.

So, too, Mr. John Mattocks, who was talked It is a hard matter to find a first-class lawye

der him.
So, too, Mr. John Mattocks, who was talked of in connection with the place. Mr. Harrison would be delighted to get such men,—to get a man like Judge Trumbull, for instance,—but it is very hard to induce a person to give up his regular practice in exchange for a semi-political

There is equal uncertainty as regards

THE COMPTROLLERSHIP.

It is believed that Mr. Farwell will remain his position for some little time at least, until Mr. Harrison can find a person in whom he and the business men of Chicago have confidence. There are several gentlemen who would like the position,—Mr. Shenard, for instance, and, it is believed, Mr. Forsyth. But thus far it is thought lieved, Mr. Foreyth. But thus far it is thought that Mr. Harrison has made no selections. Under the provisions of the Mayor's law Mr. Harrison can remove without any particular cause any officer whom he pleases, and no one can say him nay. In case the Legislature should can say him hav. In case the Legislature should pass the amendment now pending it will require the concurrence of two-thirds of the Council. But that bill, if it passes, will not go into force until the 1st of July, by which time all the necessary changes can be made. The first terms which expire are those of the Commissioner of Public Works, the City Collector, and the Inspector of the House of Correction, which end the 1st of May; on the 15th of June, the Superintendent of Buildings; and on the 1st of July, the Oil Inspector, Superintendent and Deputy-Superintendent of Police; in August, the Fire-Marshal, and on the second Monday in December the Comptfoller, Gas Inspector, City Sealer, Corporation Counsel, City Physician, Boller Inspector, and Prosecuting Attorney. It is considered probable that Mr. Chesbrough will retain temporarily his place at the head of the Department of Public Works, although his term will have expired by the time Mr. Harrison takes his seat. The stories connecting Mr. Redmond Prindiville's name with this position are said to be untrue. He has a business as an insurance agent worth \$4,000 a year that is a little better than anything the city can give little better than anything the city can give

ABOUT THE ONLY NEW CANDIDATES ABOUT THE ONLY NEW CANDIDATES
who turned up vesterday were John F. Scanlon,
the Greenbacker, who would like particularly
weil to be Superintendent of Streets, and a
person by the name of William Wnalen, who
showed up around Democratic headquarters a
good deal, and who was active and zeaious
during election-day. He claims that he has
been assured of the appointment of City Sealer.
The only thing that was needed to make his
calling and election sure was to get Ald

The only thing that was needed to make his calling and election sure was to get Ald. Lawler to nead his petition, and be was confident that the representative of the Eighth Ward wouldn't refuse.

Mayor-elect Harrison was around again yesterday. He said that the papers were making great mistakes in selecting his subordinates for him, and that he would not correct any of them until after he had taken his seat. The only thing he would say as affecting the future was that he had selected the place to take his drinks, the restaurant for his meals, and the library for his reading. The object of his call, he said, was to congratulate Mayor Heath upon the near end of his official misery, but he did not have the fortune to meet him.

NOT A CANDIDATE.

To the Editor of The Tribuna. CHICAGO, April 4.- 1 am a candidate for clients, but not for office. Any statement that want an appointment from Mayor Harrison is wholly unwarranted. I am attending to my private business, not to politics. Please avoid the mention of my name hereafter in connection with public office or political affairs. I want no office, and would not accept one.

ALEXANDER SULLIVAN.

ALDERMANIC.

THE SIXTH WARD CASE. In THE TRIBUNE of vesterday was the statement that Mr. Fucik, one of the judges of election in the Fourth Precinct of the Sixth Ward had refused to sign the returns of the late election, and in the same connection were some remarks to the effect that the Socialists of the Sixth Ward had been up to some tricks to aid in the election of their candidate for Alderman, Mr. Alpheter. To learn what Fucik knew, a reporter called last night upon him at his grocery store, corner of Eighteenth street and Centre avenue. Mr. Fucik said that in the first place he had not refused to sign the returns, nor did he know any reason why he should not do so. On the other hand, he was the only one of the three judges who had signed the returns. Mr. John Maginn and Parrick Maher, the two Democratic judges, had not only refused to sign the returns, but had refused to give any reasons for withholding their signatures. As far as Fucik knew, there had been no illegalities on the inside of the polis where he was a judge. The two Democrats were perfectly satisfactory to him as judges, and nothing happened during the day to excite any comment or stir up any trouble. The vote of the precinct, about 906 votes, was very large. He had never known it so large before. Last fall about 700 votes had been cast, and it was then thought that that number represented the full voting strength of the precinct. It had been currently reported that the Socialists had secured the names of voters from the poll-books of last year, and had made out affidavits therefrom, giving them to men who used place he had not refused to sign the returns, nor

them in stuffing in votes which could not have gotten in in any other way, and which should not have gone in at all. Mr. Fucik knew that a good number of new voters had made their appearance, but supposed that they were youths who had just reached manhood, and citizens who had but recently taken out their naturalization peners.

zation papers.

The reporter then called on

The reporter then called on JOHN MAGINN, at his house No. 665 May street, and found him in bed. He refused to talk much about the election, and said that he would say all he had to when the proper authorities demanded it of him. Pat Maher, the third judge was also called upon. He is a young fellow about 25 or thereabouts, and tends bar for Con Griffin, at the corner of Twenty-second street and Centre avenue. He also refused to say anything, except that he would tell the proper authorities when he was asked to do so. Whether he had refused to sign the returns becaush he knew that fraudulent Socialistic votes had been got in, or whether he refused to sign because he thought that by his refusal Socialist Alpheter's ejection would become void, he did not and would not say.

It is alleged that the Socialists acted in a most outrageous manner in the Sixth ward.

most outrageous manner in the Sixth ward. Their ticket-peduiers, it is said, stood at the bolls to intimidate any person who wanted to vote any other ticket, and early in the day they forcibly took Republican and Democratic tickets away from the peddlers of those tickets and scattered them to the winds and mud.

IN THE FIFTH PRECINCT of the ward they even acted worse than that, and the general disorder was hightened by the Democratic judges. After the close of the polls they decided (two Democrats against one Republican,—a working majority) that no challengers should be allowed to see the count, and directed the police to eject both the Democratic and Republican challengers, despite the provision of the law which permits and even requires the presence of such officers. "Jim" Ryan, one of the Democratic judges, a forty-second cousin to Aid. Cullerton, who secured his appointment, left the second cousin to Ald. Culierton, who secured his appointment, left the polls shortly after they were closed and remained away till about 2 o'clock in the morning. That fact may in great measure account for the delay about returning the result of the election in that precinet. The count was commenced about 2:30 o'clock and finished along about oreakfast time. Ryan is man who bears a bad name in the vicinity in which he lives. Ald. Cullerton can take upon himself all the credit for his efficient and honest service. Should a contest of the election in the Sixth Ward be started by somebody a lot of interesting developments would surely follow. If either of these precincts is thrown out, Alpheter will lose the seat, which will be given to Curran. ALD. RYAN

ALD. RYAN
is enthusiastic over his proposed contest. He
aways that he can prove innumerable cases
where fraudulent votes were east, and that in
one instance his challengers were ejected from
the polling-place, contrary to the express provisions of the law. He doesn't expect to get a
certificate, but proposes to go into the new
Council and make it lively for Mr. Lorenz. At
the same time, however, it is understood that, if the same time, however, it is understood that, if he can get a good office from the new Adminis-tration, he will take it for the time being at least.

YELLOW FEVER.

The Pest Still Lurking Around the Coast of

America—It Will Not Freeze Out.

Special Dispatch to The Trionne.

Boston, Mass., April 4.—The United States steamer Plymouth, which left Boston March 15 or a cruise to the West Indies, has returned to Vineyard Sound, on account of two cases of yellow fever occurring on board when about 300 ship had been in Boston during the winter, and, as she had come from the West Indies last autumn with yellow fever, she had been frozen out and fumigated. As the ship had not called in any port since leaving Boston, this developstill existed in her, and she was headed north, being deemed, under the circumstances, unfit for cruising in the tropics. She went into St. Georges, Bermuda, for coal on the 25th of March, and left on the 27th for the north. On the 31st, when less than a hundred miles south of Gay Head Point, Martha's Vineyard, she met with a very heavy gale from the northeastward. One boat was lost and a lower boom, and the vessel leaked considerably through her upper works, but the next day the wind shifted to the northwestward, and, though blowing a gale, the weather became better. In this gale, at its hight, Peter Egan, boatswain-mate, was buried, he having died of vellow fever the previous day. She is now awaiting orders from the Navy Department. still existed in her, and she was headed north.

DE KOVEN MEMORIAL ENDOWMENT.

esolved to appeal to the friends of the Rev. Dr. institution he loved so dearly and to which he gave all the energies of his life. In the Proviaccomplish the object of his heart,-the permi nent establishment of a great Church University in the Northwest.

The bequests which he made by his will, to-

gether with the \$30,000 already received from the will of the late Isaac Taylor, of Racine, will, after all the debts are paid, leave as the beginafter all the debts are paid, leave as the beginning of an endowment about \$48,000. The property of the College is very valuable, consisting of about ninety acres of valuable land within the limits of the City of Racine, a range of beautiful buildings between 400 and 500 feet in length, including school-house, dining hall, and two halls for the grammar school; also the Tavlor Hall, a large and handsome building, a fine laboratory and gymnasium, and a Collegiate Church. This property is worth \$150,000, and there will be no incumbrance upon it, nor any other indebtedness of the College.

In view of this noble apportuaity, and feeling sure that all those who appreciated the great work of the late Warden will wish to perpetuate his memory in the way be would have most desired, the De Koven Memorial Endowment Fund has been commenced. The students at Racine have aiready subscribed \$1,000. The graduates and old boys are aiready at work to raise a large sum, and every effort will be made to raise the \$48,000 now in hand to \$150,000. It is proposed to solicit subscriptions, suitable agencies will be formed, sub-committees appointed, and the work pushed vigorously on. Those who see this circular will, it is hoped, do all they can to aid in this great work, and any member of the Committee will be happy to receive and transmit any sums which may be committed to his care.

RT.-REV. EDWARD R. WELLES, Milwankee, RT.-REV. W. B. LISS ASPLET, Kenosha, Wis..

REV. CLINYON LOCKE, Chicago, Committee. ning of an endowment about \$48,000. The

Longfellow's Daughter.

Mr. T.B. Read's portrait group of Mr. Longfellow's daughters, it will be remembered, was so arranged that the arms of one of the young girls were concealed by those of her sisters, and this gave rise to an absurd story that she had no arms at all. Mr. Longfellow relates that his friend Lowell, while riding past his house one day, heard a lady informing friends in the car that "Longfellow's second daughter had no arms." He at once said, "I beg pardon, madam, but I am well acquainted with the family, and know that such is not the case." "Beg your pardon, sir," said the lady, loftliv, "but I live in Boston, and have it on the best of authority."

A patient, who for several years had suffered from an intense tacial neuralgia, came under the treatment of Prof. Peters, of Paris, who put him upon a course of six grains of bromide of potassium, the dose repeated thrice daily in the second month, tour grains thrice daily in the second month, two grains thrice daily in the third month. The result is reported as astonishing. Great success is claimed by Prof. Gubler in the use of aconitum napellus for the ordinary form of iacial neuralgia, particularly when congestion is present. Prof. Lee, of the Hotel Dieu, Paris, relates a case where a patient of his, after thirty years of suffering from the tic-doloureux, got quickly rid of his pain after a few daily administrations of eight-grain goes of salicylate of soda.

Girard College.

The total value of the real estate, stocks, and loans comorising the residuary rund of Girard College, Philadelphia, is given in the annual report for 1878 of the Board of Directors of City Trusts at \$6,037,290. To this should be added a legacy of \$83,153, left by Lawrence Tod, of Illinois. The total income of the College for the year was \$745,372; balance on band on Jan. 1. 1878, \$222,063; expenditures for the year, \$892,077; balance in treasury. Dec. 31, 1878, \$75,342. The number of orphans on the rolls is \$71. Applications for admission continue to be much in excess of the firstitution's capacity.

DOUBT.

Lecture by the Rev. Dr. Thomas at St. Paul's Church.

When Doubt Comes, and What It Is.

An Interesting Talk with Many Amusing Illustrations.

Dr. H. W. Thomas delivered a lecture last evening in St. Paul's Universalist Church, on Michigan avenue, to an appreciative, though not large, andience. The lecture was given under the auspices of the Oriental Institute, and for the benefit of the President of that institution. The exercises were to have been under the direction of a special committee, but, as the latter did not appear, the Rev. Dr. Ryder introluced the speaker. The subject of the lecturer's discourse was

"DOUBT." He prefaced his remarks by saying that the members of the Institute were to be in nowise held responsible for what he might say. He commenced his lecture by saying that knowl-edge was a mediator. We believed in accordance with the amount of knowledge which we ssessed. Doubt was a state in which one had reached no conclusion regarding a subject; in which we were ing a subject; in which we were revolving the matter in our minds. Unbelief was a step beyond doubt. It was a state in which we had revolved a subject in our minds and had reached a conclusion in opposition to the representation. Skepticism was a state which vas half-way between doubt and unbelief.

We were all traveling toward a single point. We might take different paths, but they all tended in one direction, or at least we were all anxious to reach one goal. There was but one point in our lives which all looked back upon with the same feeling, and that was the shad-owy realms of childhood. In all our childhood life we lived in faith. had not yet learned to doubt. Rain came, and we accepted it as rain. Winter was winter; summer was summer; right was right and wrong was wrong. We accepted everything that came to us. Life was a certainty, then, and we had not yet learned to look upon anything as uncertain. We believed all that was told to us. How many were there who could remember THE PIRST DOUBT

he or she ever had? Perhaps it was some story, which was too preposterous for even our child-hood minds to credit, and here doubt com-

hood minds to credit, and here doubt commenced.

The speaker remembered how tenaciously he clung to the belief of the story of Santa Claus. He remembered with what a pang of disappointment he lost his faith in that mystic but jolly personage, who he believed came down through the chimney. When he came tol think about it, he wondered how it could be that a person so large as Santa Claus was believed to be by him could get through the stovenipe, as he must do in order to fill his stocking with sweetmeats, so as to surprise and please him in the morning. Then, too, we remembered how surprised we were when we went out into the world and first beard different opinions expressed antagonistic heard different opinions expressed antagonistic to what we had been told and were led to be the wast we not death and were too be-leve admitted of no doubt or uncertainty. These were dark days, when absolute faith left off and doubt commenced. We scarcely knew what to believe then.

There was a wrong impression pervading large numbers of people regarding

BAPTISM.

The infant unconsciously suffered a few drops of water to be placed upon its head. This was not bustism. A woman once was asked if she had been baptized, and she replied that she had either been baptized or vaccinated, and she could not tell which. The speaker thought that every person should be able to tell whether he or she was bustized or vaccinated. He remembered the first Universalist that he ever saw; he challenged him to a debate within twenty minutes. He got besten, but he didn't know it.

Dr. Thomas related an anecdote to illustrate the tenacity with which we are wont to cling to our teachings and religious impressions. A young man in this city went to a boarding-house to get board. Everything was pleasing to him, and he at once said he would come. "But hold on," said the good lady of the house. "As I do not wish to have any religious discussion at the table, perhaps it would be as well that we should understand each other on the start. Of what religious faith are you a believer?" The young man raid that he had no particular belief. "What," said the lady, "have you no belief! Did your

father and mother have no religious faith? The young man said he believed that his father and mother were believers in Universalism. The good lady was dumbtounded, but here was a nice young man who wanted board, and she

wanted a boarder.
"Do you believe that anybody will be saved?" The young man replied that he did not know. He had never thought much about the subject, but he hardly thought many would be lost.

"Do you not think that 100,000 people will be lost?"

lost?"
"I don't know," replied the young man.
"You are a good cook, I hear, and I want to come here to live,—but 100,000 is a good many."
"Well, you surely believe that 75,000 will be That is a good many; but you are a good "Surely you think that 50,000 people will be ost!"

ost!"
The same answer.
"Twenty-five thousand is not too many, The young man still thought the number too high.
"Well," said the landlady in despair, "I do

"Well," said the landlady in despair, "I do not believe but what you think 10,000 is a small enough number to be damned."

"Well," observed the young man, "you are a good cook, and I want to come here to live, and so, on the whole, I don't know but what 10,000 will be lost, taking all the people that have ever lived on this earth, all the murderers, thieves, and nightway roobers,—yes, I shouldn't wonder if 10,000 would be damned."

The good lady, with streaming eyes, said, "You can come; 10,000 is better than none at all, and you seem to be a likely young man." (Laughter.)

Dr. Thomas said it was very hard for us to overcome our prejudices; it was hard to forget our early teachings. Pernaps some of his listeners' fathers were Democrats, as his father was. Well he remembered the

FIRST WHIG HE EVER SAW.

He attended an old-fashioned barbecue, and

FIRST WHIGHE EVER SAW.

He attended an old-tashioued barbecue, and he wandered about among the politicians and wondered how any man could have so little sense as to believe in Whig principles, although he bad not the slightest idea of what they were. He also remembered in the good old-fashioned days that all medicine was allopathy. The good doctor would be called to visit a patient. He would mount his horse, ride post haste to his patient's house, feel of his oulse, order a hot foot-bath, put leeches upon his back, give him two or three squills and two or three pills for the stomach's sake, remount his horse, and shout as he was about leaving, "Pil come again the day after to-morrow, and then I can tell what is the matter with you." And when he came back there always was something the matter with him. [Laughter.]

The speaker said he remembered well the first homeopathic physician that he ever saw. He

The speaker said he remembered well the first homeopathic physician that he ever saw. He was an immense man; he must have weighed nearly 300 pounds, and he was good-looking. He thought it so strange that such a fine, great man should make such a fool of himself as to advocate homeopathy. Then he remembered with what amazement he heard for the first time the principles of hydropathy and saw a hydropathle physician. In the days of his boyhood, when a person had had a fever, it was the rule to remove him just as far from water as possible, so that he could not even smell of it, much less obtain a drop to drink. But he heard this hydropathic doctor say that he would give a fever patient all the water he wanted; would allow him to bathe in it, plunge into it, take shower baths, and use it freely. Now doctors were curing people by electricity.

In olden times he was taught that a man

freely. Now doctors were curing people by electricity.

In olden times he was taught that a man could not work unless he ate large quantities of meat. He saw a man who advocated a purely vegetable diet and allowed himsel, to eat no meat whatever, except a few mouthfuls of chicken now and then; and yet that man, strange as it might seem, would ge out into the fields and do as good a day's work as any other man. All these things

SET HIM TO THINKING, AND TO DOUBTING.

Suppose a man should come around and say be

SET HIM TO THINKING, AND TO DOUBTING.
Suppose a man should come around and say he had a method of curing sick people by means of a stay or support which he should put about his body to prop him up; suppose he should warrant this support to cure every sort of disease, from corns to a headache,—that a person could never die as long as he had one of the apparatuses on his person to keep him rigid and erect. [Laughter.] It was customary for us to

say of those who differed with in our opinions that they did know anything. Then, if they still persisted their obstinate views, it was the habit to they were "mean"; they were mean to that sprinkling was not baptism when they knew it was yet were mean to advocate homeopathy when it where was nothing in it. Then, if the still kept on advocating their pernicious trines, the final way to squelch them was teathey were "crazy." That generally settled a [Laughter.] [Laughter.]
But we should learn from all this expenter said, that we ought to

THINK FOR OURSELVES

and allow others to do the same. He would find just as good people in one nation, sect, or belief as another, whe was in religion or medicine. No man e off by himself and hold up his hand and intently for five minutes, and think of else, without wondering at himself. He feel that he had never looked at it before would prove it or receive that he was feel that he had never looked at it befor he would begin to realize that he was mout a mere speak in the vast universe speaker had thought it might be unneces go away into the forest and cut timber to build our houses of. He su it would have been just as easy to grow as it was to grow trees.—as easy to grow as it was to grow wheat. This only show we were created to bring forth develop from nature by our own exertion. We have been born in a world of perfect rest, idle state, but had this been the case idle state, but had this been the case would we have known of reward? What the rich man's sook know about the value of the farmer who knseed his witch iddren, bade them adieu, and traveled California, dug gold, remained a year, his wealth, came home, met bis wile, am his children, and then took his money a off the mortrage upon his farm,—h what money was worth. What did the military company that came out on the F of July to parade the streets before a croelegantly dressed ladies and gentlemendid not raiu—with polished muskets—did those boys know about war! Bu viteran who marched with Sherman to it knew what war was. He came bome; did aay much, but he knew all about war. W did a man know about truth who never hal a strucgle for the truth? What did a pen know about faith who had never exercised It was just as easy to believe that

as it was to believe that

JONALSWALLOWED THE WHALE
as it was to believe that the whale swallow
Jonah. It only wanted a little faith to being
anything. Some people, he thought, eng
wished they might be given something hard
to believe, that they might have the credit
still greater faith.

Dr. Thomas illustrated how doubt originals
and spread. A King told thousands of his saljects to go forth into the forests and hew woods
build him a pyramid with. They all went on
but one man, while at work for his many
thought and thought over the matter, and
length doubted whether it was right for
king to compel his sublects to work so hard his own amusement. Then another man duted. Finally the first doubter found the ouman out, and they talked it over between the
selves. Others were found who doubted. A
doubts grew into a denial, the denial into a delaration, and at last it was established that
King bad no right to compel his people to we
at his pleasure, and that every man had a ric
to do as he chose. In olden times it was
lieved that the earth was flat; that it reated no
on the back of an immense turtle, upon a be
and upon posts. A minister preached that
earth rested upon a rock. A parishioner maestly finguired what the rock rested upon
"Why," said his reverence, "it is rock all to
way down." [Laughter.] It was believed in
the sun went over the earth once a day.
It do over again was a mystery, but he supposed the
thought it had a hole through the stope was

over again was a mystery, but he supposed the thought it had a hole through the stone withrough which it crept.

Here Dr. Thomas paused for a moment said he did not want to shock anybody in a audience or disturb any conscience. But he is sometimes thought it was

A GOOD THING TO DOUBT RELIGIOS.

[Sensation.] In Iowa, he said, there was a set of religionists called Mennonites. They is some strange customs and some very good ones. One of the latter was the belief the a minister should work through to week the same as any other man, and preach a Sunday from inspiration. This was a good in the speaker thought. [Laughter.] One their strange beliefs was, that a Chistian show wear hooks and eves upon his clothing instead of buttons. There was a preacher in this aby the name of Eyeres, a very good man. On day this man sat taking his case and lama about upon his possessions. He was hopy. But at length he thought of his pelgibors, so of whom wore buttons upon their clothes. In wished he might also wear buttons. He so to his wife about the matter, and expressed which to her. The good lady A GOOD THING TO DOUBT BELIGIOS. been deputized for the purpose, took him side and said to him, "Brother Everes, we know how we all love you; you know how son we would all be to part with you. But it been reported that you have expressed a deat to wear buttons upon your clockes instead a hooks and cyes." Brother Eyeres confest that he could not see any great harm in weing outtons, and no great goodne in wearing books and eyes. Then the had a church-meeting, and tried but turn Brother Eyeres out. It lasted four wearing the heat eyeres beat them. The speaker elivered a Fourth-of-July oration in that count the next year, and he saw Brother Eyeres them He looked happy, and he wore buttons. Mee than this, all the boys wore them. The terms upon a compound charge of hereav and immorality. But if there had never been adoubt in the mind of Eyeres he would am have had his buttons. First came the doubten the denial, then the affirmation,—at Eyeres had his outloos. [Laughter.]

The speaker asked if anybody ever thought what it cost Martin Luther to Doubt,

The speaker asked if anybody ever though what it cost Martin Luther to Doubt, as he sat in prison, with his Latin Bible upon knees. Those were dark days for Luther, he the world had not yet paid the debt of gratude which it owed that grand old German, a person never doubted, never denied, never irrued, he remained stationary; he was not traveling pilgrim. On the contrary, if a malways looked at everything in doubt, and new believed anything, he ran likewise wide of mark. The speaker said if ne were to chee between believing everything and lieving nothing, he would rather believery in them. They might be unhandy to car about, but he would own all the wealth the contained.

Dr. Thomas counseled the younger portical his hearers to take a medium course,—to da a little and believe a little. It was better, thought, to go through the world this way, a descending into the gloomy valler, now eliming up and looking-over the mountains into its stretch beyond, than to remain either forevent the valley or iorever upon the mountains into its stretch beyond, than to remain either forevent the valley or iorever upon the mountains into its stretch beyond, than to remain either forevent the valley or iorever upon the mountains into its stretch beyond, than to remain either forevent the walley or iorever upon the mountains into its contained. WHAT IT COST MARTIN LUTHER TO DOUB

QUARRYMEN'S STRIKE.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

JOLIET, Ill., April 4.—The quarrymen at mont and neighboring quarries are all out on a strike. There has been great faction between men and employers si year, and the experience of the last me not made matters any better. During the season last year the men only got from \$1.10 per day; and when work closed downter time the men were found without money to carry them through the winter. money to carry them through the winter. To fit the demand for county relief of last win Lemont was from this cause.

The proprietors are now paying \$1.16 after May 1 have promised \$1.25. The strike for \$1.25 now and \$1.50 from May 1.50 from

50.

There ought to be a middle and just put tween these men and their employers amount paid last year was too small to fortably keep a family upon. No contrast any right, moral or social, to compel work for wages too small to live upon. Communistic talk comes from the attemployers to grind down the poor to below living rates. Men who are willing rates that will furnish food, and clothing shelter to those who work for them. shelter to those who work for them difficulty in getting along without strike Messrs. Sanger & Moody, of this plac work on their quarries with a gang of a contented, and cheerful men.

A very remarkable obstoleshow as a day last week by Dr. Rowland, of Prin County, Md. Having occasion to vicreek, in Chesterieid, by saw a school ish in the water, and having no book he fired into them with one barrel of To his surprise he killed three large one fine perch.

WASHIN The Debate on t propriation Bi

ly Clos Gen. Hawley, of Clinches the R

Argume Last and Least, t ers Take Their the Tal

A Vote Likely to the Bill To-Day

Fred Douglass' Existing Sout ored Exc He Thinks the Ole

Will Suffer by cially War Department De

to the Moline W

Compa

Calls Issued for the Five-Twenty

Whitelaw Reid Offered sion in Decem

THE ARMY SHALL CHASE TO

WASHINGTON, D. C., Apr

PLAIN TH

other great day of debate i and victory was with the discussion continues, the more conscious of the char-tion proposed by the Dem-eral Democratic purpose. the debate continues, are le-expressions. The Southern politic, and care less for the pressions than the Norther do not understand Norther and for that reason, probat tude to their speeches. Yes time, there was found a m the Democratic side to a purpose of the Democracy t they had now entered upon tige of the War and recons shall have been torn from To-day that statement was emphasis by Singleton, o opened the debate. He a they had now entered up leave one vestige of this V the statute books. I will a er time comes the partial re

visor law, but with due not come, in season and out o deavor to repeal every law the statute book." This is that the Republicans charge defined their position throu tive members, Mr. Weaver, Matyr, of Indiana. Their gave the Democrats no the first to speak. He question is paramount.
that raises the cry of see backers want no army at the sist upon an amendment the any State shall be preser any arms-bearing men. The any State shall be preset any arms-bearing men. The that the Government has it the peace anywhere. The should be retained, but have a chance to be appointed on the state of the Chicago election.

first, unrestrained coinage substitution of greenback motes; third, stop increasi and pay the existing debt fourth, liberate the fons in the Treasur financial relief is offer research. Weaver gave notice that backers, would move an a that no persons bearing a the poils on election-day, the Democrats later in truing out of order. We ruiing out of order. Wes municipal election in Chie a Greenback triumbh, and nominated first by the Gree Smith, who had been not hard-money Democrat, was Townshend, of Illinois, w capital for the Democrats, when a collective grayed w

when a colloquy ensued w Greenbackers at least are NOT WILLING TO ADMIT A D MOT WILLING TO ADMIT A D
in Chicago. The colloquy
Townshend—Was not
Democratic Representative
Weaver—Yes, sir, and a
home he joined the Greenb
Townshend—Was not I
Democratic candidate for a
Weaver—Yes, sir, as soon
told the Democrats who te
Townshend—Does not th
that whenever the Greenbrunite the Republican party
Weaver—It proves that,
that, when the Democratic
hind us (the Greenbackers
cessful.
The New De La Mater.

cessful.

The Nev. De La Matyr, w would be the leading orat party, will have to surre Weaver, of Iowa, "the money man of the Northware fond of calling him showed himself to be a stre easy Congressional speaker." easy Congressional speake to-day. The latter had an amused the galleries hours portunity to deliver it by n self and going through to which he expected to make

On the general subjects I to be this: He favored the 

The speech of Jones, of who has a noted record is the Democrats doubtles that of any other Greenbe pronounced in his notion Weaver or Dr. De La M

who differed with one that they did Then, if they still persisted

earn from all this exper K FOR OURSELVES

r looked at it before, and itze that he was nothing the vast universe. The t might be unnecessary to forest and cut down ouses of, the supposed

vn of reward? What did now about the value of now about the value of mer who kissed his wife and hem adieu, and traveled off to gold, remained a year, tied up he nome, met his wife, and kissed I then took his money and paid upon his farm,—he knew it. What did the home t came out on the Fourth streets before a crowd of lies and gentlemen—if it polished muskets,—what now about war? But he knew all about war. What was, He came home; did not he knew all about war. What it ruth? What did a person to had never exercised his believe that

OWED THE WHALE ple, he thought, even given something

rated how doubt originated told thousands of his subthe forests and hew wood to with. They all went out, alle at work for his master, hit over the matter, and at her it was right for a theets to work so hard for Then another man doubt. at doubter found the other talked it over between themere found who doubted. The denial, the denial into a declast, it was established that a to compel his people to work that every man had a right In olden times it was bewas flat; that it rested upamense turtle, upon a bear, A minister preached that the a rock. A parishioner modhat the rock rested upon

a rock. A parishioner mod-hat the rock rested upon reverence, "it is rock all the ighter.] It was believed that "e earth once a day. How the other-side ready to start stery, but he supposed the

he said, there was a see Mennonites. They had

le you would be setting the le you would be setting the neighborhood." Well, the le you have the heres, and the next preached his sermon on ar of the church, who had the purpose, took him on him, "Brother Everes, you we you; you know how sorry be to part with you. But it hat that you have expressed a desire is moon your clothes instead of yes." Brother Eyeres confessed not see any great harm in wear and no great goodness hooks and eyes. Then they inch-meeting, and tried to Eyeres out. It hasted four weeks, eres beat them. The speaker derth-of-July oration in that county and he saw Brother Eyeres there, py, and he wore buttons. More the boys wore them. The trial impound charge of heresy and insist there had never been any mind of Eyeres he would never buttons. First came the doubt, ial, then the affirmation;—an outtons. [Laughter.] asked if anybody ever thought st Martin Luther to Doubt, son, with his Latin Bible upon he were dark days for Luther, but not yet paid the debt of grationed that grand old German. If doubted, never denied, never denied in dever be choosing, he would rather believe the man who owned the Rocky need all the gold and treasure the they might be unhandy to carrie e would own all the wealth they counseled the younger portion of the man would be wealth they counseled the younger portion of the counseled the younger por

counseled the younger portion of take a medium course, —to doubt leve a little. It was better, be through the world this way, now to the gloomy valley, now climb-king over the mountains into the I, than to remain either forever in orever upon the mountain top.

April 4.—The quarrymen at L

hboring quarries are all up and.
There has been great dissation men and employers since last experience of the last month haves any better. During the entire ar the men only got from \$1 to and when work closed down and when work closed down in men were found without any them through the winter. Much for county relief of last winter from this cause. tors, are now paving \$1.10, and ave promised \$1.25. The man 25 now and \$1.50 from May 1 are in the strike, distributed as pean, 75; Excelsior Stone Com-er & Talcott, 90; Illinois Stee Edwin Walker, 100; small firm

to be a middle and just price been and their employers at year was too small to confamily upon. No contractor all or social, to compel mess too small to live upon. It is to small to live upon to a post too small to live upon. It is to small to live upon to post to make the small to live upon to post to make the small to live upon to post to post to make the small to live upon to post to post to make the small to live upon to post to post to make the small to live upon to post to p

A Lucky Shot.

A Lucky Shot.

kable vistol-shot was made work. Rowland, of Prince George
Having occasion to visit Switchisting occasion to visit Switchisting no hook and large must be killed three large plants. t Powder Gun is by far the

WASHINGTON.

The Debate on the Army Appropriation Bill Virtually Closed.

Gen. Hawley, of Connecticut. Clinches the Republican Argument.

Last and Least, the Greenbackers Take Their Turn in the Talk.

A Vote Likely to Be Reached on the Bill Some Time To-Day.

Fred Douglass' Views of the

Existing Southern Colored Exodus. He Thinks the Old Slaveowners

Will Suffer by It Finan-

cially. War Department Decision Adverse to the Moline Water-Works

Company.

Calls Issued for the Remainder of the Five-Twenty Bonds.

Whitelaw Reid Offered the Berlin Mission in December Last.

PLAIN THREATS.

THE ARMY SHALL CHASE TO EXIST UNLESS THE PRESIDENT SURRENDERS THE CONFEDERACY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.—There was an other great day of debate in the House to-day, and victory was with the Republicans. As the discussion continues, the Republicans become more conscious of the character of the legislaeral Democratic purpose. The Democrats, as the debate continues, are less guarded in their expressions. The Southern men are much less tic and care less for the effect of their expressions than the Northern Democrats. They do not understand Northern sentiment so well, and for that reason, probably, give greater lati-tude to their speeches. Yesterday, for the first time, there was found a man bold enough on the Democratic side to announce it to be the purpose of the Democracy to continue the course they had now entered upon until the last vestige of the War and reconstruction legislation shall have been torn from the statute books. To-day that statement was made with greater emphasis by Singleton, of Mississippi, who opened the debate. He said: "I would not leave one vestige of this War legislation upon the statute books. I will accept until the proper time comes the partial repeal of the visor law, but with due notice that in all time to come, in season and out of season, I will enhe statute book." This is an admission of all that the Republicans charge.

THE GREENBACKERS

defined their position through their represents Matyr, of Indiana. Their arguments certainly gave the Democrats no comfort. Weaver was the first to speak. He was listened to with great attention. He is a very easy and earnest speaker. He annou gramme, which briefly is this: The finance question is paramount. Cursed be the tongue that raises the cry of sectionalism. The Greenbackers want no army at the polls, but will insist upon an amendment that no armed force of any State shall be present at the polls, or any arms-bearing men. They believe, however, that the Government has the right to preserve the peace anywhere. The Supervisors law should be retained, but Greenbackers should have a chance to be appointed. The President's efforts at harmony between sections were defeated by both parties. The Greenbackers carried the Chicago election.

THE GERENBACKERS DEMAND, first, unrestrained coinage of silver; second, substitution of greenbacks for National-bank notes; third, stop increasing the bonded debt and pay the existing debt as soon as possible; fourth, liberate the 500 idle millions in the Treasury; fifth, unless financial relief is offered at this Congress few Congressmen will be re-elected. Weaver gave notice that he, for the Green-backers, would move an amendment providing the polls on election-day,-a proposition which the Democrats later in the day succeeded in ruling out of order. Weaver referred to the municipal election in Chicago, and said it was a Greenback triumph, and Carter Harrison was nominated first by the Greenback party. \*Perry Smith, who had been nominated before as a hard-money Democrat, was ground to powder.
Townshend, of Illinois, wishing to make party
capital for the Democrats, interrupted Weaver, wien a colloquy ensued which shows that the

Greenbackers at least are
NOT WILLING TO ADMIT A DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPH in Chicago. The colloquy was as follows: Townshend-Was not Harrison a regular Democratic Representative in the last Congress? Weaver-Yes, sir, and as soon as he went

home he joined the Greenbackers.

Townshend-Was not Harrison the regular Democratic candidate for Mayor?

Weaver-Yes, sir, as soon as the Greenbackers told the Democrats who to nominate. Townshend—Does not that teach the lesson that whenever the Greenbrekers and Democrats unite the Republican party will die? Weaver-It proves that, and more. It proves

that, when the Democratic party are right be-

hind us (the Greenbackers) we are always suc-The Rev. De La Matyr, who it was supposed would be the leading orator of the Greenback party, will have to surrender his claims to Weaver, of Iowa, "the silver-tongued soft-money man of the Northwest," as his friends are fond of calling him. Weaver certainly showed himself to be a strong debater and more easy Congressional speaker than De La Matyr today. The latter had a speech prepared, and amused the galleries hours before he had an op-portunity to deliver it by rehearsing it to him-

self and going through the subdued gestures

thought whether the President has not already the power to approve part of a bill and reject the rest. Jones announced the first dogma of his platform in the following sentiments: "Our people are progressive and dynamic," which sounded strangely as read from a crumpled manuscript that looked as if it might have been carried in his contraction. manuscript that looked as if it might have been carried in his pocket through the campaign. He was opposed to extraneous legislation on an Appropriation bill now. The Democrats, he said, had done well enough for fourteen years under existing laws; had held elections without trouble, and now controlled the South, and to make such ado now about these laws was to shut the door after the horse was stolen. The object certainly was, he said, to coerce the President and tainly was, he said, to coerce the President and nothing else, and in that respect was unconsti-tutional. Jones addressed his remarks almost entirely to the Democratic side. He arraigned hem for not having attempted to repeal the law in a previous Congress when they had the power, and generally showed that he would be a rank-ling thorn in the side of the Democrats.

GEN. HAWLEY, mecticut, made the speech of the day. It was a close, logical, powerful, and eloquent speech, in which he closely defined the function of the army in our national system, and showed that the country which had not the power to execute its own laws within its own jurisdiction was unworthy the name of the great American Republic. He showed it as a fact of American public history that the Legislature is gradually rbing all the powers of the Government, and that the present proposition of the Democracy is a serious encroachment upon the constitutional powers of the Executive. It was, he declared, revolution to say that no Appropriation bill shall be passed until the majority can pass such other measures as it pleases. He looked behind the present Democratic position, and asked what were their purposes. "There is," he said, "no guarantee for national integrity to-day in the attitude of the Democratic party; but," turning to the Demowill not stand by you. You ought to know them. You have said that they led you into rebellion under promise of support. They took to the first tree to svoid the draft. They will not stand by you now."

BANDOLPH TUCKER took even more radical ground than had been assumed by Blackburn and Singleton. He said in plain words, as a threat: "The army dies June 30 unless you consent to this legislation. It is not a question of repeal, it is a question of re-enactment." After this threat, he closed the notable speech with the studied peroration which every Southern orator delivers, as if he expected ultimately to see it as one of the standard specimens of Columbian oratory in

school-readers.

The issue is squarely made now on the Democratic side. They propose to leave not a vestige of war or reconstruction legislation upon the statute-books, and none of the constitutions secure the consent of three-quarters of the night, unless the Republicans in Congress and the President shall accede to the revolutionary and unconstitutional demands of the returned Confederates, the army of the United States is to be left without support, except as provided by statutes which this Congress cannot reach. Baker, of Indiana, offered his amendment that, since the army of the United States can not be at the polls to keep the peace, no arms-bearing men, thugs, White-Liners, Ku-Klux, or

bulldozers, under like penalties, shall be per-

mitted there. Chairman Springer, by a ruling which in his pon-partisan moments he will regret, declared that such a proposition was not germane, and ruled it out. The Democracy will not be able, however, to prevent a vote upon so eminently germane and practical amendment, and the Republicans in the Senate will succeed in putting the returned Confederates and their Northern Doughface allies on record in favor of forbidding the United States to keep the peace at the

VOTE TO BE TAKEN TO-DAY. There is a general disposition on both sides of the House to close the debate and take a vote on the Army bill to-morrow. Unless, therefore, some unforeseen event should occur, the bill will be put upon its passage to-morrow. Although the Republicans have refused to pair upon the bill, the Democrate Teel confident that they will have a sufficient clar give them the requisite majority.

THE DEBATE IN THE SENATE will not probably begin before Tuesday or Wednesday, and the opinion of the best judges is that it will last from ten days to a fortnight, as nearly every Senator has prepared a set speech upon the question at issue. The House will probably adjourn over from to-morrow until Tuesday, when the Legislative bill will be taken up. The debate on the controverted clause of this measure, which includes the repeal of the Election-Supervisor and Deputy-Marshal laws, promises to be longer and more exciting than that upon the Army bill.

THE DEBATE.

To the Western Associated Press. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.-The first to washington, D. C., April 4.—The first to address the House was Mr. Singleton, who stated the question to be, whether the House had the courage and determination to repeal perulcious laws, or would falter and fail in its duty to the country. It must be said, to the honor of the present Executive, that since his inauguration no troops had been stationed at polling-places. That was true, and it must be set down to his credit; but who could forecast the views of his successor and say could forecast the views of his successor and say that the scenes enacted under the last Administration might not take place under the next? On the face of the disgraceful law which it was now proposed to repeal, the boasted freedom of America was a mockery and a lie.

MR. WEAVER deprecated the keeping open of sectional animosities. He had been amazed at the gentleman from Kentucky when he had alluded to the hereditary right of the Democratic party to rule this country, and he compared that party to the children of Israel in their wanderings from Expt to the oronised land. Perhaps there was some similarity in it, but the zentleman head microsup the army and it was Pharma and microsup the army and it was Pharma and section the army and it was Pharma and an interest the army and it was Pharma and a microsup the army and it was Pharma and a microsup the army and it was Pharma and a microsup the army and it was Pharma and a microsup the army and it was Pharma and a microsup the army and it was Pharma and a microsup the army and it was Pharma and a microsup the army and it was Pharma and a microsup the army and it was Pharma and a microsup the army and it was Pharma and a microsup the army and a microsup the there was some similarity in it, out the gentle-man had mistaken the army, and it was Pha-raoh's army he had alfuded to. That party had got their Joshus in the Senate and their Calch in the House, and all others had falleu in the wilderness, and their Moses in 1880 would die on Nebo, particularly if he was a hard-money man. Gentlemen on both sides could fight on this issue, and then in two minutes stand up

and vote to carry the House over Monday—bill day—to prevent the Greenbackers from introducing measures for the relief of the people. Laughter.] It has been said of David, after ine had collected the materials to build a temple dedicated to pesce, that David should not build that temple because he was a man of war, and now it had been said on high that these old parties should not build a new Following that party in this country, because they were parties of blood, and a new Sollowing must be created to build it up, and the Lord was raising that party now. The National-Greenback party wanted no soldiers at the polls. [Applause on the Democratic side.] Nor did they want the presence of any armed men when elections were being held neither did the Greenback party want the test oath for jurors, nor did the National Greenback party want any Marshals at elections unless the history of elections, after the experiment should have been tried, would prove that the country could not get on without them. But he had not the least Joubt of the constitutional power of the Government to PROTECT CITIZENS AT THE POLLS.

It was only a question of policy and necessity at the Supervisors: that feature ought to be on Saturday evening LIKE LOVING BROTHERS

ing upon Sumter, the returning to alavery of Burns, the flaco of John Brown, and the general criminations and recriminations.

Mr. Jones (Texas) opposed the placing of political legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. Wright condemned the reopening of the dead issue of the War, and predicted defeat (in 1880) for the party that raised them.

death issue of the War, and predicted defeat (in 1880) for the party that raised them.

MR. HAVLAY (CONN.)

followed, denouncing the purpose of the majority, which would leave the Government to be carried on by the voluntary service of its officers or by voluntary subscriptions such as flowed into the Treasury in 1880. It was threatened by gentlemen of that majority that if the President should veto the hill they would apply the thumbscrews to the minority in order to obtain a two-thrds majority, and, fairing in that, the appropriation should fall. To that programme the minority would invariably vote may to the end of the chapter. It was not now a question of the merit of the statutes, but of methods, and the Democratic method was dangerous, reprehensible, and to be opposed. He asked the other side of the House whether the pending issue was a good one for them before the people. Was it a nice thing to go to the hustings with? If so, then they should bring into the House an isdependent bill for the repeal of this Election law. Let the House vote upon it. Let the President veto it if he would, and let Congress then try to pass it over the President's veto, and, if it failed to do so, then the Democratic party should take the issue on its shoulders, should PUT IT ON ITS PLAG.

and should go to the people in 1880. Were they afraid to do that? In obedience to what mysteand should go to the people to what mysterious plan or conspiracy was it that Congress had to be called here in extra session, and that the minority was told that it must vote for what was wrong, or that the Government would be starved? [Applause on the Republican side.] If the Democracy had a good issue on the measures, why not go before the people on them? You think, Applause on the Republican side.] If the Democracy had a good issue on the measures, why not go before the people on them? You think, said he (addressing the Democratic side of the itouse), that because we love this child we will stand by, and the last moment we will yield everything that you ask rather than you should strike it. You know that we love the country; you know what we will do for it; you know, thank God, what we have done for it floud applause on the Republican side), and yet you come and tell me that the army is not to be paid; that the President and Judges are not to have thir salaries; that the War Department ahall go penniless for two years unless I say "Yes" to your proposition, against my conscience. Do you think that I will do it? [With great earnestness.] Do you really think so? Have you the least idea in the world that I will do it, or that any man here will do it? In obedience to what conspiracy do you come here to try it? [Renewed applause on the Republican side.] You are not proposing a better law or a better way of using force to sustain the Federal power, but you come with better law or a better way of using force to sus tain the Federal power, but you come with

ONE SWEEPING DEMAND that the whole of this tegislation must be wiped out as unconstitutional, and that the Federal troops must, under no circumstances, be employed. It looks to us, gentlemen, as a very determined attempt on your parinot to carry the country in a political campaign in 1880, but to take possession of it, as you have taken possession of a large portion of the South. You have avowed your desire to unite with your friends of the Greenback permits. unite with your friends of the Greenback per suasion. It looks hopeful to you that you have suasion. It looks hopeful to you that you have come into your heritage at the same time that this "rag tag-and bobtail" of all financial elements has about got a foothold. Gentlemen, in all frankaess I warn you against some of your friends. There are men in the North to-day who walk around with prone head, ponderous brow, and solemn utterance, who say they are statesmen, and who tell you that the North will stand by you. Gentlemen, I tell you that "they cannot deliver the goods." [Loud laughter and applause.] You ought to know these men. You stood like brave men for four years fighting for your creed, while they, I will not You stood like brave men for four years fighting for your creed, while they, I will not say "stood their ground," but elimbed trees to get out of the draft. [Laughter.] They went to Canada or somewhere else to get out of the storm. There is no guarantee in the present stitude of your party for the integrity of the nation, because you are inviting these Greenback men here to come in with you when, as history vouches, these schemes of theirs are fraught with inflation, bankruptey, disaster, national disbonor, and repudiation. We are just as much in earnest as you are, and I tell you that you are mistaken in your judgment of the North, and that you are mistaken in your estimates of the future.

in that you are insease in your estimates of the future.

In conclusion, gentlemen, if in the legislation of the past we have done anything wrong, it has been from zeal, which I hope God will pardon, for liberty, freedom, justice, and a free ballot. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Tucker spoke at length upon the legal questions involved, and then in allusion to statements from gentlemen on the other side that ments from gentlemen on the other side that they would never yield, said be would tell them that in the conflict between power and liberty, Applause on the Democratic side.] Would his friends from Ohio and Connecticut (Garfield and Hawley) vote for the proposed repeal as a sepa-

Mr. Garfield—I would vote for those clauses if brought up separately, but not to make them as you propose to make them.

Mr. Tucker replied that his friend stood on very narrow ground; that on its merits the law ought to be repealed, but that on account of the method of its passage the President ought to veto it. How could that be? What right had the President to say anything in regard to the method of its passage if he had no objection on the score of its merits. The matters which it was proposed to interfere with were matters under the peculiar guardianship of the House of Representatives. He remembered the flerce struggle of four years; he remembered those four years with sorrow; he had believed he was right then, and if the time was to be passed over he would do again on his honest convictions what he had done then. But that time had passed away. He had come back to the Union with an honest purpose, and no man who knew him would gainsay the sincerity of his declaration, that he had no purpose in tiew as a member of Congress or as a cities of the Union States but to make Mr. Garfield—I would vote for those clauses if of his declaration, that he had no purpose in riew as a member of Congress or as a citizen of the United States but to make the Union a glorious Union among the nations of the earth, and to make this Government a success for liberty, prosperity, and independence of its people. The past was dead and buried. The convictions of the past had no longer any motive power over his actions in the resent. His actions now were dictated by what he believed to be his duty here, and what he believed to be THE HIGHEST INTEREST

of his mother-commonwealth there (pointing to the South). If he could map out the future of this country, if he could map out that policy which he believed to be best, he would say: 'Cling to the Constitution as the only hope of the country.' He would maintain the power of the Federal Government in all its integrity, and he would preserve the power of the States in all their autonomy and local self-government. He would preserve the rights of citizens protected by the habeas corpus, give them free trial by jury, and free ballots. He believed the Government of the United States to be the best system of government ever devised by the wisdom of man, but in the matter of the power of the Government and the liberty of the people ne would put that power at its minimum and that Liberty at its maximum, consistent with the safety of society. He would have law on the judgment-seat wearing the civic crown and ermine, and gently and with numafied hand leading forth Liberty as a wedded wife. He would have the army and navy to be willing servitors of liberty to expel on her call all invaders upon her sacred precincts, or to put down the despotism of licentious mobs. If his aspirations and hopes, his dreams and visions, could be realized, feeling as he did that the sere and yellow leaf was approaching, that the evening of his life was coming to its close, he might then, with humble reverence, repeat the prayer: "Now, O Lord, lettest thou thy servant depart in peace: for mine eye hath seen the salvation of my people's liberty, and seen restored the grand and noble system or the Constitution of our forefathers."

During the course of his speech Mr. Tucker was frequently interrupted with applause, and at its conclusion was warmly congratulated.

At this point THE HIGHEST INTEREST

THE GENERAL DEBATE CLOSED, self and going through the subdued gestures which he expected to make.

\*\*DR LA MATTR'S POSITION.\*\*

On the general subjects he defined his position to be this: He favored the repeal of two of the statutes under consideration, and the modification and for the reason that these statutes express a sentiment favoring undue centralization of power. The State-rights doctrine was opposed to such legislation on Appropriation bills, and milicated that he should vote against the bill.

JONES OF TEXAS.

The speech of Jones, of Texas, Greenbacker, who has a noted record in his own State, caused the Donecrats doubtless more concent than that of any other Greenbacker. Jones was very pronounced in his notions; went farther than that of any other Greenbacker. Jones was very pronounced in his notions; went farther than the very pronounced in his notions; went farther than two parties of the Amattra closed, and ministed that it was a question of oppose to such legislation on the properties of the such cases of the Chamber of th and the bill was considered under the five-min-

AN UNPARLIAMENTARY OBJECTION.

AN UNPARLIAMENTARY OBJECTION.

The Republicans did not hilbuster to prevent a vote on the pending measure. The majority had a right (however indecent it might be as a matter of parliamentary practice) to put a rider on an Appropriation oill, and pass it. If when the bill was sent to the Senate that body had a perfect right to pass it, and when it went to the President it was the President's constitutional right to approve and sign it. If the President signed it, then it would be law; but it was equality the President's constitutional right to disapprove it. Should be do so, then, unless the other side had a two-thirds majority in the House and Senate to uass the bill notwithstanding the President's objections, it could not be passed without the flattest violation of the Constitution. Nobody on the Republican side had brought up the question of a voto. It had been brought up by the proclamation of the Democratic eaucuses, and by the Conference Committees of the last House, that had written it down as their programme, that they would blud together these elements of legislation and send them to the President, and that, if he did not approve them, the Democratic party would not vote supplies for the Government. You, said he, addressing HAVE THREATENED A VETO.

It would be indecent to do it. It would be indecent for any one of us even to speak of what the Executive intends, for none of us has the right to know that. But you, in advance, proclaim to him that if he dared exercise his constitutional power you would refuse to vote the supplies of the Government; in other words, you would starve it to death, and that is the proposition. My distinguished friend from Virginia (Tucker) says that under our Constitution we can vote supplies for the army but for two years, and that in a certain way the army ceases to be if way the army ceases to be in the supplies are not voted. He is mistaken in one thing: the army is an Organization pendent of Appropriation bills, so far as creation of officers and ranks is concerned. creation of officers and ranks is concerned. The mere supply of it, of course, comes through the Appropriation bills. If you refuse supplies to the army it

MUST PERISH OF INANITION. MUST PERISH OF INANITION.

The gentleman from Virginia says: "Unless you let us append a condition which is to us a redress of grievances, we will let the army be annihilated on the 30th of June next by lack of food and shelter." That is fair in argument: that is brave. But what is the "grievance" of which the gentleman complains? A law; a law of the land; a law made by the representatives of the people, made through all proper forms of consent known to our Constitution, and it is his grievance that he could not get rid of it in the regular and constitutional way of repealing a law. If he can get rid of it by all the powers of consent that go to make or unmake a law, then he can do so whether it is a "grievance" or not, whether it is good or bad. "grievance" or not, whether it is good or bad. If the gentleman from Virginia wants to take If the gentleman from Virginia wants to take before the American people this proposition of letting our army be annihilated on the 30th of June next unless the President, against his conscience and his sense of duty, shall sign what he sends him we will debate that question in the forum of every man's mind. If what the gentleman from Kentucky (Blackburn) calls "the return of the Democratic party to its birthright," changed to "heritage" in the record, is to be signalized in its first great act by striking down the grand army of the United States, the people of this country will not be slow to understand that ountry will not be slow to und he galleries.]
In the course or further remarks, Mr. Gar-In the course or intriner remarks, are varied expressed his willingness to help the Democrats wipe from the statute-book the law authorizing the use of the army at the polls. A bill for that purpose should be introduced in the

Mr. New offered an amendment providing that nothing in the section shall be construed as abridging or affecting the duty or power of the President under the Constitution to send troops on application of the Legislature or Executive of a State.

Mr. Baker (Ind.) offered an amendment to the

The Chairman, in ruling out Mr. Baker's amendment as not germane to an Army bill, encountered a good share of opposition from Conger, against whom he threatened to call in the services of the Sergeapt-at-Arms, to which Conger replied with deflance. Finally, however, the anerry passions subsided, the Committee rose, and the House, after ordering all debate on the bill and amendments to close at 12:30 o'clock to-morrow, took a recess till 11 to-morrow. The Chairman, in ruling out

row. THE BERLIN MISSION. IT WAS OFFERED TO WHITELAW REID IN DECEMBER LAST. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.—There is very general rejoicing here to-night among the many Washington friends of Whitelaw Reid over the knowledge of the fact that he was offered the Berlin Mission. His journalistic friends are particularly delighted with this marked recognition of his ability and national standing. At the same time the feeling is as general that he could not afford to exchange his present influential position for any diplomatic post. THE CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Western Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.—The fact that the German Mission was offered to Whitelaw Reid, editor of the New York Tribune, last December, seems to have been one of the best-kept official secrets which the present Administration has had. It is now first made known by the publication of the following correspond which has heretofore been treated as confidential:

which has heretofore been treated as confidential:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23, 1878.—MY DEAR ME. REID—The President has desired, as far as it was in his power in making his choice of Ministers to represent the United States abroad, to atfach more importance to peolic position and public services of eminent members of the Republican party than to their mere relations to any political or personal interests within the party, however prominent these may be. In accordance with this desire, I am directed by the President to ask your acceptance of the German Mission, made when the yender of the German Mission, made when the President of Bayard Taylor. It gives me personally great pleasure to convey to you this wish of the President and to express the hope that you may find it in accord with your inclination and to be not inconsistent with other obligations to undertake the public service which the President asks of you. I am, my dear Mr. Red. very truly.

Whitelaw Red. Esq. Wx. M. Evarrs.

REPLY.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUSE, NEW YORK, Dec. 30, 1878.—My Dear Mr. Evarrs: I must tender to you and beg you also to express to the President my best thanks for the unexpected offer of the mission to the German Empire. Two considerations request this high honor peculiarly grateful. You call me to a post last held by a near friend, and you do it solely on the flattering estimate blaced by yourself and the President upon my public service. I have always thought the citizen ought to attempt any summon him, but the work in which I am now engaged, which is also a public dute, seems to give greater opportunities for me, at least for serving the country and for advancing those views and public policy which we agree in thanking essential to its prosperity than any that could be afforded in the new field you propose. Nothing, therefore, out a sense of duty induces me te ask that you allow me to decline the orilinant position you offer. I am, my dear Mr. Evarts, faithfully yours.

THE TREASURY.

A RUSHING BUSINESS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.—The Secretary
of the Treasury received subscriptions to-day for \$59,000,000 more of the 4 per cent bonds, thus closing out all that class of bonds that have thus far been offered, and enabling him to call all the outstanding 5-20s. The Secretary has long anticipated that as the refunding of the 5-20s approached completion there would be a great rush by the banks to take advantage of the favorable terms on which the 4-per-cents were offered, and that this would occur some time this moath, but the manner in which nearly \$60,000,000 of them were snapped up to-day unquestionably

as it was to every one else. The day opened at the Treasury Department with unusually heavy

subscriptions, \$8,000,000 having been dis-posed of before 12 o'clock. After that larger orders were received, among them one from the National Bank of Com-merce of New York for \$40,000,000, and others from \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000. The

hat remained outstanding.

After the 4 per cents that have been offered

were all sold to-day, MANY LARGE SUBSCI were received, particularly from New York banks, which were not, of course, accepted, and some of .bose were forwarded to the Sccretary after he left the Department for the day. He is in doubt to-night whether these were all bona fide subscriptions, or whether those who sent them were not already sware that no more per cents were just now for sale, and therefore made their offers for fame, and not for the purpose of obtaining the bonds. The sale of \$50,000,000 of 4 per cent bonds to-day makes the total amount of consol of that class disposed of since Mr. Sherman be came Secretary of the Treasury \$550,000,000.
Of these \$75,000,000 were sold during the first year, \$125,000,000 in the second year, and \$350,000,000 since the first of January last. THE ANNUAL SAVING OF INTEREST

Treasury has not yet determined upon the con-ditions upon which he will offer the remainder of the 4 per cents (about \$200,000,000 in amount), which are to be sold for the purpose of refunding the outstanding 10-40 bonds, but his programme will be announced in the but his programme will be announced in the course of two or three weeks. The terms will as those under which the 4 per cents just close were sold out.

gress should make the time during which in-terest on bonds that are called shall run

SHORTER THAN NINETT DAYS, now fixed by law, and asked Congress to legis late on this subject at its last session. The House did attend to this, but in the confu of the last hours of the session it was lost hight of in the Senate. It is proba-ble that the Secretary will either offer the remaining 4 per centa at a small premium, or else cause the interest upon them to begin at a later date than that of the subscription. In either of these ways the Governmen now has to pay for ninety days. CIRCULAR.

To the Western Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.—The following WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.—The following was issued this afternoon:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, WASHINGTY N. D. C., April 4, 1879.—Subscriptions to the 4 per cent consols having been received to the full amount of the 5-20 bonds, the outstanding circular of this department, dated Jan. 1, 1879, inviting such subscription, is rescinded. The \$10 refunding certificates will be sole as heretofore under circulars of dates March 12 and 26. The 4 per cent consols will hereafter be sold for the redemption of 10-40 bonds of the act of March 3, 1804, upon terms to be hereafter presented.

JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary.

THE LAST OF THE FIVE-TWENTIES. Subscriptions to-day to the 4 per cent bonds amount to \$59,502,700. The Secretary of the Treasury will issue a call

for the balance of the 5-20s of '67 to-day, and to-morrow the call will be issued for all the 5-20s of 168. This will close the whole of the series of 5-20 bonds. The two calls amount to \$59,565,700. The aggregate calls, including those since Jan. 1, amount to \$349,565,700, making an annual saving of interest of \$6,991,-314. No further subscriptions will be received for the 4 per cent bonds, except for \$10 certifiates, until further notice.

The Secretary of the Treasury has called the following 5-20s, principal and interest to be paid on and after the 4th of July next: \$50, paid on and after the 4th of July next: \$50, No. 123,001 to No. 128,833, both inclusive; \$100, No. 234,001 to No. 245,000, both inclusive; \$500, No. 115,001 to No. 118,580, both inclusive; \$1,000, No. 213,001 to No. 227,429, both inclusive; registered bonds, "redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after the 1st of July, 1872": \$50, No. 3,251 to No. 3,279, both inclusive; \$100, No. 23,701 to 23,829, both inclusive; \$1,000, No. 44,601 to No. 11,583, both inclusive; \$5,000, No. 17,051 to No. 19,266, both inclusive; The bonds outstanding and under the act of March 3, 1865, consols of 1867. The large subscriptions to the 4 per cents to-day, exclusive of regular subscriptions, were from New York National banks.

Subscriptions.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent Government loan since yesterday's report amount to \$6,502,750.

THE SOUTHERN EXODUS.

AN EXPLANATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.—Frederick Douglass, the great colored leader, speaking of the emigration of colored people from the South, says: "Unquestionably the original and fundamental cause of the present exodus is to be found in the outrages committed in the Gulf States, especially on account of differences of political opinion and action. The negroes, like all others, love freedom, and will make sacrifices to secure it. The same feeling that led the negro slaves in the face of dangers, hardships, and destitution to escape from slavery, and thread their way by the light of the North star into the free States at the bottom of this emigration. Of course, this feeling has been appealed to and excited by such colored men as for several years past have held office in the Gulf States. Having been driven out of place and power by

the old ma ster class, and being HOPELESS OF A PAVORABLE CHANGE in Southern opinion, they have naturally enough urged on this movement as a means of inducing a sober second-thought on the part of their white fellow-citizens. For this purpose it will be productive of limited benefit, but it will not, in my judgment, be sufficiently beneficial to compensate for the hardships which emigrant. It is not my belief that this immigration will do much to strengthen the Republican party by adding votes to that party in the Northern States. It is not probable that the negroes will take up their abode in any State or Territory which is not already strongly Republican. To my mind, its political signifi-cance is far more impited than its financial sig-nificance. It will do more to

DESTROY SOUTHERN PROSPERITY than to reduce Southern majorities. If it has any political significance at all it will be because any political significance at all it will be because it emphasizes the fact of lawless violence on the ground of political opinion and action in the Southern States, and may strengthen the sentiment all over the North in favor of bringing back Gen. Grant as leader of the Republican forces in 1890. The emigrants from the South have probably selected Kansas as

THEIR LAND OF PROMISE partly because of its climate, and partly because its name has long been associated with the cause of freedom to their race. The struggle between slavery and freedom in that State was the turning point of the civil and political history of the Republic. No slave in the Valley of the Mississippi was ignorant of the significance of that contest, and when it was finally decided in favor of freedom, they early learned to look thither with longing eyes."

INVESTIGATION.

MUNTING FOR CAMPAIGN SECRETS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.—Before the Wallace Committee, George C. Gorham was recalled and furnished the statements heretofore called for, from which it appears that 782 circulars were sent to employes in the departments, 435 of which were not responded to, twenty-five were retarned, and 372 resulted in subscriptions amounting to 83,947. He had found cases where the circulars were sent to persons receiving the circulars were sent to persons receiving salaries of less than \$1,000, and he wished to

aniaries of less than \$1,000, and he wished to correct his previous statement on that point.

JOHN G. TROMPSON,
was called by the Republicans members of the Committee, and detailed his connection with the Democratic Congressional Committee in 1878. No money was collected from employes of the Houseof Representatives. Witness devoted most of his time during the summer of 1878 to

retary of the Democratic Congress tee in 1878, testified that the head mittee in 1878, testified that the headquarters of the Committee for a portion of the campaign were in the room of the House Committee on Agriculture. The amount collected by the Committee was \$4,605. The number of documents were nearly all tolded in the room of the House Committee on Post-Roads and Printing, Large numbers of documents were sent out by the Committee under the frank of members of Congress, but nothing not a privilege. Postage was paid on all the documents not frankable. Witness read a statement abowing that the expenses of the folding-room for 1878 were only \$20,508, as against larger sums ranging up to as high as \$106,000 the last ten years.

BARRY COBAUT. Captain of the Watch in the Treasury Department, testified that he had charge of furnishing Pennsylvania voters in that Department with free transportation to their homes, and tax receipts where they had failed to pay their taxes both of which were furnished by Russel, acting for the State Central Republican Committee.

MOLINE WATER-POWER.

War has taken his first action in the matter of the Moline Water-Power, to which THE TRIB-UNE has paid so much attention. He decides that the water-power cannot be leased to the Moline Water-Power Company consistently with the interests of the Government. The folwing correspondence explains the position of

Secretary McCrary:

OEDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DSPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., March IS, 1879—The Honorable the Secretary of War: I have the honor to invite your attention to the necessity for an appropriation for the water-power at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., On Feb. 119, 1876, the Secretary of War made a special recommendation to Congress for an appropriation of \$1.57, 350 for this purpose, No action was taken upon it, but on June 20, 1878, Congress provided as follows: "And the Secretary of War is hereby directed to ascertain on what terms the Moline Water-Power Company will undertake to complete the water-power at their own-expense, and report the same to Congress at the next session." ext session."
The Secretary of War on Dec. 16, 1878, mad

next session."

The Secretary of War on Dec. 16, 1878, made his report, inclosing the correspondence had with the Moline Water-Power Company, which showed that no practical result was reached. At the last session no appropriation was made, but Congress provided in the act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses, etc., etc., as follows: "That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and empowered to lease the water-power at Moline, or such portion as may be agreed upon, to the Moline Water-Power Company upon such terms and conditions and for such term of years as may be agreed upon, if the same can be done consistently with the interests of the Government of the United States. Said lease to be made upon the condition that the said Moline Water-Power Company shall go on and complete the development of the water-power, and maintain it at its own cost and expense." This provision was inserted in Conference Committee, and the debate in the Senate, on accepting the report of the Conference Committee, undicated that it was not believed that any gractical and definite result would follow. I am clearly of the opinion that no such lease should be made, because the unterests involved are of too great a value to the United States. I am as decided in this opinion that necessity be brought to the attention of Congress at its present session. Very respectfully your obedient servant,

Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

Wan Department, April 4, 1879.—I am of the opinion that the water-power at Moline, Ill., cannot be leased to the Moline Water-Power Company consistently with the interests of the Government of the United States. The papers herewith with the trainers of the Government of the United States. The papers herewith with

not be leased to the Moine was consistently with the interests of the Government of the United States. The papers herewith will be transmitted to Congress. The views of the Chief of Ordnance are concurred in.

GEORGE W. McCrart.

Secretary of War. FITZ JOHN PORTER.

HIS PRESENT STATUS.

Sp-cial Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.—Gen. Fitz ohn Porter is here, and is receiving hearty congratulations from his friends and others, who have always regarded him as having been of Officers which exonerated him does not rewhich he was dismissed from the army. The President can now remit the penalty imposed President can now remit the penalty imposed by the Court-Martial so far as it disquali-ned him a, m holding a commission, but he cannot attestore him to the position from which ne was dismissed. This can only be done by Congress, and it will also be for that body to decide whether Gen. Porter shall receive his back pay. This, as the Army Pay-masters figure it up, would be about \$24,000 for three years' pay as Major-General of Volun-teers from the date of his dismissal to the rountering out of the volunteers, and \$55,000 to his pay as a Colonel in the regular army from the mustering out of the volunteers until the present time, making a total of \$80,000.

RAILROADS.

GREEN BAY & MINNE SOTA. Special Dispatch to The Iribune.
MILWAUKEE, April 4.—In the case of the York vs. The Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad Company, Judge Drummond, of the United States District Court, rendered the following

decision late yesterday afternoon:
The Master's report is hereby confirmed, no objection being taken, that the allegations as set forth in the bill of complaint are true, and that the equities are with the said complainant as against the defendant. That the mortgages, with interest, and all bonds issued under them are due by reason of default of payment of interest with the principal. That the entire amount of bonds secured by the said first

are due by reason of default of payment of interest with the principal. That the entire amount of bonds secured by the said first mortgage is the sum of \$4,050,200 and second mortgage bonds \$850,260 issued as security for interest due.

That Moses Taylor, of New York, is the holder of bonds to the amount of \$1,052,060. That William E. Dodge, of New York, is the holder of bonds to the amount of \$200,740; the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company to the amount of \$27,800; John I. Blair, of New York, to the amount of \$404,020, and that bonds to the amount of \$1,052,000 of first mortgage bonds, \$420,620 of second mortgage bonds, amounting in all to \$2,039,620, are in the hands of other parties. That the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, holders of \$1,249,740 of bonds, are entitled to the security of the second mortgage bonds as held by said Company amounting in all with interest to the sum of \$1,124,478.85. That the sum of \$4,511,976.33 is due complainant as such Trustee for first mortgage bonds and the sum of \$1,124,478.85. That the respective sums of money above named, and in case of non-payment the said bonds and coupons, the property of said railroad, shall be sold under the direction of the United States Marshal to satisfy such claims. That Timothy Case, the Receiver, shall be authorized to receive the net earnings of said railroad from date, to day of sale, and shall pay over the same to the Marshal, that after such sale any money remaining after the payment of the above claims shall go to the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad Company after the payment of the above claims shall go to the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad Company after the payment of the above claims shall go to the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad Company after the payment of the sound of the same to the same to the marshal, that after such sale any money remaining after the payment of the same of these mortgages was for the sound of \$2,260,000,—both having been given to secure bonded and other indebtedness. The foreclosure suit was brought in Jannary. 18

SECRET CONCLAVE.

SECRET CONCLAVE.

Research Disputch to The Tribuna.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Messrs. John Newell, representing the Lake Shore Railroad; H. P. Ledyard, Michigan Central; J. R. Dutcher, New York Central; R. C. Vilas, New York, Lake Eric & Western; J. N. McCullough, the Pennsylvania Company; the Executive Committee of the trunk lines, consisting of A. J. Cossart, Pennsylvania Railroad; J. H. Rutter, New York Central; Robert Harris, Brie; and M. H. Rutter, New York Central; Robert Harris, Brie; and M. H. Sn Baltimore & Ohio; and Commissioner Alb Fink, have held a secret session in the Winds Hotel lasting two days. The principal qu tions under discussion were the division of the cattle traffic and the maintenance of East and West bound freight rates; but, according to Commissioner Fink, they adjourned without coming to any conclusion. The subject of ticket-scalping was not broached. A few minor matters were referred to Mr. Fink for settlement.

SOUTHERN BUMORS. EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 4.—Considerable in-Evansville, Ind., April 4.—Considerable interest has been felt here to-day over the rumored purchase by the Louisville & Nashville Rallway of the Tennessee Division of the St. Louis & Southeastern Railway. Rumors of all kinds are afloat. There is no apprehension, however, that a change, if made, will affect the business interests of Evansville. O. M. Shephard, Assistant General Superintendent of the St. Louis & Southeastern Railway, says that the telegram from Nashville published in the Cincinnati Commercial yesterday stating that "all freight-trains on the Tennessee Division have been discontinued and 200 men thrown out of employment" is false. Not a train has been taken off the Nashville Division, and not a man has been discharged.

ST. LOUIS, April 4.—A Kansas City dispatch says B. L. Henning, General Superintendent of the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf and Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Roads, re Oakes, recently General Superintendent of the Kansas Pacific, will be appointed to the position vacated by Henning. Maj. Henning has been General Superintendent of the Fort Scott Road since it was built, ten years ago.

ITEMS. Mr. James M. Turner, President of the Chicago & Northeastern Railroad Company, has issued a circular giving notice that the Company has been obliged to abandon that part of its line between Durand and Flint, Mich., because its ter-minal facilities at Flint are handed over to the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad.

The emigration from the Canadian pro the coming season. The first installment this season of 450 persons will arrive here this morning by the Michigan Central Railroad. The party come from Paris, Kincardine, London, and Southampton, Can. They will go West from this city by the Chicago & Northwestern.

this city by the Chicago & Northwestern.

The General Managers and General Free Agents of the lowa pool lines held a meet yesterday at the office of the Chicago, R Island & Pacific Railroad for the purpose of arranging the lows freight tariff. There we present Hugh Riddle, President, and John Sanford, Traffic Manager, Chicago, Rock List & Pacific; Marvin Hughitt, General Managen H. C. Wicker, General Freight Agent, Cago & Northwestern; and C. W. Smith, Tra Manager, and E. P. Ripley, General Frei Agent, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. At a discussion that lasted all day, it was decided make a reduction of about 10 per cent on

rates on lumber and live speck.

The iron-clad agreement entered into by the roads west from this city does not meet with much favor from most railroad officials. It is generally admitted that it would be a good thing for the roads if properly carried out, but fears are expressed that it will be violated in less than a week. It was stated yesterday that some of the roads continue now in the practices that have tended to bring about this agreement. Several railroad managers stated to a Tribuns reporter yesterday that they would not have voted for the agreement in its present shape had it not been for the fact that the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad had taken extraordinary steps lately to force the Western roads to organize a pool on all Southwestern passenger business, which most of them are trying to avoid.

The railroads are con issued a circular announcing that it has information of the existence of a tradulent office stamp of its road, and requesting connecting lines to recognize no document with a suspicious stamp attached, and to take such other action in the matter as the case warrants. The General Superintendent of the Houston & Tozas Central has also issued a circular with the information that forged letter-heads and signature of the Vice-Bresident of his Company are being used to procure "free passes" over various roads, and that the name of J. W. Van Sickle has been forged in connection therewith. No such general letters have been given, and it is hoped that the forger will be picked up.

AMUSEMENTS. HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

B. M. HOOLEY, Sole Proprietor an

R. M. HOOLET, Sole Proprietor and Manager,

BMMA ABBOTT,

THE HESS GRAND OPTEA

COMPANY, RETURN FOR ONE WERK ONLT.
COMMENCING MONDAY, APRILT, Wing GOUNDD'S FAUST!

Aboot, Randall, Castle, and Peaker appearing.
Tuceday Evening—CHIMES OF NORMANDY.
Montague, the Seguins, Castle. Turner, and Peaker.
Weinerday Evening—For Emma Abbott's Benedit, the new opera, the great success. PAUL AND VIRGINIA.
Abbott, Mr. Seguin, Randail, Castle. Ryse, etc.
Splendid new Scenery now in preparation.
Thursday Evening—PAUL AND VIRGINIA.
Grand Matinco Wednesday—Baife's ROSE OF CABTILE.
The Operas for Saturday announced hereafter.

The Operas for Saturday announced hereafter. Prices—\$1.50, \$1, 75c, and 50c. Matiness, 75c and 50 M'CORMICK HALL. A TOUR THROUGH

LAST WEEK IRELAND With JUDGE BICK and the EURYSCOPE. 1,000
Views on a surface of 1,000 square feet. PUBLIC SCHOOL CHILDREN'S MATINEE, TO-DAY, 2:30-Lakes of Killarney. Children, 15 cents; Adulta, 25 cents. TO-NIGHT-Belfast, Co. Antrim and Giants' Causeway.

Evening Entertainments, 25 and 50er at Root & Sons and Box Office. GEO. B. CARPENTER, Manager. M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

SECOND WEEK. SECOND WEEK. UNPARALLELED SUCCESS. H. M. S. PINAFORE Every evening until further notice;
MATINES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
rfection in every Detail.
Grand Chorus and Orchestra.
Max Marctek. Conductor.
Carriages may be ordered for 10:18.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE. LAST SATURDAY MATINER AND NIGHT Of the distinguished author and setor, MR. DION BOUCICAULT & CONN In his Great Irish Play,

THE SHAUGHRAUN!
Supported by a COMPLETE COMPANY. Mr. W. R.
Deutsch, Manager.
Entire New Seesery by David A. Strong, including
the Revolving Tower and Prison and Estins of St.
Bridget's Abbay.
Reserved Seats may be secured without extra charge.
Monday—Denman Thompson as Joshus Whitcomb. HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

LAST TWO PERFORMANCES MME MODJESKA Grand Matines this day at 2 p. m., EAST LYNNE (A New Version).

ADRIENNE. Monday, April 7-EMMA ABBOTT and the Ham HAMLIN'S THEATER,

87 Clark-st., opposite Court-Hos

Crowded to the doors at 8 o'clock

THE PAULINE MARKHAM ENGLISH OPERA CO in H. M. S. PINAFORE. Pronounced the best yet seen in Chicago. Reserved Sests only 50c and 35c. To syolide rush secure sests during the day.

Matinese Sunday at 2:30.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.

### THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Capt. C. T. Smith, U. S. A., is at the Palmer. age H. M. Allen, Leavenworth, is at the Postmaster Palmer has received a circular Dr. W. S. Tremaine, U. S. A., is a guest of

dge Lee Hill, Washington, is domiciled at Judge A. G. Angell, Providence, is stopping at

The Hon. S. M. Stephenson, Menominee, Wis

Emil Parkins and Paul Aubin, Paris, are regis The Hon. P. W. Roberts, Washington, is guest of the Tremont

The Hon. E. E. Highie, Mercersburg, Pa., is journing at the Pacific. The Hon. S. A. Hurlburt, Belvidere, Ill., ong the guests at the Palmer.

James W. Morrissey, Manager of the Hess pera Company, is at the Palmer. A. MacNetder, manager of the Bank of Mo treal, is one of the guests of the Pacific

Judge C. Lynde, the Rev. C. Truesdell, D. D. and Dr. Gregg, Rock Island, are guests of the Joseph Chapman, General Passenger Agent of

the Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque Railroad is a guest of the Sherman.

Nees Von Esenbeck, Germany; James Appleton, Shanghai; and A. Loonsion, New Zealand, are registered at the Tremont. A correspondent who asks where Col. Inger-poll's lecture can be had in pamphlet form is in-formed that it was published by Hog & McCann, 161 LaSalle street, and can be had there, or from

Michael Gernbardt, one of the Balliffs in the Criminal Court, has been discharged, and Col. A. W. Raffen appointed in his place. This is understood, to be the work of Commissioner Meyer, who had an old account to satisfy.

The temperature vesterday, as observed by fanasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribung Balding), was at 8 a. m., 29 degrees; 10 a. m., 33; 13 m., 35; 3 p. m., 37; 8. p. m., 35. Sarometer at 8 a. m., 29.59; 8 p. m., 29.61.

Constable Hartman yesterday called upon ss Pauline Markham with an execution against her for a debt of \$200 contracted with the dry-goods firm of Schlesinger & Meyer, of this city, when she was playing at the Folly Theatre some time ago. The bill was promptly paid, and all trouble ended.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Londergan, of No. 173 Eighteenth street, found a female infant about 10 months old, and blind, lying at the rear basement door of the house. The little one was swaddled in a red-flannel dress, blue-flannel cloak, lined with white canton flannel, and two pair of stockings. It was taken to the Home for the Friendless.

A meeting of the North Chicago Town Board was held at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the office of Justice Hammill, No. 65 North Clark street. The full Board were present. Supervisor Loftus presided. Town-Clerk O'Brien had no minutes prepared, and consequently no minutes were read. The salaries of the Supervisor and Town Clerk were fixed for the ensuing year, the former at \$800 and the latter at \$500 the he former at \$800 and the latter at \$500, the ame as they were last year. The Board then djourned, to meet next Friday aftergoon at the slice of Justice DeWolf, in order to hear the eports of the Supervisor, Town Clerk, and Colector, which were not ready yesterday.

St. John's Conclave, No. 1, Knights of the Red St. John's Conclave, No. 1, Knights of the Red Cross of Rome and Constantine, held its annual issembly in the Grand Council Chamber, No. 76 Morroe street, on Saturday evening. The following officers were elected and installed for the ensuing year: M. P. Sir James O. Cottrell, lovereign; M. E. Sir Thomas J. Tustin, Viceroy; isir Everitte St. John, Senior General; Sir Cass F. Maurer. Junior General; the Rev. Sir James McLaughlin, High Prelate; M. P. Sir James H. Miles. Treasurer; M. P. Sir Jonathan J. French, tecorder; Sir James McCune, Prefect: Sir Rhomas H. Agnew, Standard-Bearer; Sir Moses N. Fuller, Herald; Sir John P. Ferns, Sentinel. The next recrular meeting, which will be one of inusual interest, will be held at the usual time and place.

and place.

The North Chicago Returning Board was to have met in Room 1, No. 46 North Clark street, yesterday afternoon, but owing to the absence of Assessor Petrie the meeting was postponed until 10 o'clock this morning. Owing to a misprint, a large number of tickets came to the polls in the Town of North Chicago on election-day with the names of S. B. Chase, candidate for Assessor, and Frank Niesen, candidate for Collector, transposed. At some of the polls these tickets were voted in this way as late as 10 o'clock. Reports say that several hundred these therets were voted in this way as fate as 10 o'clock. Reports say that several hundred tickets of this kind were cast, and that the Judges did not give Mr. Chase the votes as Collector, but counted them for him as Assessor. In this case, it is possible that he will be counted out when it comes to a recount of the vote.

out when it comes to a recount of the vote.

The closing entertainment of the free-lecture course, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., was given in Farwell Hall last evening. Every seat was occupied, and the stairs and lobbies had to duty in accommodating the large audience. The evening's programme was unusually good, and the various numbers were taken in an excellent style. The Chicago Quartette of naie voices, and the Sappho Quartette of ladies rendered some of their best selections. The boy orator, Master Eddie Webb, gave several recitations, and Mr. Lucius J. Henderson, in addition to some excellent readings, gave the Wagner-Liszt "Spinning Song" as a piano solo. The entertainment last night was a fitting close of a most enjoyable series, the success of which has been so great as to justify the managers of the Y. M. C. A. in promising a similar course next season.

The ladies and gentlemen who are to figure in the Dickens booth at the Carnival of Authors held a meeting at the Palmer House last evening. Owing to some mistake about the notice the attendance was much less than was desired, so that no definite arrangements could be perfected. There will be over 100 characters represented from the works of the great novelist, embracing all the more frominent. Arrangements have been made whereby the celebrated case of Bardell vs. Pickwick will be represented the two Saturday evenings of the carnival by some of the most noted legal luminaries of the city. Another meeting of those interested in this booth will be held in Parlor O of the Palmer House Monday evening, at which time it is desired that all the characters should be represented, as a full meeting is necessary to the success of this booth.

The Carnival of Authors, which is to open on

the success of this booth.

The Carnival of Authors, which is to open on the evening of the 15th of April, is doubtless to he the most attractive and interesting affair of the season. The elaborate preparations now being made are rapidly approaching completion, and have already reached such a degree of perfection as to warrant one in anticipating a grand success. The tastes of all classes have been studied, both from an artistic point of view and from the characters personated. Scott, Dickens, Irving, Jules Verne, Shakspeare, Mother Goose, and a host of other authors have contributed from their treasures. The living picturus will be very real, and in fancy one will walk by the side of Queen Elizabeth, Mary of Scotland, the Moor, the Turk, or drink fragrant coffee, waited upon by a veritable coffee girl from the Alhambra, or laugh at the oddities of Pickwick or absurdities of Urlah Heep. Taken as a whole, it will present a picture of unrivaled splendor and brilliancy.

Coroner Mann vesterday heid an inquest upon Katie Nolan, 19 years of age, who died of burns accidentally received last Monday at the house of her employer, James McMahon, No. 247 North Franklin street. While litting a washboiler from the stove, her clothing accidentally caught fire, and before the flames could be extinguished she was badly burned about the body. An inquest was also held upon Patrick Halpin, 29 years of age, who died suddenly of congestion of the lungs at No. 63 McGregor street; also upon Rosa Friedman, 2½ years of age, who died of exhaustion caused by a pistol-shot wound in the cheek, accidentally received upon the 24th of last month. Her little brother and herself were ransacking a shelf in the closet for some toys, when they discovered apoid revolver of 22-calibre that had been carelessly misplaced. In handling the weapon the little body discharged one of the cartridges, the bullet lodging in his little sister's left cheek. The wound in itself was not considered dangerous.

The German Aid & Relief Society beld its annual meeting last evening, the President, Mr. George Schneider, in the chair. The Committee who had in charge the benefit for the Association at McVicker's Theatre on the 27th of March reported that the receipts turned over to the Committee thus far were \$799, and the expenses amounted to \$275. About \$75 was still outstanding which will leave a net profit of about \$600. The Secretary and Treasurer submitted their reports showing the amount of work done by the Association during the past year, and the relief granted to needy persons. Most of the statements have already been published in the mosthly report of the agent. The usefulness of the Society was very great, and would have been still larrer but for the linited means at its disposal. The following officers for the ensuing

year were elected: George Schneider, President; Jacob Beiersdort, Vice-President; Ernest Prussing, Treasurer, and Max Eberhard, Socretary. The following Board of Directors was elected: North Side—H. Claussenius, Charles Lotz, and Arthur Erbe. West Side—John Buchler, Christopher Hotz, and Dr. P. Matthei. South Side—Ben Kahn, W. Hetrich, and Dr. F. Hinckel.

Postmaster Palmer has received a circular from Washington giving the new regulations in regard to the disposal of packages containing dutiable matter sent through the mails. When sealed packages are received from foreign countries, and the Postmaster of the exchange office at which they are received has reason to believe that they contain dutiable articles, he is required to notify the proper customs officer of the receipt of such package or letter. In case the letter or package is addressed to any person within the delivery of the office, the addressed must be notified to appear within twenty days and open it in the presence of the customs officer. Letters and sealed packages which are supposed to contain articles liable to duty, and addressed to parties outside of the office of reception, must be forwarded marked "suspected liable to customs duties," and upon their reception at their destination must be treated as above provided. Unscaled packages which are found to contain dutlable goods must be delivered to the proper customs officer for the collection of the duty with notice to the person addressed. Customs officers will not hereafter be allowed to seize sealed packages until after their delivery to the person addressed, but at the same time all Postmasters are instructed to afford the officers of the customs every facility for making the usual examination of the mails.

THE WEST PARK BOARD

THE WEST PARK BOARD met last evening, all of the members present except Commissioner McCrea, Commissioner Woodard in the Chair. After the transaction of some routine busi-ness, the special order, the election of officers,

was taken up.

Commissioner Wilcox announced that he was not a candidate for President.

Nominations were then called for, but none were made, and the election was proceeded with, resulting in the election of Willard Woodard as

residient.
Commissioner Wilcox suggested that a suitable person could be gotten to act as Treasurer without pay, and expressed himself in favor of electing such a person, whereupon the balloting was proceeded with, and John Buehler was ously elected to the position. For the position of Auditor Commissione ohn Brenock was re-elected against his pro

tests.

For Secretary, the only salaried position, there were several candidates, among whom was the present Secretary and Commissioner Wood.
Commissioner Wilcox said he was opposed to a member of the Board holding the position, but Mr. Wood had agreed to perform the duties of the office without any fixed salary; and said that he only wanted it one year. He desired to say so much by way of explanation that so far say so much by way of explanation that, so far as he was concerned, if Mr. Wood was elected it might not be considered as a precedent for

The balloting was then proceeded with, and on the eighth ballot Commissioner Wood was elected to the position. His election was subsequently made unanimous.

The President announced that he would name the Committees for the year at the next meeting, and the Board adjourned for two weeks. Immediately after adjournment a special meeting was held, at which a resolution was adopted expressing the Board's fullest confidence in the integrity, purity, and honesty of Commissioner McCrea, and declaring that a failure of the Senate to confirm his reappointment would be a public calamity, for the reason that he was an honest man, had been an able and efficient member of the Board, and his appointment would be entirely accordable to a large

ment would be entirely acceptable to a large majority of the citizens of the West Side.

DANIEL CAMERON. Funeral services were held yesterday after-oon over the remains of the late Gen. Daniel ameron at the residence of his brother-in-law, ol. Owen Stewart, 1031 West Taylor, street. Cameron at the residence of his brother-in-law, Col. Owen Stewart, 1031 West Taylor street. The deceased, whose biography appeared in Thursday's Triburs, has been esteemed as a citizen, a soldier, and a politician for over a quarter of a century. The troops of friends made during his life yesterday manifested their deep sympathy with his bereaved family and their respect for the deceased by many floral offerings and by their presence. Among those in attendance were: His sons, Robert, John, and Daniel R. Cameron; Mrs. A. Peat, his daughter; his brothers, Audrew and Archbald Cameron; Col. Owen Stewart, his brother-in-law; Messrs. Hugh Ritchie, William Kirkwood, J. R. Doollittle, Jr., John Hise, John W. Horton, George Kitchen, David Johnson, James Sheshan, William Dale, Phil Conley, John Stewart, Alexander Kirkland, Sol M. Kitchen, Alexander Bell, Charles D. Rhodes, John R. Floyd, James E. Cassidy, and Capt. Young, Capt. James Simm, Col. W. H. Botton. The pall-bearers were Da. Forsyth, Gen. Hermann Lieb, Gen. Julius vitta, Messrs. D. R. Cameron, Henry F. Mertilt, and John Alston. The Rev. C. E. Hewitt, of the Centennial Baptist Church, who conducted the services, paid a touching tribute of respect to the memory of the dead General. At about 2 chelock the remeint were taken to o'clock the remains were taken to Kinzie street station, escorted by his friends, from whence they were conveyed to Wheeling, where his eldest daughter resides, and from her house the

### THE CITY-HALL.

Six new cases of scarlet fever were reported

esterday. Col J. H. Roberts is the happiest man around the building. The new City-Attorney has asked him to remain in his present position, and he has consented. It is a secret though. The Mayor has issued the customary annual dog proclamation to the effect that all dogs

found running at large unmuzzled from April 6 to Sept. 30 will be slaughtered by the police. A Mr. Grouix, who has a patent street-sign, to be attached to the street-lamps, yesterday offer-ed the Council the right to manufacture the signs for one year free of cost. That is, he asks nothing as royalty. Generous, indeed. The Board of Public Works is to be called upon for an estimate of the cost of lighting streets with oil in districts where lamps have

ordered and the gas-mains have not been ded, which will be laid before the Council The Treasurer's receipts from various sources yesterday amounted to \$2,650, and disbursements to about \$2,500, chiefly rebates on special assessments. Heannounces his readiness to re-deem scrip against the Library Fund to No. 8.788; City-Hall Fund to No. 55,798; and all orders against the judgment and contingent

Supt. Seavev issued an order vesterday notifying the Captains that the Police Department was now supplied with a wagon for the transportation of supplies and injured persons, which can be had by telegraphing to headquarters at any time. This does away with hiring wagons for such purposes to some extent, and creates another position to be filled by the incoming Administration.

Ald. Ryan, just before election, introduced a resolution calling upon the Council to enforce the ordinance making eight hours a day's work for city employes. It came before the Judiciary committee vesterday, but the Alderman was not half as anxious to see it adopted as he was a week ago. In the consideration of it some of the members were cruel enough to ask him how many hours he considered a day's work in his shop, and it was a stunner, and the resolution he would have voted for before the election will be reported, back without recommendation. eported back without recommendation

The Judiciary Committee, to whom the ordiance prepared by the saloou-keepers was submitted, providing for amending the existing ordinance in reference to the sale of liquors to minors so that they should not be interfered with for selling to persons between the ages of 18 and 21 years, unless it was shown that they 18 and 21 years, unless it was shown that they knew they were minors, etc., held a meeting yesterday afternoon to consider that and other matters. W. P. Black appeared for the Temperance League, and addressed the Committee at some length, and the result was two reports on the subject will be sent to the Council at its next meeting. The majority report will recommend that the ordinance and petition be placed on file, and the minority report will, most probably, be another ordinance. Aid Tuley is in favor of the saloon-keeper being left to determine whether or not a customer is a minor by his appearance, and thinks the bresent ordinance can be amended and materially improved, and proposes to prepare something as a minority report.

### THE COUNTY BUILDING.

Eight prisoners will go to Juliet Wednesday. The Treasurer has no county bonds on hand for sale now, on account of Mr. Klokke's sore

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company paid its taxes to the County Treasurer yesterday, amounting to \$1,877.80.

It is stated that counsel for Pete Stavens will apply for a continuance Monday, in the Criminal Court, on account of the absence of witnesses for the defense.

terday afternoon to consider Court-House mat-

Mrs. Gelderman was quite ill in jail yester-day, and Dr. Harram, County Physician, was called in to prescribe for her. Dr. Meyer takes things philosophically, and appears to think that he will come out all right. The present Grand Jury has brought everything down to time, owing to the efficiency of Assistant State's-Attorney George Baker, so that but three or four cases are left to be heard this morning. The jury will report to the Criminal Court, and adjourn early to-day.

The motion for a new trial in the case of De-Witt C. McLean came up in the Criminal Court vesterday, and, after hearing the argument, Judge Williams took the matter under advisement. McLean was tried some time ago on a charge of malfeasance in office when he was a Constable in the Town of Jefferson.

Yesterday David A. Thatcher instituted prorestereasy David A. Inatcher institute proceedings in the County Court against the County Treasurer to recover \$1,000 damages on account of the 15 per cent of the municipal tax of 1875, which was affirmed by the plaintiff to have been paid under protest, and which he says he has not been able to get back.

has not been able to get back.

The much-contested case of Felix de La Baume versus the Merker Brothers, manufacturers of pocketbooks, is once more the sensation in the County Court. It will be remembered that it was tried once before, but upon some legal ground a new trial was granted, upon application of the Merker Brothers, who were beaten in the suit. La Baume charges the defendants with failing to keep faith in a contract made between them and himself for a term or engagement of his services as bookkeeper for three years, and he wants to collect damages for the same. The written contract was produced in court, and the defendants claimed that the signature was a forgery. Several witnesses, including experts, were brought forward by both sides, and to a considerable extent they swore directly against each other. The case swore directly against each other. The case commenced Thursday afternoon, and it was not concluded last night. The court-room was filled with interested spectators.

According to agreement between State's-Attorney Mills and the counsel for the defense in the Lamb case, the latter appeared in the Criminal Court vesterday morning to read the affidavits in the motion for a new trial. It was a part of the agreement between the attorneys that Messrs. Van Arman and Forrest should state the position to be taken in their argument and Messrs. Van Arman and Forrest should state the position to be taken in their argument and give the points upon which they relied. Accordingly, Mr. Forrest handed in a list of authorities, but he could not state and substance of the cases referred to, nor the pages of the books in which they were to be found, and in several instances, also, they were left off the list entirely. The Court held that this was not a compliance with the agreement made with the State's Attorney, and stated that he would allow Mr. Mills to reply to their argument this morning on that account. The affidavits were then read, the substance of which has already been published in The Tribuns.

The Grand Jury heard some fifty cases yesterday, about twenty-five of walch were no bills, so day, about twenty-five of walch were no bills, so that many persons were let out of jail. A proposition was made to indict half a dozen people of Arlington Heights for conspiracy against Susannah Underwood. The parties consist of an attorney, a Constable, a Justice of the Peace, and Itwo citizens. The jury took the matter under consideration, and will probably act upon it to-day. A detective was indicted for conspiracy to extort money. Superintendent Seavey was brought before the jury to furnish information as to whether a police officer or detective should turn over goods and property belonging to a person arrested to the Custodian. Mr. Seavey said there was no doubt about the matter; that it was customary for an officer to hold the property until a magistrate had passed upon the prisoner's case, and then he should turn over the goods to the Custodian. George Stewart, alias Arnold, received about a dozen indictments on charges of obtaining goods under false pretenses.

on charges of obtaining goods under false pretenses.

Yesterday being sentence-day in the Criminal Court, the following prisoners were sentenced: Joe Morrisey, burglary, four years in the Penitentiary; John Melion, larceny, one-year; Frank Mahoney, petit larceny, one year in the House of Correction; Adolph Ehrke, receiving stolen property, one year in the House of Correction; Alex Mackenzie, assault with intent to do bodily injury, one year in the House of Correction; Joseph Popisal, larceny, five years in the Penitentiary; Eiward Laughlin, and John Kneally, larceny, three months each in the House of Correction; Henry Tredelman, larceny, three months in the House of Correction; John Clark and John Gillsen, larceny, three months each in the House of Correction; Allen Lucas, larceny and embezzlement, two years in the Penitentiary; Charles Olsen, burglary, two years in the Pesitentiary; Fritz Wendt, assault with listent to kill, one year in the Penitentiary; John Buckley, assaulting a boy with intent to kill, discharged; John Carroll, burglary, one year in the Penitentiary; Hugh Kenna, petit larceny, six months in the House of Correction; John Meeney, assault with intent to do bodily injury, one year in the House of Correction and a fine of \$100; James Maguire, burglary, two years in the Penitentiary; Joseph Sapp, petit larceny, five days in the County Jail; John Walsh, burglary, one year in the Penitentiary; Joseph Sapp, petit larceny, five days in the County Jail; John Walsh, burglary, one year in the County Jail; John Walsh, burglary, one year in the County Jail; John Walsh, burglary, one year in the County Jail.

### CRIMINAL.

Alice Brown got out a warrant yesterday at Justice Pollak's charging Mrs. A. B. Davis, of No. 310 State street, with larceny. Mrs. Davis will be arrested.

John Dunn, police officer at the Twenty-second Street Station, was before Justice Haines yesterday charged with maltreating William Marr Continued under bonds of \$500 to April 10. John Hardgrowe, a Halsted street saloon keeper, turned up at the Armory at an early hour yesterday morning, and in a maudlin state of intoxication claimed to have been robbed in Cheyenne's notorious precincts. When he sobered up vesterday he begged to be allowed to go home, and came to the conclusion that his story about the robbery was fictitious.

Elizabeth Wyman, divorced wife of Charles H. Wyman, was placed under \$300 bonds yesterday by Justice Foote to keen the peace with her former husband, whom she has been following around, insulting, and threatening to kill because he associated with other women. Wyman is now living with Julia Moynihan on Laurel, near Thirty-ninth street, and says that he is living with her as a husband.

he is living with her as a husband.

The case in which Knowles, Cloves & Co. charge J. B. Stevens, formerly their city-salesman, with the embezzlement of \$5,694, was called yesterday by Justice Meech, and for some unaccountable reason was continued till April 12 at 2 o'clock sharp. The case has managed to drag along for about six weeks, and will probably never come to trial. If it does it will amount to nothing, if Knowles, Cloves & Co.'s apathy can be taken as a basis of judgment.

apathy can be taken as a basis of judgment.

E. A. Trask, a real-estate agent, was before Justice Eberhardt vesterday charged with assaulting George H. Gifford with a hammer, intending to kill him. Continued till April 9 at 1 o'clock. The story of the prosecution is, that Gifford rented a room from Trask, with the understanding that if he did not like the apartment he could get back the \$5 he deposited as security. Gifford did not like the room, and then Trask refused to return the \$5. Gifford then told him that he thought him a swindler, and Trask struck him on the head with a hammer, and drove him from his office, corner of Madison and Halsted streets, with a revolver.

with a revolver.

The police last evening arrested James Clark, a waiter in Monroe's beer-garden at the corner of Taylor and State streets, who is believed to have been implicated in robbing a Frenchman named Jean Suirs of a \$50'bill which he -banded out in payment for drinks to a waiter named Doyle. Clark started forth last night with a couple of policemen, and was going to point Doyle out to them, but when they reached Joseph Suits' saloon, at No. 318 State street, Clark gave them the slip, and escaped through a rear door. He was soon recaptured, however. Hank Allott, a special policeman at the place, who is also suspected of complicity, was held by Justice Summerfield in \$500 bonds to the 5th.

Arrests: Frank McDermott and Frank Howe,

Justice Summerfield in \$500 bonds to the 5th.

Arrests: Frank McDermott and Frank Howe, anias Maginley, charged with stealing oil-barrels and other goods from D. Quill's crocery, at No. 303 Congress street, with which they built bondires last Tuesday night; George Allen and Stephen Stanton, thievish vagrants; John W. Hart, a consumptive-looking specimen charged withsborrowing a ring from George Mowie, which he pawned to get the necessaries of life; Alexander Jovee and Kitty Emerson, found quarreling with each other on State street, she claiming that he had insulted her upon the street, and he claiming that she robbld him of \$10; Mary Martin, wanted for jumping bail upon a charge of larceny at Milwaukee, and bail upon a charge of larceny at Milwaukee, turned over to Officer Kennedy of that city.

Julius Berringer was held to the Criminal Julius Berringer was held to the Criminal Court yesterday by Justice Salisbury upon a charge of embezzlement preferred by a cigar-dealer named Solomon Silverman, No. 150 West Randolph street. Berringer was employed by Silverman as a city salesman, and got half the profit on all he sold. He sold goods and collected the money, and then reported to Silverman that he had given credit. After the time arrived when these credits should have become into the business himself, and wanted to buy the accounts in order to keep the customers for his own trade. The credits amounted to \$650, and Berringer gave his note for \$550, and prom-ised to pay the gest as rapidly as possible. Sil-verman found out what his trusted associate had been doing, and was also led to believe that Berringer had taken out and disposed of \$400 worth of goods for which he had made no ac-count whatever.

Justice Summerfield: Henry A. Krause, charged with cutting Ralph Jacobs on the knee with a planing-knife, \$500 to the 14th; James Simoson, a small colored boy who cut Louis Casby on the arm with a pocket-knife, \$300 to the 7th- Core Mills. the 7th; Cory Millard, a young man who spends his days about the rooms of the Y. M. C. A., his nights in dens in the company of theves, and who was caught trying to dispose of two overcoats which are supposed to have been stolen, \$400 to the 5th; Charles Coines, larceny of an overcoat from Michael Moran, \$400 to the 5th; Abraham Franks, receiving the cost knowing it to have 5th; Charles Coines, larceny of an overcoat from Michael Moran, \$400 to the 5th; Abraham Franks, receiving the coat, knowing it to have been stolen, \$300 to the 5th; Willie Brown, colored, larceny of a stocking from a so-called Bazaar at No. 568 State street, \$10 fine; Fred Ford, assaulting the wife of his neighbor M. Mitchell, corner of Thirty-second and Wallace streets, \$500 to the 5th. Antoinette Schultz, an inmate of a house of ill-fame, who was sent to the House of the Good Shepherd to prevent her from telling stories about the streets concerning the treatment she received at home from her parents. The names of Mrs. Ida Gelderman and Dr. Meyer, were stricken from the docket, they having been held over by the Coroner's jury. Justice Morrison: Abraham Phillips, larceny of some brasses from the Engineer's room at City-Hall, \$600 to the Criminal Court; Thomas McLane, larceny of a horse and buggy from G. L. Clydesdale, which he sold for \$2.50, \$300 to the 18th; Alton Dodge, \$100 fine for drunkenness; James Daley and Frank Howe, alias McGinier, burglary of William Mever's shoe store at No. 32 Halsted street, \$1,000 to Criminal Court. Justice Kaufmann: Henry Burmeister and his son Fritz, vagrants, \$60 fine each; John Gréen, charged with robbing Peter Johnson, admitted to \$1,000 bail until the 14th; Hans Adolphus, vagrant, \$60 fine.

### GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

The currency disbursements by the Sub-Treas ury yesterday amounted to \$69,000. Three hundred and fifty barrels of were exported from this city yesterday. The 4-per-cent subscriptions at Assistant

Treasurer Gilbert's office yesterday amounted Thirty-eight hundred dollars' worth of the new refunding certificates were issued yesterday

at the Sub-Treasury. The internal-revenue receipts vesterday footed up \$29,300, of which amount tax-paid spirits contributed \$24,705; tobacco and cigars, \$3,151; beer, \$1,401; and exports, \$35.

Special-Agent Douglass, of the Treasury Department, who has been to Minnesota and Dakota on Government service, returned vesterday. He reports snow blockades on the Northern Pacific Railroad, and says that Sitting Bulli

About twenty-five of the extra laborers on the Post-Office portion of the new Custom-House were paid off and discharged yesterday morning. The finishing work is now being done upon the basement, and the Post-Office will move in next week. The fence around the Custom-House block is being torn away, the ground leveled, and the steps leading to the basement being fluished.

Deputy-Marshal Gilman set out yesterday afternoon on a mission to Rock Island to obtain no less a prize than a studhorse. He went armed with a balf-dozen halters two or three armed with a half-dozen halters, two or three lassoes, and the usual weapons of attack and defeuse, and will lay violent hands on that steed and bring him into the proper subjection, or know the reason why. The errand grows out of of a replevin suit in the case of Gilman vs. The Sheriff of Rock Island, and Col. Gilman—the Deputy and not the plaintiff in the suit—has gone down to serve the writ.

An important Treasury order, signed by Sec tary Sherman, was yesterday received at the Custom-House. It completely overthrows the existing regulations for the stamping, examination, and inspection of imported liquors and cigars. The circular says that all imported spirits, wine, and mait liquors must remain in store until they are inspected by a United States Customs Gauger, who shall measure. Inspect. and examine the inspected by a United States Customs Gauger, who shall measure, inspect, and examine the package and affix the result of said examination in plain characters of the bung stave of the barrel. Under no circumstances must any imported package be removed from the United States bonded warehouse until it has been so certified to. The circular states that stamps will hereafter have to be affixed to such packages, which stamps are to be procured of the proper Government officers. A searching examination of cigars and cigarettes in imported packages is also decreed, and all packages found to fall short of what they are represented to be are liashort of what they are represented to be are lia-ble to forfeiture and fine.

There were no further developments yester-day in the matter of Tilden & Co.'s evasion of the law in the non-payment of taxes on their disinfectants, and, in fact, it is nardly expected that there will be anything new in the matter at this end of the line, unless the Collector of Inthis end of the line, unless the Collector of Internal Revenue discovers another lot of unstamped goods. Tilden & Co.'s remedy lies in an application to Commissioner Raum for a settlement. The explanation of Mr. Smith, their agent in this city, that the missing stamps may have been stolen by the boys in the packing-room of the laboratory, appears to be more reasonable than was at first supposed, inasmuch as the stamp is not a proprietary one, bearing the firm's name, but an ordinary four-cent revenue stamp. There would, therefore, be some reason for stealing them with a view to selling them. Since the article and the stamp can be stolen and sold, this is a more reasonable explanation of the apparent evasion of the tax, than the supposition that the firm would voluntarily assume the risk of so great a loss for so small an amount. Probably the firm will make some such showing to Commissioners Review the firm will make some such showing to Com

### HOTEL ARRIVALS. GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL.

J. R. Sutherland, Omaha.
Wallace Pratt. Kan. City
J. W. Browning, Ind.
J. E. Ostrander, Boston.
D. P. Lillis, Springfield.
W. B. Evans, Toronto. PALMER HOUSE.

H. Dallabee, Cleveland, W. Morgan, Oswego.
F. Fellows, Hartford.
S. Allen, Hannibal, Mo.
F. Harlan, Atlanta, Ga.
S. Bartlett, Waitham.
J. H. Gordon, Rochester. SHERMAN HOUSE.

S. Stephens, Peoria Jos Garside, Bradford, E. I. J. Holbrook, Utica, Hugh McLennan, Mont'al D. Robinson, Jackson, J. S. McDonnid, Fond dul L. M. Newport, St. Paul, J. H. Rogers, Buffalo, B. W. Townsend, Boston, W. B. Johnston, Sacr'into TREMONT HOUSE.

J. K. Searles, Montpelier, J. Humphrey, Kas. City, J. Markell, San Jose, Cal. J. S. Nickerson, Boston, R. M. Moore, SavannabGa C. K. Hawks, San Francis, J. O. Bradley, Indianabo, W. W. Knowiton, N. Y. Milton J. Harvey, N. Y. T. A. Griffin, Detroit. THE POISONING CASE.

DR. MEYER spent yesterday in his cell in the County Jail, and seemed nowise discouraged as to his future. He talked freely with the reporters who called to see him, repeating many of the statements which he made to THE TRIBUNE reporter the other evening regarding the medicines which be had given both Mr. Gelderman and Mrs. Meyer during their last sickness. Strychnine had been given to Gelderman in one-bundredth grain doses. The quantity given, however, was not sufficient to cause death, nor did all which nad been administered amount to anything like the quantity which the analyst said had been discovered in the stomach; nor did he see anything improper in his relations to Mrs. Gelderman. It was true that his engagement to her might seem to come a little early after the death of his wife and of her husband, but he had a child to be taken care of, which he, compelled to be absent from home much of the time, did not want to leave in the hands of strangers. Mrs. Gelder-man had at first declined to give a positive an-

swer to his proposal of marriage, saying it was too early. Her friends, too, thought it would be better to wait for some time. She consented in a couple of weeks, but they were not to be married until BIOGRAPHICAL. Dr. Meyer has lived here some two years, and has an office at the corner of Sedgwick street and North avenue. He is about 35 years old, small in stature, a pronounced blond, with a pleasing countenance. He was born in Minden, Westphalia, where his relatives now live; his family is rich and aristocratic, one brother being proprietor of a glass manufactory that employs 800 hands, and two other brothers being officers in the German army. He was educated at an 800 hands, and two other brothers being officers in the German army. He was educated at an allopathic medical college at Leipsic, and in April, 1878, graduated at the Chicago Homeopathic College. Shortly after locating in Chicago, he married Miss Ida Kirchoff, a beautiful and intelligent young lady of humble parentage, of whose murder he now stands accused. They had one child, a boy, now 17 months old. The Doctor for a time lived at Laporte, Ind., and the detectives say that he left that village under a cloud. In this city he enjoyed a fair practice, but constantly struggled with poverty.

MAS. IDA GELDERWAN

is a native of Prussia, and is about 83 years of age. She was a woman of attractive form and face, but trouble has broken her constitution and rather marred her beauty. She married her deceased husband, Henry Gelderman, some twelve years ago, and had by him two children, both bovs, now living. Gelderman lost about \$75,000 by the great fire, yet left to his wife an estate valued at from \$50,000 to \$75,000. He was a clever and popular German, and very indulgent to his wife, allowing her to make three visits to her old home in Europe. He was also very friendly to Dr. Mever.

Application has been made to Judge McAllister on Mrs. Gelderman's behalf for a writ of habeas corpus, on the ground that there is no direct testimony against her, and the matter will come up before him at 2 p. m. to-day.

### OBITUARY.

CHARLEY FELDCAMP. A private telegram from Houston, Tex., an-nounces the death there of Charley Feldcamp, nformation of which will bring sorrow to his nany friends in this city. He was born in Alto na, near Hamburg, Germany, and was about 39 years of age. Coming to America in 1854, he tarted for Chicago, which had been his home ever since. At first he was a clerk in a grocery store, and subsequently Clerk of the Police Court when John Wentworth was Mayor. When the War broke out he entered the army as Captain in an Illinois Regiment, and, at the close of the Rebellion, returned as a Major. In 1865 he was a Deputy under United States Assessor Wallace, and held the position until 1868. Then he entered the employ of Beck & Wirth, tobacconists, as bookkeeper, continuing in their service seven years. In 1875 he was appointed United States Appraiser at this port, and held the office two years, being succeeded by Charley Ham in January of 1877. He then went into parinership with Mr. Beck, his former employer, the articles limiting the time to two years. Before its expiration his health began to fail, and he went South with the hope of a benefical effect, but his disease—consumption—steadily nulled him down, and the end was reached day before yesterday. His body will be brought here for burial. Mr. Feldcamp was a kind-hearted, generous gentleman,—one whom everybody who met him liked, and few have more friends than he, or as many who will be sincerely grieved at his death. He leaves a wife and four children. the army as Captain in

### SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD.

The Treasurer's report of School District No.
2, of Hyde Park and Lake, which was presented to the Board of Education yesterday, show that he has received from all sources \$77,515 same time \$69,431, leaving a balance of \$8,088. The bulk of the expenditures outside of sal-aries and interest on bonds has been made in improving school buildings and property. The Champlin School, at Englewood, has been entirely reconstructed inside the brick walls.

THE NEW PARLOR TABLE now shown at the J. M. Brunswick & Balke Company's salesrooms, 47 and 49 State street, is almost as large as a regulation billiard table while the slate bed and the Monarch cushion are practically the same. When not wanted for billiards it can be changed at once to a large and elegant table for the library or the dining-room. The small-sized revolving tables are furnished with either slate or wooden beds, and the prices range from \$30 to \$50.

AREND'S KUMYSS has been used with highly beneficial results during the past four years in the various forms of dyspepsia gastritis, nausea, general debility, consumption, etc. Kumyss is not a medicine; it is a pleasant, wine-like beverage (in food) made from milk, peculiarly grateful to a delicate stomach. Nothing else makes flesh, and blood, and strength so fast It can be safely relied on for the recuperation of those cases of low vitality in which medication of ordinary nutrition fail. Beware of imitations Send for pamphlet on kumyss. A. Arend, che originator, No. 179 Madison street, Chicago.

THE "COMING" STYLE IN FURNITURE A look through the immense spring stock o "art furniture" at the Chicago Carpet Company signifies that the days of the old, massive, high back bedsteads are numbered. Everything tend to the low. square headboards of the Es

DRUNKENNESS. Dr. D'Unger, discover of the cinchona cure for irunkenness, cures all cases. Room 27 Palmer

FRUGALITY. use Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

Spanking as a Cure.

Spanking has varied uses. A child at Fort Wayne, Ind., had the misfortune to suck a kernel of corn into its windpipe. The doctor was sent for in haste, and announced that it would be necessary to perform the operation of tracheotomy to save the child's life. The Hoosier mother, familiar with a practice of domestic surgery of a different sort, and not pleased with the idea of having the child's windpipe cut open, seized the sufferer by one leg, and holding him up, head downward, administered sundry resounding spanks. There was a sound not unlike the report of a popgun, and the kernel of corn was ejected with great force. The child was at once relieved, and recovered, of course. Spanking as a Cure.

Winter clothing will be safe if put away with Buck & Rayner's "Moth Powder," Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething always has "Curtis & Perkins" on the wrapper. All others are imitations, 25 cents.

DEATHS. NARAMORE—Wednesday evening, April 3, Eunica, beloved wife of Edward Naramore, and only sister of C. J. Hull, Eaq., aged 65 years and 4 months. Funeral services at residence, 351 South Haisted-st., on Sunday, 6th inst., at 1 o'clock p. m. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

BARRY—April 1, 1879, Oliver Barry, aged 39 years 7 months and 9 days.
Funeral will take place from his late residence, 957 West Washington-st. to ct. Jaristh's Church, Solemn Requiem Mass at 10 a. m., thence to Calvary by cars. Friends and acquaintance invited to attend.

MORRIS—April 4, Mrs. Rachel Morris, aged 84 years, mother of Mrs. Joseph 1 ajior.
Funeral Saturday, 5th inst., at 1 p. m., from 488 South Park-av.

KELLOGG—At Mount Forest, Ill., on the 3d inst.,

South Park-av.

KELLOGG—At Mount Forest, Ill., on the 3d inst., Mrs. Mary G. Kellogg, wife of the Rev. H. H. Kellogg. In the 71st year of her age.

The funeral will be at 2 p. m., Saturday. Train leaves Madison-et, depot at 12:30 for Mount Forest. Friends are Invited. are invited.

FELDKAMP—Reimer C. Feldkamp, of this city, 1
Houston, Tex., April 4, at 8 a. m.
Funeral notice will be given next week.
PETRIE—Thursday night at bis home, 91 Rush-st.
In the 77th year of his age, Henry Petrie, a native of in the 7th year of his age, nearly retrie, a instite Hudson, N. Y.

Funeral from his late residence Monday at 8 a. m.
kinzie-st. depot, thence to Cary, ili. Friends and quaintances are respectfully invited to attend. WALSH-April 3. at the residence of his parents, 271 North Market-st., Arthur Kennett Walsh, aged 4 years, seloved son of John H. and Mary E. Waish. Funeral Sunday at 10:30 a. m. by carriages to Cal-

GODWIN—In this city April 4, 1879, of consumption assed by a severe cold contracted in Minneapolis inn., Frederick Henry, only son of the late Henry and Mary T. Godwin Born in Plainfield, Mich., Marci I, 1847. ate are the hearts of those he has left to mou Desolate are the hearts of those he has left to mourn bis untimely departure.

Funeral from family residence, 337 South Morgan-st., Sunday, April 6, at 1 p. m. by carriages to Oakwood Friends Cemetery. Friends invited.

237 Grand Rapids (slich.) papers please copy.

BAKNUM—At her residence, No. 880 Michigan-av.. on Friday, April 4, after a long and painful liness, Lizzie P., wife of John L. Barnum, aged 40 years.

Funeral from the residence to Rosehill by carriages, Sunday, the 6th inst. at 1 p. m. Friends are invited to attend without further notice.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. A MEETING, ESPECIALLY FOR YOUNG MEN, A will be held in the rooms of the Young Men's Chris-tian Association to-night. It will be conducted by Frank A. Johnson. OHN W. ELA. ESQ.. WILL LECTURE BEFORE
the Philosophical Society this evening at 8 o'clock,
at the fleeneum, 50 Dearborn-st. Subject: "Are we
Making or Curing Criminals?" SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS ARE INVITED TO attend the meeting held at 12 o'clock to-day in Farwell Hall. It will be conducted by the Rev. William Crayen.

THE CHICAGO REFORM ALLIANCE WILL MEET at the Grand Pacific. Hotel, Koom 44, this evening at so clock. All interested in the work of the Alliance are cordially invited to be present.

THE FOURTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB WILL meet this evening at Armory Hall, Indiana sv.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE THIR-teenth Ward Republican Club at Benz Hall, this evening at 8 o'clock. Important business to be transacted. Let there be a good attendance of members. THE REGULAR MONTHLY GOSPEL MERTING of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in viting the Hibbon Clubs and other temperance societies of this city, will be held to-day at 7.30 p. m., in Boom 4, 148 Madison-st. Leader, Mrs. T. B. Carse.

AUCTION BALES.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

### REGULAR TRADE SALE FURNITURE DRY GOODS, (Established 23 years ago.) Household Goods of All Kinds, New Used Carpets, Mirrors, Bedding, Oil Paintings, Chromos, Cffice Desca, ets SATURDAY MORNING. APRIL 5. at 9:30 etc. at their salesrooms, 178 and 178 Randolphest, WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioness

Tuesday, April 8, 9:30 a.m.

We shall offer LARGE and DESIRABLE Assortments of Goods that are strictly Seasonable and adapted to the present demands of both Country and City Trade.

## New Consignments. CLOTHING.

Men's and Boys' Styles, Full and Broken Suits, Medium and Fine Business Grades. Also, a Full Line of Jumpers and Over-

alls. We have an Invoice of Ladies' Ulsters to which we invite the Immediate Attention of Dealers. SHAWLS.

Square Styles, Black, All Thibet Wool, Silk and Cash-mere Fringes. Perfect. War-

## QUILTS.

Full Sizes.

Very Attractive Patterns in Marseilles Goods. We shall also offer some Very Desirable Goods in Domestic White Spreads.

DRESS SHIRTS. A Full Line of White Dress, Percales, and Cheviots. Also, a Few Plaid Flannel Shirts,

CASSIMERES. New Invoices. Covering Lines of Jeans, Cottonades, Cheviots, etc., in addition.

9999999 We have Several Important Lines of Goods that we shall offer, which Fur Hats, Wool Hats, Hosiery, Corsets,

Handkerch'fs, Suspenders, Pearl Buttons. Alpacas, Cutlery, and Russia Crashes SPECIAL.

Flower Pictures, &c., &c.

We shall sell a Very Large and Well-Assorted Line of Chromos,
Mounted Pictures,
Reward Cards,
Chromos in Mats,
Illuminated Mottoes,

999999999 BANKRUPT STOCK

The Miscellaneous Stock of a Dry-Goods CARPETS, FIFTY ROLLS. 1 o'clock p. m. GEO. P. GORE & CO.

Saturday, April 5, at 10 a. m.. TRAME SALE FURNITURE,

Consisting of Bedsteads, Chamber Sets, Marble-top Tables, Lounges, Mattrasses, Bed Springs, W. S. Bu-reaus, Parior Suits, and other Staple Goods. Second-Hand Goods Of every description. The contents of several residences will be sold. Sale positive, and to dealers only GEU. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

FOR WEDNESDAY APRIL 9, AUCTION SALE

Boots, Shoes & Slippers

Thursday, April 10, 9:30 a.m. TRADE SALE CROCKERY & GLASSWARE.

A FULL LINE ENGLISH & AMERICAN W. G. Ware, Brown and Yellow Ware, a Full Assortment of Glassware, Decorated Tollet Sets, etc.
Goods packed for country merchants.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

BY M. M. SANDERS & CO., TUESDAY MORMING, APRIL 8, at 9 O'CLOCK,

BOOTS & SHOES AT AUCTION. Fresh Spring Styles in Croquet, Newports, Sandals, French and Jersey Ties, Alexis, Congress, Full line Chicago City Made Goods. Immense Bargains in

2,000 CASES

JOBLOTS, Etc

Sale will commence at 9 o'clock, sharp.
JAS. P. McNAMARA, Auctio ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL BAKING

Absolutely Pure. The Royal Baking Powder is a pure Cream of Tartar Powder. Indorsed and recommended for its wholesomeness by such eminent chemists as Dr. Mott, New Tork Hayes, Boston; Professor Genth, Philadelphia, etc. Sold only in cans, by all Grocers.

can afford to sell them at 20 cts. a pound and double their money.

Do not buy Baking Powder loose, as it is almost sure to contain alum. The continued use of Alum propring, constitution, indigestion, headache, and dyspepais; affects the blood, causes pimples on the face.

MOTTLED GERMAN SOAP. PROCTER & GAMBLE'S



LITERAT

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE.

AT 182 SOUTH CLINTON-ST.

Portable Engine and Boile

AND OTHER

MACHINERY & FIXTURES

MONDAY AFTERNOON. APRIL 7, at 2 o'clost 182 South Clinton st., corner Jackson, the entire seninery and Fixtures of the establishment, consists of a Portable Engine and Buller. Power Sausage Copers, Sausage Stuffers, Power Grindstone, Spice III. Platform Scales, 2,000 bs. Ice Tongs and Picks, Saulage, Philess, Tools, Office Fixtures, cic. Terms on the Computation of the Co

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY

CREDIT SALE

Fine Custom Clothing

Cloths, Casalmerea, Gentz' Furnishing Gooks eacte. THURSDAY, April 10, at 9:30 d'clock, at 173 at 175 EAST RANDOLPH STREET Detween Lavas atreet and Fifth avenue), a full line of Men's, Boy's, are supported by the support of the sup

usiness.
TERMS OF SALE—All sums of \$100 and under emityer \$100 ninety days, approved paper.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneen.

Another Grand Trade Sale!

WITHOUT RESERVE.

On Wednesday, April 9, 10 o'clock

150 Original Packages

950 Open Lots of

CROCKERY

Rockingham and Yellow Ware.
Table Glassware.
Chimneys and Shades.
China and W. G. Decorated Chamber Sets.
Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, and Mirrors.
Also a Bankrupt Stock of
Fine Ster.ing Silver Plated Ware.
Table Cutlery, Pocket Knives, etc.
Goods Packed for Shipping by experienced ps

PLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO.

Our Regular Saturday's Sah

AT 9:30 THIS MORNING,

At Popular Auction House

84 & 86 Randolph-st.,

General Household FURNITURE, a full line of 28 Brussels and Wool CARFETS, Wool and Brussels in the Mol. Chromos, Oil Paintings, and General Merchanilse, one F. C. Lighte Piano.

WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO.,

Regular Sale THIS DAY at 10 o'clock

FURNITURE

And CARPETS, Parlor and Chamber Sets, Bedstesis, Burcaus, Easy Chairs, Lounges, General Line of Hous-hold Goods.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILBOAD CO.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

The Stockholders and Voting Boudholders of the Cheago & Alton Ballroad Company are hereby notified in the Annual Steeling of said Company, or the elections in the Annual Steeling of said Company, or the elections is the other beauties as may be presented with the held as the Company's Office in Chicago, Illinoia, on Monday, the 7th day of April next, at 100 clocks a. m.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 21st instant and reopened on the 8th day of April next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Segretary.

THE PEOPLE'S BUILDING AND LOAD

ASSOCIATION.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the People's Building and Loan Association will be held on Monday Evening, April 14, 1879, at 7:30 o'clock, at the office, 90 Washington-st., for the election of Directors, the amendment of the Briefly of the Annual State of the Briefly of the Brief

Laws, and such other business as may be presented.
HARRISON KELLEY, Secretary.
CHICAGO, April 4, 1879.

SEEDS OF ALL KINDS. Send for Catalogue. HOVEY & CO.

TRUNK Tourists, Travelers, Excasionists, should visit CHAS. T. WILL'S For Trunks, Satchels, Bas. de. It will pay.
No. 144 State-st.

EASTER EGGS.

Easter man, and American povelties for Easter Fers from 1e to a dollar. Exputation of Salar Eggs.

Eggs. GUNTHERS CONFECTION ENT. 73 Madison-st.

I have removed my HAIR STOR up stains (over No.75 State-st.). will give lower prices than every lore. J. GRAY, the only proceed hair-worker in the outlines.

"GONE UP."

Wholesale & Retail. Send for list, Goods sent C. O. D. anyw. Sole agent for the "NULTIFOL

ANNUAL MEETING.

WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Anet'ra

CHAMBER SUITS,

**NEW PARLOR AND** 

Seueral Auctioneers and App 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

BY H. FRIEDMAN & SON.

AT AUCTION,

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Anctioneers, 175 and 175 Randolph-st

"The History eration" by Ge cob Holyo

"Fasting Girls"tional Banking -- "South A

"The Secret of the A of the English Bil New Book

A New Work on Oole of an Owl's E Science N

LITERATU

HISTORY OF CO-The second volume of Holvoake's "History of pletes the work. It treats o ve Period," extending from period is the renalssance of t Mr. Holyoake had intim tion. He was one of the Rochdale Experiment, while merely an able adviser and ran. The success of the Ro the revival of distributive co mately made England the p. kind of "Industrial Equity. In the preface to this volu-ludes to his personal affliction antry. "Evil days befel me the progress of the first could see my way through pot see my subject when One not familiar with the pose from this that the aut his own blindness. But his teristic. He is more confi co-operation than he is Though he has few success operation to chronicle, he s operation to chronicle, he sa
One feature in the near fi
will be the cheerfulness
dustry. There can be
less there is security
co-operators have discority and are confident the
in the fight for industrial succonflict. Englishmen as a ru
they are beaten. This is tocourage; but they are fools w
they have won. The co-operere that the means of social
greatly exceed the use made
social despar is certainly pas
Mr. Holyoake prefers the
Equity " to Co-operation. Equity" to Co-operation. was created, he says, by M dividing profits with all pareholders or not. This principle, Mr. Holyoake be operative enterprises. Tho be considers unworthy the I condemns the Civil Service London. He says no kind succeed which does not t partnership. Productive en those of simple distribution must in the end depend u The fallure of nearly all England hitherto he attributed to the says:

Productive societies have to experience, more or less, wheocieties, before they can at the confidence to adopt the powith the customer. Through of these societies have peddland ended in bankraptcy or into individual hands.

Three things are necessary capitat, and custom. Capital, and custom. Capital, and custom. It is always be sought, waited upon, an looked after, while the custom as any one if he has a motive are, point out what he want them, and procure them for can make it worth the while ciety to recognize him. It is was put on duty and set to wo Mr. Holyoske writes of the those of simple distribut

and are not under the suce elected by the purchasers, a duty of carrying out the prion Civil-Service Stores. And similar associates the economy of combinat much about the morality of A second objection to the that they work a real injust Co-operation was not intend the rich, but for that of the taken up and put in ope least needed small savings oby it. The result was a gen tomers. "No communism the hands of the people has comprehensive rapacity. ever broke so many ties wanced in this hasty and ... Many a gentleman keeper between whose fariendly offices had been in erations. Had these gent pavinents and gone and give selves, or sent their wives in it, as they do at the H would have been served in cheaply, and with infinitely at the cheap store of in Co-operation is the necessit pot the need of gentlemen. An improvement of the makes the co-operative store the need of gentlemen. An improvement of the makes the co-operative store the need of gentlemen. An improvement of the makes the co-operative store the need of gentlement and at once, but only to a certain sum, and then days. Some political econo son among them, have said difference whether the purchends weekly or quarterly. contends that it makes all son among them, have said difference whether the pure dends weekly or quarterly. contends that it makes all tween success and failure. man has the money in his spend as he sees fit; in the him, and handed over in savings clause in the const operative stores is, next to the benefiting of all consupportant. It not only productive manufactures maintained. "The great in in strength and in public at says Mr. Holyoake, "by two that of capitalizing the stomers, and of establishin tures, gaining a second tim duction, as well as the By its Stores it creat distribution; by its Pro alms at changing the char substituting self-employme. The relations of capital explained clearly in this lit is entitled to its rewards agents employed; but it mub but once. It receives its "As the master of industry, it is the man. Nobody decries capitace, except men with oil causes all their ideas never rest upon any fact, and con present of labor. In co-operation labor. In co-operation labor. In co-operation labor.

Mr. Holvoske writes of the London with a noble scorn, them, first, because they do with customers, and so do to operation. He cites them a native co-operation. "These "organized chiefly to supply rate, and make a large profit ers, are not co-operative in, of that term, since the man

ers, are not co-operative in, of that term, since the man est distinct from the sha shareholders an interest disers. The managers are no co-operation as a system of and are not under the suce elected by the purchasers, a duty of carrying out the pr

aut creator. . . . In con labor. In co-operation lab whole distinction of princip is used in co-operation, as but the capitalist is exclude modific.

but the capitalist is exclude modity, not a person. If person concerned in co-opiate alls his commodity to capitalist has no position by no claim save for the intergains; and, being paid the permitted to reappear as profits of labor."

The chapters on Product first by persons cognizant co-operative enterprises; Mr. Holyoake on the fament of the Briggs Br.

TION SALES. FTERS & CO.,

VITURE TON SALE. lahed 23 years ago.)
is of All Kinds, New and
ta, Mirrors, Bedding,
aromos, Cffice Desks, etc.
NG. APRIL 5, at 9:30 °clock,
73 and 175 Randolph-at.
BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneera JTH CLINTON-ST. ND OTHER

Y & FIXTURES AUCTION, DON. APRIL 7, at 2 O'clock, corner Jackson, the entire to ND PEREMPTORY

IT SALE

tom Clothing

All sums of \$100 and ander canna approved paper. BUTTERS & CO., Austonesia

UT RESERVE, y. April 9, 10 o'clock ginal Packages Open Lots of

EDMAN & SON.

CKERY!

Decorated Chamber Sets. sted Ware, and Mirrors. Stock of or Plated Ware. cket Knives, etc. W. BECKFORD, Auctioneer M. BARKER & CO. r Saturday's Sale

THIS MORNING. r Auction House 6 Randolph-st. RLOR AND IAMBER SUITS. FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO. REHOUSE & CO.,

MEDIUM at 10 o'clock. IOOREHOUSE & CO., Auct'r. LDERS MEETINGS. LTON RAILROAD CO.

PARY'S OFFICE.
CHICAGO, March 17, 1879.
L MEETING. nd Voting Bondholders of the Chi-Company are hereby notified that f said Company, for the ejection of ve three years, and transactioned may be presented, will be held at in Chicago, Illinois, on Monday, ext. at 10 o'clock a. m. will be closed at the close of busi-instant and reopened on the Sta-W. M. LAKKABEE, Segretary. BUILDING AND LOAN

ng of the Stockholders of the nd Loan Association will be ening, April 14, 1879, at 7:30, 100 Washington-st., for the the amendment of the By-rbusiness as may be presented. RISON KELLEY, Secretary.

SEEDS. OF ALL KINDS. HOVEY & CO., 58 MADISON-ST.

Tourista, Travelers, Excursionists, should write CHAS. T. WILL'S For Trunks, Satchels, Bars. Ro. 144 State-st.

NE UP." have. oved my HAIR STORE stairs (over No. 74 State et.), and give lower prices than ever be . J. GRAY, the only practical worker in the pusiness.

worker in the business

\*sale & Retail, Seud for price

s sent C. O. D. any where
for the "XULTIPORA"

o order and warranted

E. SURNHAM,

Madison St., Chicago

KING

as Dr. Mott, New York:

LITERATURE.

"The History of Co-operation" by George Jacob Holyoake.

"Fasting Girls"--- "The National Banking System" -"South Africa."

"The Secret of the Andes "-- " History of the English Bible" ... Other New Books.

A New Work on Oology--The Story of an Owl's Revenge--Science Notes.

LITERATURE.

HISTORY OF CO-OPERATION. The second volume of Mr. George Jacob Holyoake's "History of Co-operation" completes the work. It treats of "The Construct. ive Period," extending from 1845 to 1878. This period is the renaissance of co-operation. With it Mr. Holyoake had intimate personal connection. He was one of the promoters of the Rochale Experiment, which found in him not merely an able adviser and friend, but an historian. The success of the Rochdale store caused the revival of distributive co-operation, and ulti-mately made England the principal field of that kind of "Industrial Equity."

In the preface to this volume Mr. Holyoake al-ludes to his personal afflictions with grim pleas-antry. "Evil days befel me," he says, "during progress of the first volume. Though I could see my way through my subject, I could not see my subject when I was through it."
One not familiar with the facts might not suppose from this that the author was referring to his own blindness. But his buoyancy is characteristic. He is more confident of the future of co-operation than he is of his own future. Though he has few successes in productive co-operation to chronicle, he says:

operation to chronicle, he says:

One feature in the near future of co-operation will be the cheerfulness introduced into industry. There can be no boperulness unless there is security of progress, and co-operators have discovered this security and are confident they have succeeded in the aght for industrial success and know it. In conflict, Englishmen as a rule do not know when they are beaten. This is to the credit of their courage; but they are fools who do not know when they have won. The co-operator has the sense to see that the means of social and political redress greatly exceed the use made of them. The day of social despair is certainly past.

preally exceed the description of the description o Equity" to Co-operation. Industrial equity was created, he says, by Mr. Howarth's plan of dividing profits with all purchasers, whether shareholders or not. This is a fundamental operative enterprises. Those which have it not he considers unworthy the name. Therefore he the Civil Service Supply Stores i London. He says no kind of co-operation can succeed which does not take the public into partnership. Productive enterprises as well a ose of simple distribution and consumption must in the end depend upon this principle. The failure of nearly all such enterprises in England hitherto he attributes to ignorance or

Productive societies have to go through the same experience, more or less, which befel distributive societies, before they can acquire the wisdom or the confidence to adopt the policy of sharing profits with the customer. Through pot doing this many of these societies have peddled along a few years and ended in bankruptcy or the affair has lapsed into individual hands.

Three things are necessary to production—labor, capital, and custom. Capital and labor would have a poor time were it not for the consumers who pay for their produce. Of these three, custom alone is left idle. It supplies neither skill, means, nor attention. It is always away, and has to be sought, waited upon, and often expensively looked after, while the customer can be as active as any one if he has a motive. He can think, desire, point out what he wants, give orders, bring them, and procure them for others. In fact, he can make it worth the while of any producing society to recognize him. It is quite time custom was put on duty and set to work.

Mr. Holvoake writes of the Supply Stores in

was put on duty and set to work.

Mr. Holyoake writes of the Supply Stores in London with a noble scorn. He is opposed to them, first, because they do not divide profits with customers, and so do not practice true cooperation. He cites the mas examples of imitative co-operation. "These societies," he says, "organized chiefly to supply goods at a cheap rate, and make a large profit for the shareholders, are not co-operative in the complete sense of that term, since the managers have an interest distinct from the shareholders, and the shareholders an interest distinct from purchasers. The managers are not known to care, for co-operation as a system of equity and honesty,

shareholders an interest distinct from purchasers. The managers are not known to care for co-operation as a system of equity and honesty, and are not under the supervision of Directors elected by the purchasers, and charged with the duty of carrying out the principle of co-operation Civil-Service Stores or Military-Service Stores, and similar associations, are virtually private commercial societies bent upon realizing the economy of combination without caring much about the morality of it."

A second objection to these establishments is, that they work a real injustice to small dealers. Co-operation was not intended for the benefit of the rich, but for that of the poor. The idea was taken up and put in operation by those who least needed small savings of the kind produced by it. The result was a general revolt of customers. "No communism nor co-operation in the bands of the people has ever displayed this comprehensive rapacity. No working people ever broke so many ties with their neighbors. No friend of co-operation wishes to see it advanced in this hasty and embittering way.

Many a gentleman forsook the shop-keeper between whose family and his own friendly offices had been interchanged for generations. Had these gentlemen offered cash payments and gone and given their orders themselves, or sent their wives in their carriages to do it, as they do at the Haymarket shop, they would have been served in many cases quite as cheaply, and with infinitely more courtesy than

selves, or sent their wives in their carriages to do
it, as they do at the Haymarket shop, they
would have been served in many cases quite as
cheaply, and with infinitely more courtesy than
at the cheap store of finitative co-operation.
Co-operation is the necessity of the poor; it is
not the need of gentlemen."

An Improvement of the Haworth system
makes the co-operative store a savings-bank
for the consumer. Dividends on purchases are
not made at once, but only after they amount
to a certain sum, and then usually on quarterdays. Some political economists, Prof. Hodgson among them, have said that it makes no
difference whether the purchaser gets his dividends weekly or quarterly. Butlar. Holyoake
contends that it makes all the difference between success and failure. In the one case, the
man has the money in his pocket to save or
spend as he sees fit; in the other, it is saved for
him, and handed over in a lump sum. This
savings clause in the constitution of true cooperative stores is, next to that which enforces
the benefiting of all consumers, the most important. It not only produces durable and visible results, but it lavs up a fund from which
productive manufactures can be started and
maintained. "The great movement has grown
in strength and in public and political interest,"
says Mr. Holyoake, "by two pregnant principles:
that of capitalizing the savings of the customers, and of establishing productive manutures, gaining a second time the profits of production, as well as those of distribution.
By its Stores it creates a new art of
distribution; by its Productive Societies it
aims at changing the character of industry by
substituting self-employment for hired labor."

The relations of capital to co-operation are
explained clearly in this little volume. Capital
is entitled to its rewards as well as all other
agents employed; but it must have those rewards explained clearly in this little volume. Capital is entitled to its rewards as well as all other agents employed; but it must have those rewards but once. It receives its dividends in interest. "As the master of industry,—unless in generous hands,—aspital bites very sharp. As the servant of industry, it is the friend of the workman. Nobody decries capital in its proper place, except men with oil in their brains, which causes all their ideas to slip about, and never rest upon any fact. Capital is an assistant creator. . . In competition capital buys at creator. . . In competition capital buys labor. In co-operation labor buys capital. The whole distinction of principle lies here. Capital is used in co-operation, and honestly paid for, but the capitalist is excluded. Capital is a commodity, not a person. The worker is the sole person concerned in co-operation. The capitalist sells his commodity to the co-operator. The capitalist has no position but that of a lender,—no claim save for the interests for which he bargains; and, being paid that, he should not be permitted to reappear as a participant in the profits of labor."

The chapters on Production will be turned to profits of labor."

The chapters on Production will be turned to first by persons cognizant of the main facts of co-operative enterprises; and the remarks of Mr. Holyoake on the failure of the experiment of the Briggs Brothers at their colliery will be specially weighed. That fullure has needed explanation. The reason of it now appears to be that it was too profitable. The cupidity of the Messrs. Briggs was excited by the large sums they were compelled to distribute among their workmen, and they took advantage of their men attending a tradesunion meeting, which they had forbidden them to attend, to exclude them from the partnership. The arrangement was not, in any case, an instance of true co-operation, but of an industrial partnership. True co-operation rests upon a basis of perfect equality among the workmen, share for share, and ownership of all the tools of trade and the "plant" by the workers. Mr. Holyoake has no instances of remarkable success in this kind of productive co-operation to chronicle, though his book is printed by a co-operative printing house, and well printed, too; and the Hebden-Bridge Fustian Co-operative Society, organized on the basis of dividing profits with customers is doing well. Success for all such enterprises must be found, as already noticed, in offering inducements to purchasers, and in combining co-operative distribution with co-operative production. This is the great secret, the knowledge of which is to put co-operation on its legs.

The chapters on the Wholesale Store Indus-

erative production. Into is the great secret, the knowledge of which is to put co-operation on its legs.

The chapters on the Wholesale Store, Industrial Fartnership, Industrial Conspiracies, and Co-operative Failures are valuable, but we have not space for further extracts. Everybody who has much interest in the subject will obtain the book and read it carefully; and to them it will prove more engaging than any novel. Mr. Holvoake's style is an advantage to the subject. He writes easily, clearly, and with precision. His wil is spontaneous and constant, so that, oddly enough, this work on what would be ordinarily a dry subject is more amusing than many avowedly-humorous productions. His account of the thoughtless conduct of the co-operative cow that died at the moment when success depended on her living, of the Ebenezers, and of eccentric and singular societies generally, is mirthful. In writing of America he commits such odd blunders as calling the South of our War South America, and describing Mr. Charles Nordborf as "a Russian writer." But he is commonly accurate and cautious. His book is only deficient in tables, maps, and charts, which might be constructed in such a way as to show the state of co-operation in England during this century, and its progress year by year; but this would involve an amount of labor which perhaps Mr. Holyoake could not bestow upon his History. In all other respects, and particularly in its generalizations, its advice and warnings, its zeal and single-mindedness, this book is worthy the respectful attention and the hearty commendation of friends to dness, this book is worthy the respectful atten edness, this book is worthy the respectful atten-tion and the hearty commendation of friends to the cause. ("The History of Co-operation in England: Its Literature and its Advocates!" By George Jacob Holyoake. Vol. II. The Constructive Period—1845 to 1878. London: Trubner & Co., 57 and 59 Ludgate Hill. Phila-delphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 8vo. Cloth. 1879 1

Dr. William A. Hammond, the well-known specialist in nervous diseases, has sent out a pamphlet cencerning the physiology and pathology of fasting girls. The immediate cause of his writing on the subject was a claim set up on behalf of a Miss Fancher, of Brooklyn, to the effect that she had not tasted food for fourteen years. Dr. Hammond assailed this claim pub-licly, and challenged Miss Fancher's friends to submit her case to the careful watching of experts. The challenge was declined; but meantime so much interest in the subject was manifested by the general public, and so much ignorance and creduitty sere exhibited by members of the medical profession in regard to cases of the kind, that Dr. Hammond felt called upon to write of them

fession in regard to cases of the kind, that Dr. Hammond felt called upon to write of them more fully than he could in the limits of a newspaper article. The present pamphlet was the result of his labors.

The author divides his subject in five parts, entitled respectively "Abstinence in the Middle Ages," "Abstinence in Modern Times," "Abstinence from Food with Stigmatization," "The Brooklyn Case," "The Physiology and Pathology of Inanition." The history of the monkish fasts and supernatural feedings on the Host is briefly told. These were outside of scientific observation, and onght to be classed with the countiess miracles of the Middle Ages thatfare supported by similar untrustworthy testimony. The noteworthy instances of abstinence in modern times are different. They have been managed with such skill as to deceive even competent and truthful watchers for a time. Ahn Moore, of Staffordshire, passed through one watch of three weeks, having her friends and fellow-conspirators wash her face every morning with towels moistened with gravy, milk, or strong arrowroot gruel, and convey food from mouth to mouth when kissing her. The next time, however, she was more closely watched, and nearly died. She then made a full confession. The fate of Sarah Jacobs, the Welsh fasting girl, was sadder. She also passed through one period of watching successfully, but the second time died of starvation. Her father was sent to prison for one year at hard

fession. The fate of Sarah Jacobs, the Weisn fasting girl, was sadder. She also passed through one period of watching successfully, but the second time died of starvation. Her father was sent to prison for one year at hard labor, and her mother for six months, for conviving at her death. The cases of stigmatization with fasts, particularly those of Palma d'Oria and Louise Lateau, are too absurd to deserve respectful criticism. The records in these cases are only useful as showing howskillful physicians may permit their religious enthusiasm to overpower their common sense. The testimony of the professional witnesses favorable to Louise Lateau, as quoted by Dr. Hammond, convicts them of an amazing degree of credulity, superstition, and subservience to pious traud. We need not follow Dr. Hammond's argument further. It will be found extremely interesting by the lay as well as by the professional reader. Its conclusions are that prolonged fasting is not uncommonly connected with hysteria; that symptoms of abstinence are always apparent in loss of weight and vital power; that in no case has the fast been prolonged beyond a few days, ten to twelve being the usual extreme limit; that a disposition to deceive is often present with hysteria, and that it is more reasonable to suppose stories of fasts beyond known limits are deceitful than to believe that the invariable experience of science has been contradicted. Dr. Hammond, while holding these views, arows himself open to conviction, and admits that nothing is impossible which has not been proved so. But he is so convinced of the improbability of long lasts that he agrees to give \$1,000 to Miss Fancher or any other person who will go without food for one month, and submit to a watch for that period by a committee appointed by himself. ("Fasting Girls: Their Physiology and Pathology." By William A. Hammond, M. D. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 16mo., cloth, 75 cents.)

NATIONAL BANKING. A useful discussion of the merits of the present system of National Banking, by M. L. Scudder, Jr., Chairman of the Honest-Money League of the Northwest, is printed in the series of Economic Monographs of the Messrs. Putnam. Mr. Scudder has gone into the subject fully, and written of it with spirit and discrimina He reviews roughly the legislation of the General Government on the subject of National Banking from the adoption of the Constitution to the present day. He explains the success of the First Bank of the United States, and the failure of the Second. While not apparently a believer in the efficacy of such institutions, he insists that, if they could be freed from "entangling political alliances" and put in the hands of trustworthy managers, they would be of great service to the Government. The possibility of uch freedom and careful management is the such freedom and careful management is the first argument on behalf of the present system of National Banking. While banking is free no political party can use or interfere with the banks. At the same time, they are, to adout the apt comparison of Mr. Scudder, "like a well-arranged system of outlying forts to a citadel,—while the forts remain secure the citadel cannot even be attacked." In snother place Mr. Scudder states the same idea even more emphatically, saying: "it the National-Banking system] has extended so many cords of mutual interest between men and communi-

Binking system] has extended so many corus of mutual interest oetween men and communities in widely-separated parts of the country that it has made the destruction of the National Banks a necessary preliminary to any new move for the destruction of the Union."

Mr. Scudder explodes a number of common delusions in regard to the National Banks; for instance, the idea that circulating notes may be additional direculation based. delusions in regard to the National Banks; for instance, the idea that circulating notes may be used to procure additional circulation based thereon, and that the banks profit by loss or destruction of their notes, and that the share-holders are almost exclusively capitalists. He also shows clearly how poor sections of the country profit by the National Banks, saving discount and exchange, and having "cheap and safe communication with the monetary centres of the country." The comparison of the State and National Bank systems is ably made, and should have influence in dispelling a good many popular errors on the subject. We believe Mr. Scudder is strictly within bounds in saving that bankers generally did not want the National Banks in the first place, and are not now enough interested in their existence to combine in their defense. Except for a few years, in the inflation period, banking capital, if equally taxed in both situations, might be more profitably employed under State laws than in the National system. The sufferers by wild-cat banking, as a rule, are not bankers, but the people. The profits of stockholders in National Banks now, Mr. Scudder asserts, are considerably less than those of English or the Bank of Engiand. The pamphlet is pervaded throughout by a tone of candor which should commend it to favor. Mr. Scudder admits, for instance, that if the banks were discontinued the Government would not lose in taxes, as has been stated, about as much as the banks now receive as interest on their bonds deposited to secure circulation. He holds that the interest on these bonds is as legitimate as any other interest, and puts the arguments in favor of the continued existence of the banks on far other and higher grounds. The pamphlet ought to have a wide circulation, and we hope the Honest-Money League of the Northwest will see that it goes into proper hands. ("National Banking: A Discussion of the Merits of the Present System." By M. L. Scudler, Jr. New York: Published for the Honest-Money League of the Northwest by G. P. Putnam's Sons. Economic Monographs. No. XII. Paper, 25 cents.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

Gen. Sir Arthur Conynghame's experience in South Africa is described by himself in a book of some 375 pages. Extraordinary stories are told of the rapidity with which the manuscrip of the distinguished author was put in type and he book printed and bound, -the time being two weeks in all, we believe. The writing migh e done by a person used to putting his ideas together in even a shorter time. But the General is not ready with his pen. He is neither luent nor a graceful writer; and he seems to be a bad observer. He doesn't know surely what is interesting and what isn't. He cannot disthe personal and the general, the broad and par row views of a question. He is wordy, pompous, and egotistical. He defends himself from various imputations which nobody has any interest in supporting. The fideland their refusal to betray him for £1,000 re and their refusal to betray him for £1,000 re-ward offered by the General, reminds him of the days of the Pretender, when a reward of £30,000 could not induce a Highlander to betray his Prince. The character of Mr. Merriman, the ex-Colonial Secretary of War, seems to him an absorbing study for three continents. His idea of the way in which history should be written may be gathered from the following:

may be gathered from the following:

I considered this to be a favorable moment for
me to visit the Transkel, and on the last of November I left with my staff-officers. Unfortunately, the axie of one of the carts broke in
consequence of the bad state of the roads, and we
were delayed that day at Kongha. We
had not proceeded more than half a mile when we
came upon our baggage-cart lying on its side in the
toad. The driver, who was drink, was stiting on a
suck and crying, while our trans of all kinds were road. The driver, who was drink, was sitting on sack and crying, while our traps of all kinds wer strewed about in endless confusion. The orderly said, etc. . . There was little harm done excep that some soup which our cook had carefully place in a jar had been turned into my aide-de-camp' helmet.

in a jar had been turned into my aide-de-camp's helmet.

Righting the cart, I placed my driver Mittons in it, and took my own spider carriage with its four mules down the precipitous road. The mules, as usual, were obstinate, and discarded all guiding, so that on a steep turn I was fairly jerked out. For one instant I was on the wheel, but, grasping at the dashboard, I regained my position, and got all right to the river.

There are pages of this sort of writing. The author is afflicted with the idea that the whole British nation will be glad to know what Sir Arthur Conynghame, K. C. B., was doing at every hour in the day, and every minute in the hour. Since Sir Joseph Porter, K. C. B., there has not been such another noble officer.

been such another noble officer.

It would be doing injustice to this book, how-It would be doing injustice to this book, however, to intimate that it is utterly valueless. Amidst a mass of trivialities there is much useful information as to the state of affairs in South Africa. The experience of the Sixth Kafir war, of which, Sir Arthur says, the present conflict with the Zulus is the second part, is probably now being repeated. Most of the troubles seem to be due to the unrestricted sale of arms and ammunition to the natives, which the latter have purchased by great sacrifices; to petty quarrels between the Colonial and Imperial authorities, preventing the concert and harmony authorities, preventing the concert and harmony

authorities, preventing the concert and harmony of action that are necessary for the successful prosecution of a campaign against the savages; and to the gradual encroachment of the white settlers upon the lands belonging to the blacks. The parallel between the native wars in South Airiea and our Indian wars is close, and our battie of the Little Big Horn and the British Isandlana correspond at many points with each other. ("My Command in South Africa." By Gen. Sir Arthur Convnghame, K. C. B. With Maps. London and New York. Macmillan & Co. Price, \$3.50.)

THE SECRET OF THE ANDES The scene of this romance is well chosen. Quito in 1592 must have contained the crude material for many romances. Only sixty years previous to the opening of the tale Peru had been conquered by Pizarro, and, though the natives had afterward been enslaved, the spirit of freedom was not extinct. Mr. Hassaurek has joined fiction to history at this point, and, following partly the popular traditions which he his own invention, has constructed a new story. In the fiction, the slaves, while appearing to their masters spiritless and submissive, form a conspiracy to free themselves. In the recesses of Mt. Pichincha is the cave of the betrayed King Atahualpa. There, upon the throne of her ancestors, sits Toa Duchicela, the Queen Maiden, last of the Royal line of the Incas, an outlaw in the land which her fathers had ruled. There are heaped the hidden treasures of Atahualpa, in search of which for tunes have been squandered and lives wasted, and whose existence is now held by the whites to be only traditional. They have been consecrated to the cause of Revolution.

In 1592 an unlawful tax was imposed upon the

In 1592 an unlawful tax was imposed upon the Spanish colonists of Peru by Philip II. The people resisted it. This is historical. In the fiction the Queen makes herself known to the Revolutionists, offering for their aid the treasure of Atahualps. The conditions are freedom for the natives and the position of Queen Consort, with whomever the people may elect King, for herself. Her offers having been accepted, the revolution is begun. It might have proved successful but for the policy of Philip, whose agents allied themselves with the insurrectionists, gained popularity and conthe insurrectionists, gained popularity and confidence, became leaders in the cause, and, on the reve of success, betrayed it.

The individual characters of the book have little claim to admiration. They are faintly delineated, and do not enlist sympathy with their many failings. Nothing but a masterly portraval of defects will reconcile a reader to disagreeable qualities in a hero. Though in this respect there remains something to be desired, the general interest of the narrative is well sustained; the style is agreeable, and the descriptive power in places quite remarkable. The author's success is especially commendable when the poverty of the historical records is considered. ("The Secret of the Andes." A romance. By F. Hassaurek. 1879. 466 pages. 12mo. Cloth, \$1.50. Cmcinnati: Robert Clark & Co.) eve of success, betrayed it.

THE ENGLISH BIBLE. "The History of the English Bible," by Dr. Moulton, of Cambridge, England, is an instructive volume of about 225 pages. It is less extended than Prof. Westcott's work on the same subject, but is sufficient for the satisfaction of most readers. It treats of the earlier paraphrases, including the versions of the Psalter, the Wickliffite versions, Tyndalle's New Testament, Coverdale's Bible, Matthews' Bible, the great Bible by Coverdale, the Genevan versions, the Bishop's Bible, the Rheims and Doual Bible, the Authorized version, and the late History of the English Bible. The authorized version was in great part

revision of former translations. "It repre-

sents the last stage of a growth." The car-liest genius of this verson is found as far back as the seventh century in the paraphase of Cadmon, a monk of that period. At that time the speech of our forefathers was rather Anglo-Saxon than English. But the semipoetical works of Cædmon was only a 
paraphase, not a translation. The earliest 
attempts at translation of portions of 
the Scripture belong to the eighth 
century. From that period onward the work 
advanced by slow degrees until Wickliffe's versions were made in the fourteenth century. 
After Wickliffe and his associates had performed 
their labors under manifold persecutions, the 
versions of Tyndaile, Coverdale, and oth rs 
were made; and the Bishop's Bible, published 
under the supervision of Archbishop Parker in 
1875, was in an important sense the basis of 
King James' Bible, which was first issued in 
1611. The earlier versions of the Scriptures 
were made from the Latin vulgate. Afterward 
the study of the Greek and the Hebrew was encouraged, and the later translations were performed by competent scholars out of the 
original tongues.

The restrictions under which King James' 
translators did their work are given in Chap. 
14; and from these it appears that in some 
respects an independent translation was not 
permitted.

This history \*\*ssumes a special importance at time the speech of our forefathers was rather

permitted.

This history assumes a special importance at the present time, when a new revision is in progress. It should be understood that the persons engaged on this revision do not propose to make a new translation, but only to revise and correct the received version in cases where un-

questionable errors or obsolete words require amendment. The volume before us contains some curious facts which add to the interest of the reader. ("The History of the English Bible." By the Rev. W. F. Moulton, M. A., D. D., Master of the Lecys School, Cambridge. Cassell, Petter & Galpin, London, Paris, and New York. \$1.50.) ENGLISH ACTORS.

The papers relating to English Actors that have been printed in *Temple Bar*, and some other desultory writings on the same topic, by Henry Barton Baker, have been issued as two volumes of the Amateur Series of Messra Henry Holt & Co. We are glad that these sketches are put in some convenient and durable form.

They are valuable additions to the literature of the English stage, which is not as rich the English stage, which is not as rich as might be supposed in smals of this description. The formal biographies of actors are too long for any but socialists, while Dr. Doran's annals are comparatively rare and expensive. The latter is too reserved also in treating of the domestic lives of modern actors. Whether the interest in such details is appropriate or not, it exists: and in some cases it has a right to the information which it seeks. Kean's unfortunate affair with Mrs. Cox, for instance, had a very important influence upon his professional life. The odium which the trial brought upon him drove him from the stage for a while, and it was one of the first causes of his intemperate babits, which at last ruined and killed him. The advantages of Mr. Baker's plan will be seen in his sketch of Macready, which covers in a chapter the ground gone over in the volume of Autobiography and memoirs recently published, a reading of which, while indispensable for any one who desires to know Macready well, will hardly be undertaken by many amateurs. With the exception of Doran's Annals, which are and always must remain a standard, no book so general, and still so specific, about the actors of the English stage is extant. With Ward's English Dramatic Literature, it ought simost to set the average amateur up in business. ("English Actors. Literature, it ought almost to set the average amateur up in business. ("English Actors, from Shakspeare to Macready." Two volumes. 308-311 pages. 12mo. Cloth, \$3.50. New York: Henry Holt & Co.)

HANDBOOK FOR BIBLE-CLASSES. The Handbook for Bible-Classes, by Dr. Mac-gregor, on Galatians, is in the main well adapted for its purposes. We do not, however, deem it better than some American commentaries covering the same ground,—for example, Barnes'.
Dr. Macgregor is thoroughly orthodox according to the Scotch standard. He indorses the opinion of several aucient and modern com-mentators respecting Gall, v., 12, which, though grammatically defensible, seems hardly consist-ent with the dignity, not to say the inspiration, of an apostle. But he has the authority of such scholars as Ellicott on his side. The introduc-tion is full and instructive.

("The Epistle of Paul to the Churches of Galatia." With Introduction and Notes by the Rev. James Macgregor, D. D., Professor of Sys-tematic Theology in the New College, Edinburg. Edinburg: T. & T. Clark. New York: Scribner & Welford. 1879. Price, 75 cents.) opinion of several aucient and modern com

BRIEF NOTICES.

"Easter Wings" is a quaint device appro-priate to the season now approaching. In the shape of a wing, leaves are stitched together On one side is a text, and on the other a stanz of devotional poetry. The "Easter Wings' will spread through the Sunday-schools during he coming week. New York: A. D. H. Ran lolph & Co. Price, 50 cents. The life of William Cullen Bryant has been

added to the series of American Authors now in course or publication by Sheldon & Co., of New York. Prof. D. J. Hill, of the Lewisburg University, and author of a late successful boo on Rhetoric, is the editor of the series. The first volume was devoted to Irving, and was much praised by some readers. This volume will doubtiess meet with equal favor. Price, \$1. Health Primer No. 5 is entitled "Personal ppearances in Health and Disease." The ta ble of contents is: "The Form and Size of the Human Body," "Changes in the Fatty Layer," "Changes in the Bony Framework," "Changes in Organs," "Artificial Alterations in Shape," "The Color of the Human Body," "Changes in Color in Health," "Changes in Color in Discasse," "Of Temperament, Habit, and Tone." Ijustrated. New York: D. Appleton & Co

Price, 40 cents.

"The Young Folks' History of England," by Charlotte M. Yonge, is an attractive volume, embracing in a comparatively limited space a clear and concise view of English history. Special attention is given to the period from William the Conqueror down. The style is simple, clear, and concise; the statements are authentic, and the traditions sufficiently well authenticated to deserve the place given them. The work is admirably done throughout.

[Boston: Estes & Lauriat, Price, 21,50]

"Ocean Wonders: a Companion for the Seaside," by William E. Damon, is a small volume, the object of which is sufficiently explained in the title. It deals principally, of course, with animal and plant-life,—sea anemones, corals, the octopus, mollusks, the hermit-crab, barnacles, sponges, algæ, etc., etc. A chapter on marine and iresh-water aquaria contains some useful directions for the building, stocking, and care of such interesting establishments. New Yprk: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

"A Life of Louis Adolphe Thiers," by Francois Le Goff, translated from the unpublished manuscript by Theodore Stanton, A. M., is offered to the American public for the first time by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The translator has made selections from the author's manuscript, and explained historical and personal allusions, when necessary, by notes in brackets or at the foot of the pages. The author has endeavored to treat of the whole history of the country for the period of Thiers' public life. Price, \$2.25.

"The Fairy-Land of Science," by Arabella B. "The Fairy-Land of Science," by Arabella B. Buckley, is the title of a volume composed of ten lectures deivered last spring to audiences of children in England. The lectures are on the following subjects: "The Fairy-Land of Science," "Sunbeams," "The Aerial Ocean," "A Drop of Water," "Water and Ice," "The Voices of Nature," "Water and Ice," "The Voices of Nature," "The Life of a Primrose," "The History of a Piece of Coal," "Bees in the Hive," "Bees and Flowers." With the exception of the first, none of these lectures have any pretensions to originality. They are put in simple language, and will be easily understood and enjoyed by the little folk, for whom they are written. (New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price, \$1.50.)

Besides the pamphlet of Mr. Scudder on "Na-

Besides the pamphlet of Mr. Scudder on "National Banking," elsewhere noticed, Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons have included in their valuable series of Economic Monographs: "Free Trade as Promoting Peace and Good-will Among Men," a paper read before the New York Free-Trade Club Feb. 20, 1879, by Charles L. Brace; "Hindrances to Prosperity: or. Canasa which Trade Club Feb. 20, 1879, by Charles L. Brace; "Hindrances to Prosperity: or, Causes which Retard Financial and Political Reforms in the United States," by Simon Sterne (published for the New York Free-Trade Club); "Honest Money and Labor," an address delivered in Boston Oct. 23, 1878, by the Hon. Cal Schurz, reprinted from the report of the Boston Advertiser, revised and corrected by the author. Price, 28 central cach. 25 cents each.

The Boston Society of Natural History has The Boston Society of Natural History has published four numbers in its series of Guides for Science-Teaching. They are as follows: "About Pebbles," by Alpheus Hyatt (15 cents), "Concerning a Few Common Plants," by George L. Goodale, Professor of Botany in Harvard University (price 30 cents); "Commercial and Other Sponges," by Prof. Alpheus Hyatt (30 cents); "A First Lesson in Natural History," by E. C. Agassiz (30 cents). These guides are intended exclusively for the use of teachers, and an #attempt to use them as textbooks would, the publishers say, defeat the object of their publication. Boston: Ginn & Heath.

"Battles for the Union," by Capt. Willard

Heath.

"Battles for the Union," by Capt. Willard Glazier, is now having a deservedly large sale by subscription in this city. The book commends itself on its merits, and it is commended again by the character and objects of the young agent who is soliciting subscriptions for it. The battles for the Union are little understood by civilians, and even the soldiers of the War know comparatively little about battles in which they did not take part. Capt. Glazier's book is calculated to soread much useful information in regard to episodes of American history which seem of late to have passed too far, out of the memories of the people. The book is written with judgment, and is generally accurate.

"Mixed Essays," by Matthew Arnold, is a

with judgment, and is generally accurate.

"Mixed Essays," by Matthew Arnold, is a volume containing, beside some old essays, a number of very recent ones. The essay on Democracy, the first one in the volume, was published nearly twenty vests ago as preface to a work on Continental Schools. That on "Equality" was printed in the Fortnightly last autumn, and excited widespread attention at the time. It was noticed quite fully in The Tribuns. The essay entitled "Porro Unum est Necessarium" is still more recent. The other titles are: "Irish Catholicism and British Liberalism," "A Ginde to English Literature," "Folkland," "A French Critic on Milton," "A French Critic on Milton," "A French Critic on Goethe," "George Sand." New York: Macmillan & Co. Price, \$2. Matthew Arnold's position, as in some respects the first English literary critic and master of English style iving, is

ART NOTES. Four Moseley portraits, which are believed to have been painted by Vaneyke, and which have been in litigation for some time, were sold at auction in Philadelphia, March 37. They brought in the aggregate only \$230, and were bought by Mrs. Moore, a descendant of the Moseleys.

The Belgian Government is in negotis the purchase of the celebrated "Legend of St. Anne," by Quentin Matsys, for the National Museum at Brussels, which thus would be preserved against the unavoidable decay of which it is threatened by the damp to which it is exposed at present. As there are only few works of this master in existence, it is heped that the offer of \$40,000 and a copy will be accepted, The chapter once before had to part with their treasure, which from 1694 to 1815 formed part of the collection of the Louve, having been "annexed" by the French without any intermity to the Church of St. Peter. the purchase of the celebrated "Legend of St.

A Madison (Wis.) paper prints a letter from Thomas G. Appleton, of Boston, to Prof. Anderson, in relation to the proposed statue of Leif Erikson, the first Norwegian settler and expiorer of America. Dr. Appleton acknowledges the receipt of \$2,000 for the purpose from Mr. and Mrs. Ole Bull, and says he has already the sum of \$10,000, but wants to double it. He has some heavest. sum of \$10,000, but wants to double it. He has some hope of an appropriation from Congress, on the ground that the statue, which is to be placed in the Post-Office Square, Boston, will be in some sense a public improvement. "It is certainly proper," adds Dr. Appleton, "that men of Northern lineage should have as much to do with the statue as possible." During the recent exhibition of the Utica (N.

During the recent exhibition of the Utica (N. Y.) Art Association forty-five pictures were sold for the sum total of \$12,756. Thirty-nine were from studios in New York City. Some of the prices were very satisfactory, as follows: F. E. Church's "Sunset," \$2,000; D. Johnson's "Morning at Harbor Island," \$1,000; S. R. Gifford's "Galieries of the Stelvio, Lake Como," \$800; H. Fuchsel's "Glimpse of West Point," \$650; A. Quartley's "Morning, Marblehead, Mass.," \$600; K. Van Elten's "Meadows in Connecticut," \$500; H. Fuchsel's "Moonlight, The Old Homestead," \$500; A. W. Thompson's "Port of Mentone," \$450; H. A. Ferguson's "Lake Maggiore," \$425; J. G. Brown's "That Is Stunning," \$400; J. W. Casliear's "Lake Champiain," \$400; J. W. Casliear's "Lake George," \$350; W. Sartain's "Arab Cafe in Algiers," \$300; G. H. Hall's "Roman Girt," \$300; J. C. Thom's "Coaching Club," \$300; A. F. Tait's "Wide-Awake Pacquet Lake," \$300.

LITERARY NOTES. Col. Valentine Baker has written an account of the late war in Bulgaria, which is nearly ready at Sampson Low & Co.'s, London, It promises to be in all respects one of the most mportant narratives of the military events that led to the Treaty of San Stefano which has yet

Donald G. Mitchell ("Ik Marvel") has long been engaged in writing a history of the Repub-lic of Venice, the material for which was in part gathered by him while Consul at that city in 1853-55. The work is understood to be an ambitious one and as yet to be only in part

Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. will publish at once a new work by Prof. Francis A. Walker, entitled "Money and Trade": a monograph by Henry Ammon James on "Communism in America." which took the John A. Porter University Prize in Yale College in 1878; and Symonds' important work, "The Renaissance in Italy: The Fine Arts."

There are various ways of making a newspaper. The editor of a prominent journal in a large Western city has recently entered into a contract with a young woman to accept, for his Sunday edition, all of her manuscripts which she finds it impossible to sell elsewhere. She is to offer him no manuscripts which she has not already offered unsuccessfully to other newspapers and magazines.—New York Post.

There are several pretty and accomplished ladies in journalism in New York City. Miss Hall, daughter of Oakey Hall, writes the art notes of the World, and Miss Jones, daughter of George Jones, of the New York Times, makes literary selections for the Sunday edition of that paper. Miss Dans, daughter of the editor of the Sun, frequently does newspaper work, and has been a successful magazine writer.—New Orleans Times.

Mark Twain is in Paris, on a short seif-granted leave of absence from Germany, where he is "studying,"—what, is not known, but probably how to become as dull as the rest of us. He came for the wedding of Frank Millet, the painter and war correspondent. His wedding present was a couple of logs of firewood, prettily bound together with pink silk, and offered as "the costlest thing I cound find in Paris."—London World.

The American News Company announces a book of great importance, "Gen. Grant's Trayels Around the World." by John Russell Young, also nis opinions of men and things. The book will be issued in parts. The first part will be published in May and will contain a steel engraving of Gen. Grant by W. E. Marshall. When completed the book will be embellished with 1,000 illustrations. If "Seward's Trayels Around the World "reached a sale of 70,000 copies, what will Grant's travels reach? Victor, Hugo's new poem. "La Pitie Su-

of 70,000 copies, what will Grant's travels reach? Victor Hugo's new poem, "La Pitie Supreme," in the opinion of the Academy, contains one single idea and one sentiment, which he has developed like a theme in a symphony by means of prolonged variations, which repeat it in almost identical forms. The fundamental note is fine and noble, being universal pity and more especially pity for "the unhappy tyrants of humanity, whose crime is before all else a terrible misfortune into which they have been dragged irresistibly by the fascination of power and the base flatteries of their courtiers, as well as by the dizziness caused by the giddy hight from which they behold the world at their feet." It is becoming more and more evident, however, is becoming more and more evident, however, that the great artist knows even less than in the past "how to control his inspirations, to re-trench superfluities, and sacrifice useless excrescences."

crescences."

Capt. Nevin writes to the Philadelphia Press:
"I found my old friend, Mr. Charles G. Leland, living very pleasantly in London. Time has dealt very gently-with our genial writer during the ten years in which England has been his home, and, should he drop in some day at any of our Philadelphia clubs, his old acquaintances would feel as if they were welcoming their friend from but a summer abroad. Mr. Leland is largely engaged at this time in literary work, perhaps never more actively. He is writing a serial novel, 'Ebenezer,' in Temple Bar, which is a great success. He is also writing a "Life of Abraham Limcoln' for the new Plutarch series, published by Marcus Ward & Co. A greater work than either of these, however, he has just planned, and fortunately found an enthusiastic publisher to execute. This is a series of art and artisan primers, under the general title of 'Profitable Work for Ali Classes.' The design of this series is to introduce the practical study of artistic design in as many mechanical departments as possible."

ments as possible."

The Messrs. Harper. who have voluntarily paid foreign authors large sums of money derived from the sales of their books, but have opposed an international copyright, have now changed their position on this question, and favor such a law. It is understood that they have been driven to this course by the cut-throat policy of a number of competitors who have published many of the most valuable and popular foreign books in cheap editions. There is consequently now less margin of profit for reputable publishers than there would be under an equitable copyright law. The Appletons have had the same experience and came to the same conclusions as the Harpers, and it is probable that all the influential publishers will soon be on the same side. International copyright will then be a mere question of time. The Heraid on the same side. International copyright will then be a mere question of time. The Heraid throws out a valuable suggestion in this connection when it says that, if Congress will simply add to the present copyright law a section extending its privileges to loreigners whose Governments grant the same rights to America the difficulty will be removed without the need of a treaty. of a treaty.

the difficulty will be removed without the need of a treaty.

The New York Post of the 28th ult. says: "The great library of Mr. J. H. V. Arnold, of this city, will be sold by auction in the Clinton Hall rooms of the Messrs. Leavitt on the 10th of April and the following days. The catalogue, a large paper octavo volume of 394 pages, skillfully prepared by Mr. J. O. Wright, is just published. It mentions about 3,500 lots. The works on the drama constitute a collection scarcely inferior to that of the late comedian, Mr. W. E. Burton, which was sold in this city in 1860. The departments of bibliography, English and American fiction, Americana, and facetize" are amply stocked. There are many "unique" books: for example, the late Mr. G. P. Putnam's private copy of "Homes of American Authors, Comprising Anecdotal, Personal, and Descript.ve Sketches by Varions Writers, Illustrated with Views of Their Residences from Original Drawings, Portraits, Colored Vignettes, and a Facsimile of the Manuscript of Each Author," containing more than seventy-five original autograph letters written by nearly every author whose bome is described in the work. Five of them are from Edward Everett.

three from Longfellow, two from Hawthorne, one from Bryant, others from Emerson. Frescott, G. W. Curtis, and R. A. Dana, all of them written to Mr. Putnam, and inserted by him. Mrs. Bray's "Life of Thomas Stothard" is illustrated by the insertion of more than six hundred additional plates, and appears in three large folio volumes. Mrs. Mathews' "Memoirs of Charles Mathews" has been extended from five octavo volumes to seven volumes to "Memoirs of Charles Mathews" has been ex-tended from five octavo volumes to seven vol-umes, by the insertion of nearly three hundred rare and curious portraits of actors and other celebrities, together with original drawings and autograph letters. This library, which resem-bles in importance the recently-sold Irving Browne library, will be on exhibition on the 7th of April in the Crinton Hall salerooms.

of April in the Clinton Hall salerooms.

Somebody writes to the New Haven Register an account of a cheery chat with Mr. Donaid G. Mitchell (ik Marvel) on social and literary topies. Mr. Mitchell said that of all his works he liked "Wet Days at Edgewood" the best. To the question. Where did you write "Reveries of a Bachelor" he answered:

"After having furnished the first reverie at the suggestion of a friend, I was asked to produce something that would take as well. I determined to add to it. I went to a farm-house in New York State and shut myself in. I worked at all hours, sometimes to a very late hour. I did not write mornings especially, but much of my work was done by candle-light. I usually took a stroll in the afternoon, but not so much for exercise as for a breath of fresh air. I lived on farmer's fare. Purely imaginative work I don't think can be pressed; but if a person gets in the habit of delaying his task it follows him all through his life."

Mr. Mitchell is heartily in favor of an international copyright law. He thinks that a committee consisting of Mr. Houghton, Mr. Baneroft.

Mr. Mitchell is heartily in favor of an interna-tional copyright law. He thinks that a commit-tee consisting of Mr. Houghton, Mr. Bancroft, Horatio Seymour, Senator Hoar, and one man from the House of Representatives would be an excellent one to work on the subject. In dis-cussing this topic he referred in a playful vein to the excision by a Scotch publisher of a chap-ter on "Boy Religion" in his "Dream Life." With this it was deemed safe to present it as a Sunday-achool book.

BOOKS RECEIVED. AT A HIGH PRICE. A novel. By the author of "Good Luck." Cabinet series. One vol-ume, 12mo. Cloth, \$1.50. Boston: Estes &

JOAN THE MAID, DELIVERER OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND. By the author of the "Schonberg Cotta Family." 12mo. \$1.50. New York:

Dodd, Meau & Co. THE MYSTERY OF LIFE AND OTHER PAPERS By Theophilus Parsons. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. \$1.25. 12mo. Extra cloth.

SIX LITTLE REBELS. By Kate Tannatt Woods 25 crayon drawings by Boz. Price, \$1.50. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. A story of five Southern children, brought to one of our quiet New England towns during the Civil War.

Color-Sense: Its Origin and Develor-Ment. Vol. 14 of English and Foreign Philo-sophical Library. By Grant Allen, author of "Physiological Æsthetics." One vol., crown 8vo., gilt top. \$3.50. Boston: Houghton, Os-good & Co.

good & Co.

A Thorough Bohemienne. A Tale. By Mme. Charles Reybaud, author of "The Goldsmith's Wife," etc. 18mo., paper. Price, 30 cents. (Forming No. 27 of Appleton's "New Handy-Volume Series.") New York: D. Appleton & Co. leton & Co. A SATCHEL GUIDE FOR THE VACATION TOUR-1ST IN EUROPE. Edition of 1879, revised to date. With Maps, Appendix, and Memorandum Pages. 16mo., roan, flexible, \$2. Boston: Houghton, Osgood & Co.

CASTLE HOHENWALD. A Romance. From th German of Adolph Streckfuss, author of "Too Rich," etc. By Mrs. A. L. Wister, translator of "The Old Mam'selle's Secret," "The Second Wite," etc. 12mo., extra cloth, \$1.50. Phila-delphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

ZOOLOGY OF THE INVERTEBRATES. The fourth number in the new Hand-Book Series. By Alexander Macalister, Professor in the University of Dublin. Specially revised for America by A. S. Packard, Jr., Professor of Natural History in Brown University. 16mo., 60 cents. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

"FOURTERN WEEKS IN BOTANY." By Alphonso Wood, A. M., and J. Dorman Steele, Ph. D. The plan of this work is to introduce the pupil at once to the study of the plant itself, and the thing is not named until seen and understood. New York, Chicago, and New Orleans: A. S. Barnes & Co. Price, \$1.25. Greens: A. S. Barnes & Co. Price, \$1.25.
Green Hero Stories. Translated from the German of Prof. Niebuhr, author of "History of Rome," etc., etc., by Benjamin Honpin, with twelve full-page illustrations by Augustus Hoppin. 16mo., \$1. Contents: "The Vovage of the Argonauts," "Stories of Hercules." "The Herakleidæ and Orestes." New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

PERIODICALS RECEIVED. Brown & Co.) for April contains articles entitled as follows: "The Early Days of Charles Sumner"; "Removals of Suits from State to Fed-

ner"; "Removals of Suits from State to Federal Courts"; "The Case of the Diamond Necklace"; Digests; Book-notices; List of Law Books Published; Summary of Events; Corresondence. Subscription Price, \$5. Single numbers, \$1.25.

The International Review for April has the following table of contents: "The Relations Between the United States and China," by A. A. Haves, Jr.; "The Present Condition of the United States Navy." II.; Basque Legends, by Prof. T. F. Crane. Cornell University; "The Cipher Dispatches," by Edward S. Holden, United States Navy. Decreatory; "Prince Bismarck and the Franco-Prussian War." by Karl Hillebrand; "Sir Henry Rawlinson's Afghan Crisis," by Axel C. J. Gustafson ("Carl Bremer"); "Taxation of City Bonds," by Perry Belmont; Contemporary Literature; Recent English and German Books.

SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

NESTS AND EGGS OF AMERICAN

BIRDS.

The commencement of a publication on North American Oology is of great interest at the present time. No publication of the kind is now known to American scientists. Dr. T. M. Brewer has published a partial work relating to the nests and eggs of our native birds, but for long years it has remained incomplete. Works on British Oology have been in the market, but are so costly as to be unavailable to most lovers of science. But one standard monthly is now-published in this country devoted especially to pological interests. The Oologist, published in Oueida street, Utica, N. Y., an able little sheet, with contributions from the best minds interested in this science in the country, is the one re-ferred to. There are more representatives of oology, including smateurs, in the United States than of any other science. Any one States than of any other science. Any one who had occasion to visit the Exposition last fall could not have failed to note the crowd continually around the large collection of eggs and nests covering some seventy-five square feet, and the interest manifested in it. But oology is not simply a science for the curious. Its lovers are among the able scientists, the artists, and professional men of the world. Simple as may seem the bird's egg, it has its problems, like the blade of grass, that baffle the hardest efforts of scientific men to solve. Who can tell Nature's secret in the coloration, shaping, and constructing of the myriads of eggs of the Arctic Tern found in vast numbers on the central reefs of Lake Erie, in

oration, shaping, and constructing of the myriads of eggs of the Arctic Tern found in vast numbers on the central reefs of Lake Erie, in such a way that no two can be taken alike? Why is it that the bluebird and black-throated bunting—birds so atterly different in all their habits—should lay eggs so nearly alike as to be scarcely distinguishable? With these considerations in view, the importance of Mr. Ingersoll's work will be appreciated.

The work is issued in large 8vo. monthly parts at 50 cents per part. The publishers are unable to state the number of parts that will be issued at present. It is thought that the work will make three volumes of twelve parts each. There are over 400 young persons interested in this popular branch of science within a radius of fifty miles of Chicago, and this work ought to command an extensive sale in Illinois. The editor, Mr. Ingersoll, is a gentleman of high standing in literary and scientific circles, and any work emanating from him will hold a a high position, ("A Natural History of the Nests and Eggs of American Birds." By Ernest Ingersoll, editor of Science News, late Zoologist of the United States Geological Survay, Member of the Boston Society of Natural History, the Nuttall Ornithological Club, the Davenport Academy of Sciences, etc., etc. Part I. Sold by subscription only. 50 cents per part; \$5.50 per year. Illustrated with two chromo-lithographic colored plates. Naturalist Agency, Salem, Mass., 1879.)

AN OWL'S REVENGE.

In a village of the Canton of Vaud, the inhabitants of a comfortable dwelling-house discovered that a family of owls had taken up their abode under the same roof with them. There was a bole in the wall of the gable-end these birds had made their nest. It was the first year that they had but it in that place. A young farmer and tree or four of his friends who had frequently observed the owis entering and flying out of the cavity, resolved to examine the mast. On Sunday they placed a ladder against the wall, and inspected the family of owis. They found several young ones of extraordinary ugliness, and, according to their own account, afterexamining them the carefully replaced them in the nest. The parential did not that evening appear to be angered at the proceeding.

ones of extraordinary ugliness, and, according to their own account, afterexamining them they carefully replaced them in the nest. The parent birds did not that evening appear to be angered at the proceeding.

The next night, however, between 9 and 10 o'clock, as the young farmer was returning home followed by his servant-man, some six or seven paces in the reart, on passing by the wall in question he heard a sound of wings and a violent exclamation at the same time from the servant. The latter, in evident pain and alarm, held his hands clasped over his right eye. He stated that the owl had flows suddenly down upon him, had driven her talons into his chin, and then struck him upon the right eye with her beak. The blow, fortunately, did not fall on the eye-ball, and was not followed by any mutilation. Upon examination, there were to be seen, besides a violent brulse below the eve, two bleeding wounds on the chin, the unmistakable imprint of the talons of the bird of night.

The next day witnessed a new act in the little drama. The owl was apeedily tried, condemned, and the the suppression of the entire brood included in the sentence. Execution followed in the afternoon. The owls were absent or had fled at the raising of the ladder, but the nest was destroyed and the young ones killed. The death of the old birds was also decreed, and for an hour or more the young mar and his friends made vain attempts to shoot them. They were provided with an excellent gun, but the movement of the birds was so rapid that all their efforts were unavailing. Twilight came on, and still the owls pertinaciously hovered in the neighborhood of their ruined home. The triends becoming impatient went away, and the increasing darkness at length compelled the young man to give up his purpose. Just then the female owl flew into the deuse foliage of a tree. Into this the sportsman was about to fire at hazard when he suddenly heard a violent rusting of wings and leaves; the bird shot like an arrow across the thirty or forty feet of interval, M.

EFFECT OF COLD ON MILK. The effects of a low temperature on milk have been carefully examined by M. Eug. Tisserand, who recently communicated his observations to the Academie des Sciences. He found that if cows' milk is, immediately or soon after being drawn, placed in vessels at various temperatures between freezing point and 90 degrees Fahrenbeit, and the initial temperature is maintained for twenty-four or thirty-six hours, it will be found that the nearer the temperature of the state hours, it will be found that the nearer the temperature of the milk is to freezing point the more rapid is the collection of cream, the more considerable is the quantity of cream, the amount of butter is greater, and the skimmed milk, the butter, and the cheese are of better quality. These facts, he believes, may be explained by Pasteur's discriptions on ferments, and their effects on the media in which they live. It is probable that the refrigeration arrests the evolution of the living organisms which set up fermentation, and hind irst the chances which are due to their growth. The facts stated indicate room for great improvement in the methods of storage and preservatic of milk. To keep milk at its original quality, there cleanliness and a low temperature are boolutely necessary. In the north of Europe, beamark, etc., the value of cold is already redigized, and in warmer climates the need for is assistance is greater. There is nothing impranicable in the suggestion, since running stream, can be used to aid refrigeration. Where the quality of milk is of great importance, ice may be employed.—Lanct.

In the present year the eighteen centuries will be complete which are elapsed since Pom veii, Herculaneum, and some neighbor were destroyed by a rain of ashes and torrents of lava from Mount Vesuvius. The directors of the exeavations at Pompei intend to commemorate the event in a scientific manner in November next, and have issued invitations to the most eminent Italian archeologists to participate in the celebration.

the celebration.

The little digger, Donax fossor, represents a countiess mass of life off Cape May, New Jersey, large areas looking like earley grains lying on a maiting floor when the tide retires. It gets uncovered by the breaking surf and instantly repuries itself with its powerful foot when the waves retire. The siphons are long and activa, looking like so many wriggling worms. Although the prey of shore birds and fishes, and beset with parasites, they lie so thick as even to interfere with one another in burying themselves. The liver of these bivalves is always found beset by flukes, from half a dozen to several dozen, and a bell-shaped trichodina crowds the branchial cavity.

The Colories and India has an interesting note

branchial cavity.

The Colonies and India has an interesting note on the subject of Vanilia, which appears to be mainly supplied by Mauritius, Brazil, and Mexico, but could probably be grown in many of our colonies. The parasitical plant which yields this aromatic bean will climb up any tree that gives sufficient shade; it attains a hight of about a foot, and thrives for thirty or forty years, producing some fifty pods each year after the second. The beans take eight or nine months to mature, and are gathered between October and December; they are offed occasionally to prevent excessive shrinking, and dried in the sun; when warm they are wrapped in woolen cloths to absorb the evaporation, and during the process attain their black, silvery hue. Vanilla is the most costly, in proportion to weight, of all vegetable productions, and only a few hundredweights reach England annually.

ductions, and only a few hundredweights reach England annually.

The London Times Roman correspondent writes that Menotti Garibaldi and Achille Fazzari intend, if England does not object, to sail in summer Autumn with 3,000 Italians for the south coast of New Guinea, to establish a colony there, and found a new city under the name of Italia. The arrangements, it is said, are almost completed, the 30,000,000 francs required ready, and that applications to join the party are more than can be granted. Part of the equipment will be a telegraph cable, to place the colony at once in communication with North Australia. Men of all ranks and callings (except lawyers) are included in the party, and among them several men of science. The proposed colonists express the greatest good will towards England, and it seems to us the trial would be worth making. The Italians make better colonists than the French, and Italians have done so much for the exploration of New Guinea that it seems only fair that they should be allowed to reap some benefit from the labors of such men as D'Albertis and Beccari.

Nay, may, Antonio, nay—thou shalt not blame her, My Gracia, who hath so deserted me. Thou art my friend; but, if thou shouldst defame I would not hesitate to challenge thee!

Oh! I have loved, Antonio—loved so madly— This radiant creature whem I called my own! Canst thou divine the wo of sitting sadly With phantom guests of joys forever flown? "Curse and forget her"! So I might another One not so bounteous-natured, or so fair; But she, Antonio—she was like no other; I curse her not, because she was so rare.

She was made out of laughter and sweet kisses; Not blood, but sunshing, through her fine v Not bloom.

I en no.;

Her soul spilled over with its wealth of bliss she was too great for loving but a man.

None but a god could keep so rare a creature; I blame her not for her igconstancy. When I recail each radiagit smile, each feature, I wonder she so long was true to me.

Call her not false and ficule. I who love her Do hold her not unlike the royal Sun. That, all numated, roved wide kingdoms over, And lights all worlds, but lingers not with one If she were less a goddes, more a woman, And so had dailted for a time with me. Another had left me—I, who am but human Would slay her, and her newer love, maybe

But, knowing she seeks Apollo, or anott Of those lost gods, and sests him all in a And has loved me as well as any other Of her men-loves—why, I can bear my p

### INTERVIEWING.

Details to Illustrate the Oddities of Great Men.

How the Prominent People of the Country Receive the Reporter.

Brief Seances with Big Bugs, from President Hayes to the Widow Oliver.

Stanley Huntley in Bismarck Tribune.

Of all the reticent men who inhabit the do main of public affairs, perhaps Rutherford B. Hayes is entitled to the belt. When approached by an interviewer he will contrive to say less in 1,100 quarter-hours than any other prominent gentle man extant. My first experience with him was at his home in Columbus on the even-ing of his defeat for the Presidency. The managing editor of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE (on which paper I was then employed) exiled me for a few days with instructions to "pump Hayes for all he was worth," and election night 1 spent in vain efforts to glean some views from the then Governor of Ohio. Six wholesome, fruitless hours were passed in laborious argu-ment to convince him that the time for interviewing had come, and at length he

ment to convince him that the time for interviewing had come, and at length he gave me permission to publish this statement: "It looks as if I were defeated. I don't care for myself, but I do think of the unfortunate negroes in the South, and I tremble as I contemplate their condition under Democratic rule." Perhaps this is not exactly the language employed, but it is the substance. The remark was quoted extensively, but one of the witnesses in the Potter investigation swore he asked flaves if he had made the statement, "and the President had indignantly denied it." I fancy he does not recollect all he said that night or the next day, and his nervousness on that occasion was testified in his effort to read from the Associated Press sheets the New York bullion reports under the impression that they were election-returns.

My second experience with him was in Washington on the 25th of December, 1878. I had received a telegram from the managing editor (which reached me in New York), and I hurried to Washington. It was Christmas morning when I arrived at the White House, and was promptly admitted to the executive chamber. My mission was to learn what disposition was to be made of a certain point that had arisen in the famous Chicago whisky cases. In three minutes the relative positions had changed. Hayes was the interviewer. He questioned me closely concerning the frauds from their inception, and when I had finished, he leaned forward in a sort of brown study. Finally he said, "During our conversation vou have frequently mentioned a Mr. Blodgett. With which distillery was Mr. Blodgett connected? Was he in the first or second batch?" In my surprise I rejoined, "Distillery! Hell! Mr. President. He's the United not seem the slightest-abashed when confronted with his lack of information concerning Blodgett's identity.

On a third occasion be took me kindly by the hand and assured me that he had never been in-

fronted with his lack of information concerning Blodgett's identity.

On a third occasion be took me kindly by the hand and assured me that he had never been interviewed since his accession to the Presidency, and that if Providence spared his health he never would be. He spoke of various pretended interviews with him, and solemnly denounced them as frauds. When he had anything to impart to the country, he would do it through the medium of a message, "whereas," he continued, "if I should happen to give my views to one of you correspondents, I should spend the balance of my term in correcting your report." It may be that the reading public wonder how Hayes' opinions get before them between messages. The explanation is simple. He has a number of confidential channels through which he pours himself into newspaper row, but only Gen. Boynton, of the Cincinnati Gazette, is permitted to approach the Presence proper. Gazetie, is permitted to approach the Presence proper.

A cavernous mouth, from which stream sen-tences like the tape from the conjuror's jaws. Reticent, unless involved in an argument, and then speaking for himself as Evarts, and not as Secretary of State. At the time of the rumors that he was working for the removal of Schurz, and threatening his own resignation, I applied to him for reliable information on those subjects and go, it. The interview was published in The Chicago Tribung, and Evarts always stood by it, notwithstanding the efforts of some would-be statesmen to induce him to deny it. In it he referred to himself as like the stone wall built received in the precepts of the so-called received received in the precepts of the so-called received in the precepts of the referred to himself as like the stone wall built by a Connecticut farmer, which was four feet high and five feet broad, so that if blown over, it would be higher than before." This was to illustrate his position. If he left the Cabinet and its salary, he would go back to a law practice amounting to several times the amount. During the conversation he alluded to the eccentric-eved states man from Massachusetts as "Ben Butler." a familiarity which Butler commented on subsequently in a grotesque speech to his constituency. Newspaper-men will remember the speech, but I question if the fact were ever made public before that Evarta wrote a private note to Butler denying that he ever spoke of nim in that way, and at Evarts' request I published a correction in The Tribune stating that the wires had transformed "Gen." to "Ben." BOSCOE CONKLING.

About the most overbearingly patronizing patriot to the interviewer is the curled darling of New York knight-errantry. The grandeur with which be receives the correspondent and the withering manner in which he damns his paper combine to afford the keenest pleasure to the reporter who is not oversensitive. I found him at his supper one night, and was invited to a seat with an air that would paralyze the North

that case I am limited to one woman. Where did such law originate but in the so-called Christian Gospel, and in the sentiments engendered by that Gospel! Shall I be told that manifiees, honor, pride of character, refinement, delicacy, etc., etc., all teach the same views which the law inculcates! But where did such notions of manifiees, honor, and refinement originate? What are they more than an affectation—than an artificial habit—which has no other foundation than Biblical teaching, while directly contrary to the natural impulses of the human heart? No, sir: give us a single generation freed from the fetters of Biblical teaching, and we will show you a different public opinion, and a far different state of things generally. Do you suppose that I would tamely sit still and suffer a grievous injury or insult, or wait the slow delays of the "law," if I obeyed the laws of Nature stirring within me? Do those nations, now governed by the laws of Nature alone, wait for any such slow redress of their wrongs? Col. Ingersoil knows better. Do you supose that I would allow thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars to be stored away in banks or held by wealthy capitalists, if it were not for the protection which such men had from a public sentiment engendered by the Bible? Col. Ingersoil does not believe it. Do you think the public streets in Chicago would exhibit from store and shop-windows a wealth of silks and satins, and ready-made clothes, and all things I need for the comferts of the inner man,—and of choice meats and wines and all things I need for the comferts of the inner man,—and of choice meats and wines and all things I need for the comferts of the inner man,—do you think these things would be so ircely exhibited were not the so-called owners of these riches protected by a public opinion inculcated from the Bible! I tell you nay. All this slavery of the natural impulses of the human heart,—all this repression of natural de-"So you—have—come—to—ask—me—some—questions—for—THR—CHICAGO—TRIBUNE—Pray—tell—me—if—Mr.—Joseph—Medill—tell—presides—over—that—paper."
"Yes, sir. He—"
"Then—write—to—Mr.—Joseph—Medill—and—state—as—coming—from—me,—that—no—correspondent—for—that—damned—paper—can miter—view—me—while—he—presides—over—

I sent the message, barring its impressive namer, which no one out Roscoe Conkling sould convey, and received a telegram, "Your nstructions to interview only contemplate men ortance and opinions

SAMUEL J. TILDEN. In the winter of 1870 I was connected with the New York Times, then raiding the Tammany Ring, and was frequently detailed to in-

the New York Times, then raiding the Tammany Ring, and was frequently detailed to interview Sam J. He, with Charles O'Conor, was actively engaged in despoiling the members of that ring of their wealth, and Sam J. was a fruitful source of news.

"So you've come to interview me again, eh! Well, give me your paper and pencil. Now what do you want to ask me, and I'll put it dows. Suppose I put down, 'Reporter—What's the news to-day, Mr. Tilden?' eh! how'll that do, eh! Let me see. I don't know anything important (scratching his head). What'll I put down here, eh! That, eh! 'I don't know of anything important.' Now, what next? (Nursing his leg.) Let's see. 'Reporter—They say that Tweed is arrested again; is that so?' Eh! is that what you want to ask? Now I'll put down: 'Mr. Tilden—How did you find that out?' Now you must think of some one who told you. How'll John Foley do?' He's leaky. Half of what we do gets out through Foley. Now I'll put down: 'Reporter—John Foley told me.' Yes, yes, that's Foley all over. Now I'll put down: 'Mr. Tilden—Weil, if Foley told you that much, why don't you go to Foley for the balance! eh! Now you must press the question. Like this. Eh! Now I'll put down: 'Reporter—But is that true, Mr. Tilden?' You see you hear this outside, and then you come to me to know if it is."

It would take a column to detail the sinuscities of that interview, but in the end the old man would contrive to let go his hold on some important facts, which appeared in the Times of the next issue, but always somewhat rearranged.

JIM FISK, JR.

The experienced reporter could tell in an in-

The experienced reporter could tell in an in-stant whether Prince Jim had or had not anything to impart. If not he met the interlocutor with a cold, duil stare, and a shake of the head. If he had anything it was something that inevitably redounded to the credit of Jim, and

inevitably redounded to the credit of Jim, and the interview must be used so as to prepare aim to swallow anything.

"Grouch, take this man out and dose him with some of that sherry we got in to-day and then bring him back to me," said he to his faithful henchman one day. Properly dosed I was escorted back to the Grand Ducal office.

"If you want a little item, I will give it to you. None of the other fellows have got it. So you're in luck. You see the Hudson River Railroad and the Brie have been cutting rates on stock until we are running at a dead loss. Now me and Gould have bought over 100,000

be profitably employed, and as reasonable as he is in combating the fantastic dreams of an oriental religious fancy, 4,000 years' old, preserved flat earth and a brass sky has to our present knowledge of the universe.

head of cattle out West, and we've shipped 'em in over the Hudson, and made enough to cover all our losses. Stick that in your paper and it will make old Vanderbit sick. Crouch! dose this man with some more of that sherry. Come and see me to-morrow, old man."

I knew he lied like a pirate when he told me that yarn, but I "stuck it in," for it was a good enough newspaper story, and it "went the rounds."

a belief in the fact of the movement of the earth around the sun by ridiculing the mistakes of Thales, who taught centuries ago that the stars were balls of fire, and that the earth was the centre of the universe, as to hope to demolish a faith in the Caristian religion by ridiculing the "mistakes of Moses."

How ridiculous Mr. Ingersoll would appear before an intelligent andience arguing against the possibility of predicting with certainty the occurrence of an eclipse because of the mistakes made by the Chinese astronomets who, 2,000 years before Christ, regarded that an eclipse was a monster having evil designs upon the sun, and who for centuries with noise and goings would assemble to frighten the monster away.

In scientific research Mr. Ingersoll need not go so far back as 4,000 years to find mistakes more absurd and ridiculous than any ever made by Moses.

Yet who has ever claimed any merit in these mistakes and absurdities to disprove the attainment and progress in physical science. THE WIDOW OLIVER.

The prominence lately assumed by this dame in her suit against Simon Cameron reminds me of a brief seance with her a year ago last November, when I was city editor of the Washington Post. After considerable skirmishing I discovered that she was lying perdue on Fourand a half street. I have forgotten under what pretext I gained an andience, but after a while she opened out and narrated her while she opened out and narrated her history. Who her father was she never knew, but she had been brought up by a Mrs. Oliver in kentucky, and had married two husbands, both Olivers, from neither of whom she had been divorced, and neither of whom had died, to her knowledge. She then put her age at 39, but upon questioning her as to the dates of various events in her history. I found that 39 was too narrow a limit and hinted as much. Whoop! how she went for me! Grabbing my notes from the table she tore them in a hundred pieces and raved and howled predigiously. My impression was that she was crazy, and I have never changed my views. In order to quiet her I began to negotiate with her on a financial basis for copies of Cameron's letters. This interested her. She told me of reporters from New York and Philadelphia who had offered her from \$10 to \$25 for them and asked me how much I would give. It was plain offered her from \$10 to \$25 for them and asked me how much I would give. It was plain they were in the market, so I offered her \$50. Then she developed the fact that a Baltimore reporter had promised \$150. I then offered \$25 to inspect the letters and \$500 for copies in case I wanted them. This was subsequently raised to \$100 for inspection and \$1,500 or \$25,000, I've forgotten which, for copies. She left the room, and in less than a minute returned in a towering rage claiming that some one had stolen them from her trunk. There was a hat-rack in the hall with a glass in it, and I sat where I could see her reflection in the glass. She went half way up the staircase, paused for a moment, and then came down again. I published a mass of letters in the Post the next day, but they were supplied by my knowledge of Mr. Cameron and my imagination as to what he would write under the circumstances.

### INGERSOLL'S LECTURE.

The Mission of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., April 2.—Your correspondence. ent. "C. M.," in your issue of March 29, takes you to task for styling Mr. Ingersoll's Sunday ecture on Moses "vulgar and flippent." But he lays him open to even severer criticism. He says:

He says:

Your personal opinion would be in place if it
were necessary for you to give it to the public
to prevent wrong moral teaching. As long as
your readers can only be affected in a matter of
beilet, you must allow them to be their own judge,
Does not the fellow know that the so-called "moral teaching" and the "belief" go to-gether? If an editor is to assume to be a teacher of the present notion of morals, he teacher of the present notion of morals, he might as well be a teacher of religion, for the popular notion of morals is the outgrowth of the so-called revealed religion. No, I say, hands off slitogether. Confine yourself to news and to politics until we can revolutionize the prevalent notion not of religion only, but of morals also. C. M. is guilty of hypocritical cant when he makes a saving clause in behalf of so-called moral teaching. He knows as well as I do that the sovereign people are fettered, and bound, and held in captivity by laws and ordinances expressive of so-called moral ideas, which have no other basis than so-called revealed religion and the public sentiment which has been engendered by that religion. In getting rid of the re-

revealed religion. A single generation, twenty or thirty years, with the Bible under our feet, and these enslaving laws would pass under our feet also. A man abuses or in-

suits me, and I shoot him down according to the

calls that act nurder, and the law proposes to hang me for it. Where did such a law originate but in the Bible, or in some other form of religion gaining its traditions from the Bible? A man

has more than his share of the good things o this world, and, as he is too much of a pig to divide willingly, I take what I want by force, leaving him still more than he deserves. Now the law calls that robbery, and proposes to im-trison me for it. Where did such a law origi-

trison me for it. Where did such a law originate but in the Bible, or in the sentiments or forms religion inculcates from the Bible by tradition or otherwise? I look upon a beautiful woman, and, obeying a natural impulse, as the birds do, I make her mine, willingly if I can, and by force it necessary. If by force, the law calls it "rape"; if with her consent, the law calls it adultery or fornication, unless I comply with the ceremony called marriage, and even in that case I am limited to one woman. Where did such law originate but in the so-called Christian Gospel, and in the sentiments en-

All this slavery of the natural impulses of the human heart,—all this repression of natural de-sire, all these bonds and shackles placed upon the strong arms and aggrieved wills of man,

To the Editor of The Tribune. WEST DEPERE, Wis., April 8 .- In reading

your report of Bob Ingersoll's lecture recently delivered in Chicago, it occurred to me that if

Mr. Ingersoll were to occupy his ability and

power as an orator in demolishing some absurd theory in science long since obsolete, he would

now only as a relic of the ancient faith in a liv-ing God, having about the same relation to the

religion of Jesus Christ as the ancient idea of a

As well might Mr. Ingersoll think to destroy

Truth.

The clearness of His moral perception in this respect is the wonder of the world to-day, and challenges the homage and devotion of the challenges the homage and devotion of the most advanced in moral attainments. If Mr. Ingersoll would drop the "Mistakes of Moses," and move forward a few thousand years, taking his stand along side of one of his fraternity, who, 1,800 years ago, received from the Master the law and the prophets (including the "Mistakes of Moses"), boiled down into these two commands: "Love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and thy neighbor as thyself," he may, on this common ground, find a large field of great usefulness for his remarkable powers as an orator. C. A. WILLARD. and the public sentiment which has been engendered by that religion. In getting rid of the religion we want to get rid of all its prood, all the notions, customs, habits, and laws which have spring from it. What is the use of dispatching the old cat if we keep, her multitudinous kittens? It is Nature and natural laws we have departed from, and it is to Nature and her laws that we should return. C. M. is but a timid apostle in this Gospel of Nature, and seems unprepared while flinging away the sword to fling the seabbard after it. He would fling away the Bible, which has fettered and bound the people and held them in captivity by so-called du-

A Challenge. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, April 4 .- Prof. Bozarth's reply to the Lecture of col ingersoll which i have just read in the late TRIBUNE, there are some points

the earth.
Will Mr. Ingersoll explain how or in what way

Will Mr. Ingersoll explain how or in what way
the Christian religion is in any degree responsible
for the mistakes of Moses or anybody else?
Christ stands as a unit, and His religion an entirety, the product of the past; He forecasts the
future in proportion as the future in its development symbolizes Him.

In this respect only can there be any connection; he does not ignore whatever is truth in
the past, and commends what He can approve,
but in no way does He assume the responsibility
of any one's mistakes or misconceptions of the
truth.

ple and held them in captivity by so-called du-ties; but for fear of alarming pious souls he would hold on to the fetters and to the duties still. Col. Ingersoll, the prophet of this Gospel of Nature, is a bolder spirit, and worthy of the great work he has undertaken. Give us the boys that i wish to call your attention, to in peticular. first in the beginning of time, when man was first created before woman was created he pretends to say that adam was offered a beast, as a helpmeet. i would like for him to show where he gets his authoraty, we find no such reading in the Bible, and it is the oldest history that we have. again he says that adam was the first to partake of the forbidden fruit, and then hist to partake of the forbidden fruit, and then had it all on the woman. but we find by reading the 3 chapter of genesis and the 6 verse, that the woman took of the fruit thereof and id eat. and gave also unto her husband with her and he did eat. now if he can find any history that is older than the Bible to prove his points with, we hope he will bring it up and prove it in the next number.

### . FANCIES.

There's a little, bright-eyed maiden
That has won and filled my heart,
Changed life's desert to an Aiden,
Drawn me from the world apart.
Fairer than an Angel's vision,
Truthful, lovine, pare, and kind,
She has made my life Elysian;
But she's only—in my mind.

I have builded her a palace
Finished by a master hand,
Drank from Love's enchanting chal
Felt the germ of bliss expand;
But, as speed the fleeting hours,
One by one I sadly find
All my stately, gleaming towers
Have been builded—in my mind.

When the twilight-shades of Eveu Gentiy fall o'er land and sea.

And the stars are bright in heaven,
Then my loved one comes to me.

Swiftly o'er the dewy meadows. Where the balmy flowers are twined, Stealing through the flickering shadows, Comes this fair one—in my mind.

I receive her with caresés,
For I love my spirit-one;
On my heart her love fmpresses
Dreams of beauty to be won.
She has crept into my being,
Closely 'round my heart catwine
But the gentie wisson, fleeing,
Leaves her only—in my mind.

When the gentle dream has vanished.
All the love and beauty fled,
From my heart the light is banished,
All the smilling hope lies dead; Then I turn with mighty longing, Seeking, hoping still to find, In the hearts about me thronging,

I have decked the shrine of Beauty
With a perfect loveliness,
Strewn around my love and duty
All I wished them to possess;
But I found upon awaking,
I was only passion-blind,
by the graces, all forsaking,
Left them only—in my mind.

O the search for kindred feeling!
O the weary, weary quest!
O the ever-onward stealing
Of this bitter, wild unrest!
Robes of beauty are transparent,
'Round a granite column entwined;
Love and beauty are apparent
Only, only—in the mind.
J. RUSSELL FISHER.

A Famous Tobacco-Box.

the strong arms and aggrieved wills of man, has but one source, religion,—and that one source we are determined to cut off. We will put the Bible under our feet, and we will teach others so to do, and by the close of another generation we will repeal the laws which now enslave the natural desires of the heart, and then the only Prince recognized will be the man who has the strength and the courage to win the prizes of life and to keep them. Col. Ingersoll is our great apostle in this new gospel of freedom. We want such an apostle in every State of this Union proclaiming liberty to man, liberty to be what he pleases, liberty to gain what he can by his courage and strong arm, liberty to do and dare anything which his own judgment and inclination shall prompt him to.

It's No Use, Robert. There was recently exhibited at two of the city clubs a box which belongs to the Past Overseers' Society of the Parishes of St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster, called "The Westminster Tobacco-Box." So remarkable is its history that not only has the Society of Antiquaries held discussions over it, but it has been honored by a personal "reception" by her Majesty. This box, or rather the original,—for it is composed of no fewer than seven boxes in one, and the box is the smallest of them all,—was only an ordinary horn "baccy" box, the gift of one of the Overseers of St. Margaret's to the convivial club to which he then belonged in the year 1713. The members were delighted with the gift, and recorded their appreciation by a silver rim affixed to it in 1720. This little bit of silver appears to have worked wonders, for every successive parochial efficer of St. Margaret's or St. John's also affixed a silver plate and rim, the subject being either of parochial or national interest, and when the box became covered other boxes were built around it, so that at the present time, from an ordinary oval box of 4½ inches long by 3½ inches wide, three quarters of an inch inside depth, and 13½ inches round, six other boxes have been added, the last being octagon in shape, about five feet round and three feet high. While the first or original box only weighs some ten ounces, the last weighs nearly half a hundred pound, the whole seven weighing about double as much. Each silver plate represents some parochial or national svent of interest which has occurred during the year of office of the donors; the first There was recently exhibited at two of the

of the series being a representation of the battle of Cuiloden in 1746—a design, it is said, by Hogarth; and the last three the proclamation of the Queen as Empress of India, the erection of the Cleopatra Needle, and the loss of the Prin-cess Alice steamboat, the cases thus represent-ing at one view 132 years of national history.

### WILLIAM DAWSON,

The Astronomer-Shoemaker of Spi Henry County, Ind,—A Self-Taught Scientist Who Has Acquired Great Knowledge under Very Discouraging Circumstances. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 31.—To the Edito of the Indianapolis Journal: Spiceland, Heary County, Ind., has long been celebrated for its academy, founded by the Society of Friends, and it is the place where Miss Susan Fussell Yet who has ever claimed any merit in these mistakes and absurdities to disprove the attainment and progress in physical science?

It cannot be possible that Mr. Ingersoll is so ignorant of the rules of logic as not to see that the mistakes of Moses bear about the same relation to the attainments of Christianity.

It is hard for a person who thinks to understand the force of Mr. Ingersoll's logic (if it has any force), as it is well known that all truth has struggled in its progress through a labyrinth of error and absurdities, and that it is true that nowhere in the history of human knowledge has truth been more mixed with error and absurdities than in the field of scientific research.

Yet who has ever thought that the mistakes or science occurring 4,000 years ago, or less, were disparaging to the attainments of the present day?

It must be admitted that the world has never produced but one Teacher in whom we find no lives,—that philanthropic Quaker lady who was intrumental in inducing Representative Charles 8. Hubbard, in the Indiana Legislature, to bring forward and carry through successfully the project of founding an asylum for feeble-minded children. But Spiceland has another distinction. It has one of the best practical astronomers in indiana, in the shape of a shoemaker, who earns his daily bread (for he is poor) by cobbling. I found every circumstance so interesting connected with this astronomer, that I am sure the readers of the Journal will also find an interest in a sketch of his pursuit of knowledge under more difficulties than those of the Elder Herschell, or of James Ferguson, the Scotch astronomer. William Dawson is the name of the Quaker shoemaker and astropomer, who made his own telescope, constructed his own observatory, and who for more than twenty years has furnished the Smithsonian Institute and the Meteorological Bureau at Washington with valuable statistics

Bureau at Washington with valuable statistics and observations.

Last month I was invited to deliver a course of lectures in Spiceland, and when walking with Clarkson Davis, the Principal of the Academy, I noticed a house constructed with a dome. I inquired of Mr. Davis if that was an observatory connected with the Academy? He replied: "No; it is a private observatory, built by a very excellent and worthy man, a shoemaker, William Dawson, who constructed his own telescope, and is truly a proficient in astronomy."

It must be admitted that the world has never produced but one Teacher in whom we find no absurdities, no fogs, no misconceptions, and no mistakes either in religion or science; it must be admitted that the bigotry and error that has so obscured and befogged Christianity since its introduction is attributable to the misconception that built and sustained systems to represent it, rather than to any error in the truth itself.

But these, like the absurdities in physical science (out of which has been evolved the better and clearer conception of scientific knowledge), are but the chrysalides of the germ that is fast permeating the earth with its moral power, Bob Ingersoil to the contrary notwithstanding.

It is sad and to be regretted that a man of such ability should be so deluded, and that he should prostitute his power and influence in a manner so entirely useless and unprofitable.

Did it ever occur to this Demostheues that the issues he so wittily assails have long since been dead, and that thus to irrelevantly assail the dead is very unbecoming a brave and independent thinker, such as Mr. Ingersoil claims to be?

Is not Mark Twain's choice between a lively to be?

Is not Mark Twain's choice between a lively corpse and a mummy 3,000 years old much more reasonable than Mr. Ingersoll's position more reasonable than Mr. Ingersoll's position in this respect?

The Christian religion is not a thing of the past; it has an existence in the present; if Bob Ingersoll's purpose is to assail its foundations, he need not go so far back. It has stood for centuries as it stands to-day,—a bulwark to resist and beat back the tide of evil that finds its germ in selfishness, which, except for Christianity, would have swept liberty and independence (which is Mr. Ingersoll's boast) forever from the face of the earth.

William Dawson, who constructed his own telescope, and is truly a proficient in astronomy."

I asked for an introduction, and in a few moments I was talking with a quiet, plain-looking, intelligent man, who was half-soling a pair of rough cowhide boots for a rustic customer, who sat by in his stocking-feet. I do not know when I have more enjoyed an hour than when listening to this humble, unpretentious Quaker shoemaker, who unostentatiously and learnedly discoursed of astronomy and meteorology as "Upon his cobbler's form he stitched and hammered," like Whittier's cobbler Keezan, that "tough old Teuton" of the old Colonial days. I learned that Dawson was born in Stark County, O., but was taken by his parents when 2 years old to Cadiz, Henry County, Ind. He had only the advantage of a common-school education. For his reading, the books were few, but he had access to the New Castle Courier and the weekly religious paper of the Society of Friends. His thirst for knowledge was, however, intense, and not one of the characters which figure in Smile's "Self-Help" ever struggled more bravely in the acquisition of knowledge. He began early to study the phases of the weather, to observe clouds and winds, and to note the degrees of heat and cold on a common thermometer. His attention went higher, and sun, moon, and stars in their diurnal and annual revolutions intensely interested him. As he grew older, and by his trade of shoemaker and cobbier he obtained a little means, he studied orbics, and finally could command a small As he grew older, and by his trade of shoemaker and cobbier he obtained a little means, he studied optics, and finally could command a smail telescope. But his means were limited. He informed me that in the most "flush" times he had never made more than \$500 a year, and that in the last few years, on account of the heavy importation of readymade boots and shoes from the East, he had rarely reached \$300 with which to support himself and family—autogether four persons.

our persons. In 1854 he began to keep a regular record of thermometrical and barometrical observations. Six years later the Smithsonian Institute heard of him and wrote to him, asking him to make and keep observations for the Meteorological Bureau. After the first year the officers of the Russau found his record to contract and reliable to the contract of the Russau found his record to contract and reliable. Bureau. After the first year the officers of the Bureau found his report so accurate and reliable that they begged him to send them a copy of all his observations since 1854. He received instruments and the annual reports of the Smithsonia Institute, and this has constituted all his compensation for years and years of nights and days of regular observations. Unfortunately, when he began his contributions for the Institute, the powers that be at Washington had ceased to grant to their observers certain instruments necessary for accurate observations; amongst these are the psychometer and some other instruments. Since the Bureau and some other instruments. Since the Bureau of Meteorology has been transferred to the War Department the powers at Washington are not more liberal, and 1 sm sorry to say that William Dawson, who cannot afford to buy instruments, suffers for the want of them.

I learned many interesting facts from Mr. D.

instruments, suffers for the want of them.

I learned many interesting facts from Mr. D. in regard to the weather in the last quarter of a century. In answer to my question: "What have been the coldest days in Heary County since 1854?" he replied without turning to a record, and without ceasing hammering his leather, "The 9th and 10th of January, 1856, when at 7 a. m. my Fabrenheit thermometer indicated 25 deg. below zero; and on the 3d of January, 1879, when at 7 a. m. my present accurate thermometer gave 23 deg. below zero." "But," he continued, "I would inform thee that the thermometer employed in 1856 was an ordinary Fabrenheit, and not the present more exact instrument which I nossess; and I have found out that there is a tendency in ordinary thermometers to mark a higher degree of heat and a lower degree of cold than the fine and approved instruments sent from Washington."

Henry County, he informed me, is the highest land in the State of Indiana, the berometrical observations showing that Knightstown is about 300 feet above the level of the sca, while Spiceland is 1.025 feet above the place where the Mississippi waters mingle with those of the Gulf of Mexico. My brother Calvin had informed me that Indianapolis is 698 feet above the sesievel, and of Indianapolis the lowest place in the interior of the State. Mr. Dawson confirmed this. Indianapolis is 698 feet above the sesievel, and of Indianapolis the lowest place in the interior of the State. Mr. Dawson confirmed this. Indianapolis is 698 feet above the sesievel, and of Indianapolis the lowest place in the interior of the State. Mr. Dawson confirmed this. Indianapolis is 698 feet above the sesievel, and of Indianapolis when the west place absolutely in the State is New Harmony, which is only 350 feet above the Gulf of Mexico. Aurors, Dearborn County, is 509 feet above the level of the sea.

But the most interesting portion of anyof my interviews with Mr. D. was that which related to astronomy. Here, by his own sharp economies, in which his whole family

interviews with Mr. D. was that which related to astronomy. Here, by his own sharp economies, in which his whole family shared, he managed to save enough to order of Alvan Clark & Son (the famous telescopic opticians of Cambridge, Mass.) object-glasses, eye-glasses, and reflecting eye-pieces. These alone cost him between \$200 and \$300. He sent to Dublin and Knightstoan, Ind., for zinc, brass, etc., and with these constructed the tube of his telescope. I mounted to his observatory with him. This observatory he planned so that it rests upon the central portion of his house. The dome, of course, revolves at will, so that he can bring any part of the heavens in view. I had a glorious view of the sun on a bright day near the end of February, and I was intensely interested as he parrated to me the various observaested as he narrated to me the various observa

ested as he harrated to me the various observations he made of eclipses, of spots on the sun,
and of the planets and fixed stars. He said that
to him the sight which, of all others, he could
call "splendid sublimity" was the transit of
Mercury on the 6th of May, 1878.
I looked into his little library, which consisted for the most part of the Bible, the reports
of the Smithsonian Institute, and Zell's Encyclopedia, and I asked him if there were not
books that he wished for very much in connection with astronomy. "Oh! yes," he replied,
"there are many, especially certain volumes the
named them on eclipses, which would be of the
greatest aid to me, but I cannot afford to buy
them."

I came away from those interviews not only interested, but filled with admiration for the interested, but filled with admiration for the man. I came away, also, with resolves, and one was, without letting him know it, to do what I could to aid William Dawson, the humble Quaker self-made astronomer and meteorologist. To this end I have devoted a jecture, soon to be delivered in Spiceland, so that its funds may go toward procuring the much-needed instruments and books. That lecture will not suffice. And I furthermore appeal to those who read this article, to any interested in science and true manhood, to aid in this matter. Any sums of money or any books relating to astronemy forwarded to me will be faithfully handed over to William Dawson for the purposes named.

"Hurrah for Our Zula Foes!" There are some fine old Irish gentlemen who are not displeased with the butchery of British troops in South Africa. We infer this from the following popular Irish song:

Then hurrah for our Zulu foes,
For their solid and deep array,
For the whelming crescent's close,
And the whizzing assegal.

I suffered for several years from asthma, and from some affection of the throat resembling bronchitis. After spending a great oeal of money on various medicines, with no material benefit, in March last, on the recommendation of Mr. F. Peters, of this place, I obtained Dr. Jayne's Expectorent. After taking two bottles of this remedy, I found myself so much relieved that I continued taking it until I used seven bottles, and by this time my symptoms had all disappeared, and I have every reason to believe myself cured.—W. Baden, Catepring, Ausân County, Tex.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

LA MARSEILLAISE. LA MARSEILLAISE.

New York World.

"Go. children of your country, go;
The day of glory dawns at last;
'Gainst us the tyrants dare to throw
Their bloody ensign to the blast.
Bear you throughout the country shrill
Their savage soldiery's alarms?
They're coming, even in your arms
Your wives and little ones to kill
To arms, then, citizens! Your battle order take!
March on, march on, and let their blood impure
our furrows slake!"
On the 15th of February, 1879, the Minister of
War, Gen. De Gresley, announced in the
French Chamber of Deputies that he would enforce the decree of 1795 making the "Marselllaise" the national anthem. So with her new

standard France has her old song, whereof Michelet has said, "The world, so long as there iwarled whatever was-songs are recorded since the time of Tyrtseus, not excepting Becker's puissant melody, "They shall not have it,—our German Rhine." A real national air France has always lacked. The Bourbons had their gallant une two centuries old, "Vive Henri Quatre!" "Malbrouck s'en va-t-en guerre," with its burlesque account of the death and burial of the picture of the charming tower and the little black page, came into favor about half a century after his death, and became well-nigh a national air. This complainte had its origin up in the Walloon country, but a Picard nurse brought it to Paris and sang the Dauphin to sleep with it, and speedily it became the fashbrought it to Paris and sang the Dauphin to sleep with it, and speedily it became the fashion. Napoleon was much given to humming it when riding. So long as the English and French languages survive the a'r of "Malbrouck" will live, for did not the bacchanalian English adopt it and set to it the words, "For he's a jolly good fellow"? Of the other Legitimist airs, as "Charmante Gabrielle," or "La Belle Bourbonnaise," or "O Richard, O mon roi," none ever became nationalized or even truly popularized. Some of the best known of the revolutionary airs, as "La Carmagnole" and the "Ca ira"—which fine tune, by the way, was adopted by an English regiment early in the century as its regimental air and still serves it in that capacity—smell too foully of blood ever to be adopted as a national anthem. "Partant pour la Syrie," a trivial song written to a pretty air by his mother, Queen Hortense, Napoleon III. made the air of France during the Second Empire, but it never "took." After 1830 Casmir Delavigne was commissioned to write a national air, but the music of "La Parisienne," long the official anthem of France, was a weak plagfarism from "La Marseillaise." Chenier's massive patriotic hymn, "Le Chant du Depart," came near being adopted as a national air; the soldiers sang it during the Revolution and under the First Empire, and it is still held in such high secount that the chorus—La republique nous appelle,
Sachons vaincre ou sachons.perir;
Un Francis doit wive pour elie,
Pour elle un Francais dois mourir—has been adopted by the rural priests as a children's hymn, "La religion" being substituted

Un Franchis doit vivre pour elie,
Pour elle un Francais doit mourir—
has been adopted by the rural priests as a children's hymn, "la religion" being substituted
for "la republique." But none of these had
the vitality and intoxication of Rouget de
l'isle's solendid inspiration, "La Marseillaise,"
which France has sung whenever the crisis
came and men had to be made drunk for desperate action. & I have beaten the enemy, having with me 10,000 soldiers and the 'Marseillaise,'" wrote one General. Napoleon prohibited it in time of peace,—Proudhon said later that
it was a war-song which should be unheard in
peaceful hours,—but Napoleon's soldiers sang
it at every bivouse and on every battlefield from
Marengo to Mont Saint-Jean. Under the Restoration it was prohibited music; so it was under
the Monarchy of July, save for a few weeks
after the Three Glorious Days, when, as Beranger
said of his own songs, it furnished much of the
powder for every ball shot at the throne of
Charles X. Louis Phillippe, as we shall see
later, was, however, an admirer of the song.
Thi 1848 "La Parisienne" was played at all
state pageants. After the coup d'état the
"Marseillaise"—naturally—was doomed to
silence, yet on several memorable occasions it was
heard when the Empire called the air of the Rev-"Marseillaise"—naturally—was doomed to silence, yet on several memorable occasions it was heard; when the Empire called the air of the Rev-luction to its aid. In the Crimea—just as the English infantrymen, who still wear roses in their caps on the anniversary of the day their regiment made its stand among the rose bushes of a Minden garden, waxed the exhees at a critical moment with the "Minden yell," sedulously practiced from generation to generation in spite of formal prohibition—Bosquet (as he records in his "Corrospondence") gave the signal for the attack on the Malakoff by lifting his cap and crying to the soldiers and musicians, "Beat the crying to the soldiers and musicians, "Beat the charge! Forward! Strike up 'La Marseillaise'!" charge! Forward! Strike up "La Marseillaise!"
It is matter of history how during the
Exposition of 1867 an Austrian band sent an
electric thrill through astonished Paris by playing the "Marseillaise" in the Cirque des
Champs-Elysees. Three years later, on the eve
of the Franco-Prussian War, Napoleon surprised
a vast reception at St. Cloud by ordering one of
the bands of the Imperial Girard to play it and the bands of the Imperial Guard to play it, and that same night by order,—not by permission or request,—at every cafe-concert and theatre in France "La Marseillaise" was sung to electrified audiences that roared the chorus and shrieked "A Berlin! A Berlin!" The Commune put the "Marseillaise" out of favor with orderly Republicans; people learned to say, as its author had nearly eighty years before, "Things look bad,—they are singing it in the streets." This led to some perplexities and complications. When Marshal Canrobert went to Rome to attend Victor Emmanuel's funeral, he lost his baggage, and had to step out in mufit to be received by a distinguished guard, whose commander suddenly reto step out in multi to be received by a distinguished guard, whose commander suddenly remembered that "La Marseillaise" was revolutionary, and was utterly unable to think of another air fit for the occasion, so there was immense confusion on both sides. A similar contretemps occurred when Admiral Fourichon went to Madrid to represent the Marshal-President at King Alfonso's wedding, and twice, when the Prefect of the Seine and the Parisian Municipal Council visited London, there was much worry at the Mansion House over the musical programme. At the time of the theatrical riot at Nantes, Gen. Borel, the then Minister of War, called the "Marseillaise" a revolutionary, political, and blood-thirsty chant, not proper to be performed by regimental bands in time of peace. The funniest of all these complications was undoubtedly that which occurred during the Berlin Congress, when at the Zoological Gardens the Berliners gave a grand fete in honor of the assembled Plenipotentiaries of Europe, whereat the bands were to perform the national airs of all the nation represented. When it came to the turn of France—it would not do to play "La Marseillaise" with the Emperor William still full of Socialist buckshot—the bands struck up "La Gavotte de Louis XIII.." very appropriate for a republic. The times were not then ripe for such an act as Gen. de Gresley has taken, for M. Talandier vainly proposed in the Chamber of Deputies only a few months ago that "La Marseillaise" should be acknowledged as the national air of France, to be played on all public occasions. He dwelt especially on the inconvenience of being without such an air during the Exposition, but the committee to which his bill was referred "sat down on it" gently but firmly, pointing out that it was unnecessary fnasmuch as the law of 1795 proclaiming the bymn a national air was still on the statute-books unrepealed. As Americans would put it, the Government was for the law but against its enforcement. Things have changed, however, with the definitive triumph of the re guished guard, whose commander suddenly re-membered that "La Marseillaise" was revolu-

LIFE IN PARIS.

"John Thomas" Puris Correspondence to New York Grapmic. Fuel dear in France. Wood I cent a pound. Sticks carefully nursed when burning. Biazing fire unknown. Ordinary French family deems a blaze extravagant. Blaze seen in French fire place, everybody rushes to put it out. Smother it with ashes. Must make stick last as long as possible. Frenchman thinks he can warm him-self with match laid on the andirons. One match makes rousing fire in France. Average French house not comfortable, according to American ideas. Floors of brick tiles. No carpet. Looks cold and feels cold. Blazing match won't warm up.

American with a few thousands to spend comes to Paris. Puts up at hotel on fashion-

able bonleyards. Studies French customs and manners. Writes home and praises French economy, thrift, French bread, and French liveconomy, thrift, French bread, and French living. It is well. What he finds is good—the best in the world. But he doesn't live cheaply. French hotel life is not French life. French hotels are cosmopolitan, so far as they can be in France. Because it does hurt a French cook to serve up anything without gravy. Plain steak or chop agonizes him. Gravy in most cases is nicely flavored poor butter-toothsome, but not wholesome. French thrift and economy for an American laborer or mechanic would be semi-starvation. Thus: Bread and sour wine for hreakfast. Very little fire from November to Aoril among the poor and laboring-people. Sansage stuffed with beasts' "inwards," taste good, smell good, look good—effect bad. Too much water in laboring masses' bouillon, wine, and cider. Economy here means largely—pump, or trying to make something out of nothing. Pump constantly drawn on to fill up, make a show, increase volume and stuff. Does it. But it's only stuffing. Water is good for rain. But, as

served up raw, rain is not an artice of food. French thrift and economy sometimes robs Peter to pay Paul. Laboring masses are not well shaped. Too much round shoulder. Too much abdomen. Tendency to puffices and short wind at 35. Cause, trying to live on nice tastes and no nutrition. Everything fixed up and made to serve as food. Nothing lost. But soup of one carrot and a beef bone won't give strength. Effect, puffs a body up. That's all. Can live in France cheap if you live as the French live. Thus: Seventh-story foor; no butter; no tea; good tea \$2 per pound; little coffee; common people's coffee made of something else; little meat. Forter-house steak as served in New York restaurant frightens Frenchman. Would make of it three or four courses,—soup of bones, regout of meat, soup next day with some carrot of what's left; soup third day of the leavings. Fourth day, scrape dinner-pot, more soup of the debris. Raw material for soup unlimited. Seine runs full of it right through the city.

Facts—An American can live is Paris, as the French live. Geaper than in New York. But, if he wants home comforts, he finds them expensive. Mem.—Microscopic oysters, 50 cents per dozen. Cheap restaurant dinner, four courses, 25 cents or 30 cents. Alwars the same. Greased water for soup, stale bread, claret and water, two plums and a teaspoonful of parimalade for dessert. Finally becomes thresome. One cur of real coffee, one roll, and a pat of butter same price. Prices work curiously here.

Average chamber-turnishing in Paris: Bare foor. Small rug. Pigeon-hole fire-place ingeniously courived for heat to go up chimney. Pint water-pitcher. Good bed. Magnificent gilded clock under glass shade, seldom going. And big mirrors. Plenty. Mirror over mantelpiece. Mirror in wardrobe door. Mirrors everywhere. N. B.—Mirror and gilded clock the Larcs and Penates, or household gods, of Gallie family.

Contradictory people these. Crasy to shut every omnibus-window. Fresh air deemed poison. Twenty-odd inside. Suitry. Human humidity. Occasional stmo

cider, and bouillon.

Again, as to cheap living for the masses. Life is lived here in small rooms. Five Gauls can live comfortably in a "hall-bedroom." They pile in and live. Not uncomfortable here. Natives used to it. My friend, Mousieur D., is doing a good business. Fine becole. But mark! Seven of them eat and live in a hall-bedroom. Dining-room, sitting-room, partly bedroom. Two other apartments expressly furnished. Pictures, statuary, carpets, gilded chairs, sofas, pianos, mirrors, bronzes, and gilded clocks. But family lives in hall-bedroom. General sitting and utility room. Broken bread on the burean; soup-dish ditto; combs, brushes, wine-bottles, and vine-gar-cruet. Much mixed. Bed stacked with hats, bounets, shawls, and parasols. Kitchen, size of ordinary pantry-closet. Visitors dropping in doesn't trouble them. All jam in and around table. Elbows and plates touch. Seven times two are fourteen. Fourteen legs at once under little round dining-table. Two guests more. Four legs more. Eighteen legs under round family table. Careful where you put your foot down. All squeeze in comfortably. Custom of the country. But it's the way to live cheaply in Paris.

Summary and fact: Can live in Paris on five cents' worth of bread and five cents' worth of soup per day. Ditto in New York. Not inclusive, however of fuel, tea, coffee, sugar, butter, beeisteak, mutton-chop, oysters, beer, lobsters, wine, cakes, tarts, confectionery, ice-

clusive, however of fuel, tea, coffee, sugar, butter, beefsteak, mutton-chop, oysters, beer, lobeters, wine, cakes, tarts, confectionery, ice-cream, car-fares, clothes, theatre-tickets, wash-ing, cigars, or peanuts. All extras here are SPANISH DWELLINGS. All the Year Bound.

The massive stone basements of many of the houses date back 500 years, and are still grimly solid, though somewhat sunken by their weight of centuries. The upper portions have in most instances been patched and repatched; yet still, by the side of what is there considered a modern improvement-probably a casement and balcony 150 years old-may be seen narrow, pointed, granite, carved apertures, pierced These are unglazed, and are closed by a shutter, which in turn has a small grated opening. The varied facades of these decrepid buildings are which in turn has a small grated opening. The varied facades of these decrepid buildings are wonderfully rich in quaint detail, with their rusty iron and worm-caten wooden balconies, oddly perched here and there. From these usually float in the sun-glare mutit-colored garments and rainbowned draperies, protected from a passing shower by the deeply-projecting roofs of moss-grown, fluted tiling. The streets, which are narrow and roughly payed with shapeless boulders, are monopolized by the pigs. Indeed, so arrogant are the brutes that the question as to who is to take the wall or the gutter is only settled by a stout stick. It may be guessed what is the ordinary condition of the streets when such scavengers make them their favorite foraging-ground. There is usually but one common entrance to each house for cattle and humanity, and this is through a deeply-set stone archway which leads directly to the stable, and consequently one is continually stepping over foul litter. If the proprietor be a tradesman, there is an opening to the tienda or shop, either to the left or right, beneath this gloomy, stench-infected porch; and on the opposite side is the dark staircase which leads to the upper portion of the straggling building, where perhaps many families have their dwelling. Now, as in most instances, each family keeps its pigs, and yoke of oxen to till a patch of land in the neighborhood of the town, it may be imagined what is the condition of the common stable at night, and what savery odors pervade the ever-open staircase and corridors. Indeed, it has often happened to me, when paying a visit, to stumble over a sow and her young on a dark landing; or, while groping my wav up the time-worn, uncertain stairs, to place my ing a visit, to stumble over a sow and her young on a dark landing; or, while groping my wav up the time-worn, uncertain stairs, to place my hand in the midst of a group of roosting fowls; and yet possibly the person to whom my visit was to be be bead boasted of blue blood, was as proud as the proudest of hidaigos, and bore a shield with quarterings that dated from the heroic period of San Ferdinand or the Cid Campeador. With regard to the furniture of a suite of rooms occupied by such a person of quality, the less said the better. One seldom meets with any attempt at luxury, and most meets with any attempt at luxury, and most frequently even comfort is ignored.

SUPPER IN VIENNA. Supper is a joyous festival with a very large class of the Viennese. The theatres are closed and the audiences are on their way home by

9:30 or 10 o'clock, and father, mother, sons, and daughters stop to sup in one of the im-mense underground restaurants which so astonmense underground restaurants which so astonish the stranger. Stairways, broad, beautifully decorated, and illuminated, lead down into the very bowels of the earth, and there are spacious saloons where thousands of people may be seen supping together. The smoke-clouds rise from innumerable cigars, but mysteriously disappear. The beer boys, little pale-faced fellows in black dress-coats, shout and run until it seems to the looker-on as if their legs would come off. Laughter is universal, but never rude or repulsive. All classes meet in these basement restaurants, but never clast. Prices are moderate and food is good. The Viennese cuisine is as excellent as that of Berlin is atrocious. The Frenchman who accused the Prussians of putting sugar on their beefsteaks and beating their wives could not repeat his criticisms in Vienna. The Austrian is much more refined in his taste and manners than his conquerors. I regret that he imitates them in one particular: he persists in sating with his knife. How he manages to do it so dexterously without cutting his throat is a puzzle. The quantities of beer consumed are startling, but the climate seems to allow of more drinking than would be possible in America. Intoxication is almost unknown, at least in public. In some restaurants above ground a variety performance is carried on upon a vast stage from 7 to 11 in the evening. Officers and their wives, family groups, straugers, and children, go to take their suppers at the Orpheum, the most unique restaurant it was ever my fortune to enter. A favorite comic singer makes his appearance at about 10 o'clock each evening, and singe local ditties, in the choruses of which the audience—if audience it may be called—joins with a gravity and an unction which are extremely amusing. The time-worn ballads of Augustin, one of the ancient street-singers of Vienna, are still repeated with affection, and sturdy voices roll out in the most natural and unaffected manner the words, ish the stranger. Stairways, broad, beautifully

Odu lieber Angustin,
Allee ist him,
while the comic artist on the stage beats time
and says, "All together." When the chorus is
over he adds, "Now you can go on with your
eating."

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

Strong Testimony from Hon. George Starr at the Power of Radway's Ready Reliet in a Case of Sciatic Rheumatism.

NO. 3 VAN NESS PLACE, New York lower limbs.

During the time I have been thus afflicted the tried almost all the remedies recommended by men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved men and fools, hoping to find reiner, but all provaile failures.

I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulation on ward applications of limitents too numerous mention, and prescriptions of the most eminent pricans, all of which failed to give he reiter.

Last September, at the unrent request of a microst pricans all of which failed to give he reiter, and one your remedy. I was then anticring fearfully with of my old turns. To my surprise and design the application gave me case, after bathing and rust the parts aftected, leaving the limb in a warm recreated by the Reiter. In a short time the pair sacretated by the Reiter. In a short time the pair agreement of the reiter way, although I have slight periodical aims approaching a change of weather. I know now how energy myself, and feel guite master of the attant RADWAYS READY RELIE is my friend. I are travel without a bottle in my value.

GEO. BTAIN

GEO. STARR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA DIPHTHERIA

Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing RELIEVED IN FEW MINUTES, BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEP For headache, whether sick or hervous: rheumathumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or the seys: pains around the liver, pleorisy, swellings of joins, pains in the bowels, heartsurn, and pains of kinds, chilbiains and frostbites, Radway's Ready lief will afford immediate ease, and its continue for a few days effect a permanent cure. Price, 30

R.R.R. RADWAY'S READY RELIE CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes NOT ONE HOUR

After Reading this Advertisement and any one Suffer with Pain.

RADWAY'S READY RELIE IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN It was the first and is the ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most exernelating pains, a lays inflammation and cures Congestions whether the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organ In from One to Twenty Minutes, No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, to Rheumatic Bed-ridden, Indrm, Crippled, Serva Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs,
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart

Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism Cold Chills, Agus Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Blan

The application of the Ready Relief to the part of parts where the pain or difficulty exists will, afford on and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasma, Sour Stomach Heartburn, Slok Headacote, Distribura, System, Colic, Wind in the Boweis, and all internal Paint.

Travelers should always carry a botte of RAD WATE READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water

FEVER AND AGUE FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fews and Ague, and all other Maiarious, Brillous, Scarist Typhold. Tellow, and other Fevers (aided by Radwar) Flish, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIES Fifty cents per bottle.

## DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent,

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,

POR THE CURE OF CHRONIC DISEASE.
SCROPULA OR SYPHILITIC. HEREDITARY OF CONTAGIOUS.

BE IT SEATED IN THE
Lungs of Stumach, Skin or Bones, Flesh of CORRUPTING THE SOLIDS AND VITIATING THE FLUIDS.
Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swelling, Hacking Dry Cough, Canceron Adjections, Syphilitic Communiants, Biceding of the Lungs, Dyspessia, Water Strass, To Doloreaux, White Swelling, Tumora Ucers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Marcurial Disease, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropey, Sait Rheum, Brachlitz, Consumption.

Liver Complaint, &c. KIDNEY AND BLADDER COMPLAINTS.

Urinary and Womb Diseases Gravel Diabetea Droos, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Britan Disease, Albumiauria, and in all cases where there were brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloud, mixed with substances like where the write of an easy of threads like white sfik or there is a morbid dark billous appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, when there is a pricking, burning sebastion when ping water, and pain in the small of the back and see the lotns. Sold by druggists. PRICE ONE DOLLAL

OVARIAN TUMOR By Dr. RADWAY'S REMEDIES. DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren-st., J.L.

DR. RADWAY'S

READ

" False and True. Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 1 en -st., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent 1986

the share of Chicago was, 4,910,000 hogs, out of a tota little more than 45 per cent. The following is a more of the remarks made by th

PORK-PAC

Twelve Month

Slaughtered in

Review of the Pas

Chicago Has Killed 45 Per

We have already published egraph, the leading points i

packing in the West. Tho

Chicago cut up just about

entire number cut during months. For the entire ye

has largely exceeded any promoter of hogs packed growth of the industry has the most serious financial le on the part of a considera packing interest. But, whi prosecuting an unprofitable the producers of hogs were veet, and it is safe to say the sgricultural pursuit has been uncerative as the production the past five years, in sectiocheap and corn susceptible total exports of hog-production exports of hog-production of the past five year, and equal to the past five year, and equal about 5,775,000 hogs. The packed in the West during 1883,480, against 7,644,428 during the eight summer 3,378,044, against 2,543,120 being an increase of 834,924 aix large cities was 2,758 2,669,568 in 1877; other plasting the eight summer the eight summer the eight summer 1,378,044, against 2,543,120 being an increase of 834,924 aix large cities was 2,758 2,669,568 in 1877; other plasting the eight summer the eight summer the eight summer 1,378,044, against 2,543,120 being an increase of 834,924 aix large cities was 2,758 2,669,568 in 1877; other plasting the eight summer the eight summer 1,378,044, against 2,543,120 being an increase of 834,924 aix large cities was 2,758 2,669,568 in 1878, and 478,552 of hogs at the seaboard were with 1,449,398 in 1877, and The aggregate of Western receipts was 5,218,460 in 15 in 1877.

CHICAGO HAS CONTINUED all other packing points, reaching the 3,000,000 head for the past winter, by the li-ing 125,000 to 150,000 head ing 125,000 to 150,000 head the account has approached 50,000 of the number aimed attained a point in the never again be reached. C reluctant to acknowledge retrogression in the extent this point,—and it cannot is, for she is but 8,718 head are the researched. is, for she is but 8,718 near previous packing, which shortness of the supply of this season, and the encros dianapolis packers upon should have come kere fro should have come kere fro ana, materially restricted winter, and in the matter first time takes the third first time takes the third exchanging places with St. reports 5,677 the largest nu while Cincinnati packed th bounds, and is still ahead lard. St. Louis has packed than ever before, and Indiceeded any previous wint prosecute an active all-theing the past winter a large cut there for account of drheld in store. Milwaukee exceeded any previous

held in store. Animates exceeded any previous only one of the six large ci deficiency compared with the past winter has growth of the packing bus prominent points distingularge cities by the term "INTE At Kansas City, which lias At Kansas City, which has this list now for two season 224,000; the increase was 3 the previous winter, and reeded that of Louisville Next on the list is Clevela 58,097 packed, an increase Rapids, 141,083, showing a DeaMoines packed 101,500 21,335. The fitth on the light where English parties has where English parties has sive establishment, whice about the middle of Decem-on March 1, and will do an Other important interior 74,658, an increase of 24.65 about the same as last year about the same as last year increase of 23,590; Sabula,

Increase of 23,590; Sabula, 18,856; Ottumwa, 54,199, a These places embrace all th 50,000 hogs the past win 50,409 the previous winter, season, being the only inte The Department of Ag
Jan. 1, in regard to the nu
United States, show that
ern packing States there w
900 head, against 19,298,40
year previously, making g
head, or 8.23 per cent.
Our returns is regard to

at interior points at the diports to us, are more full are quite satisfactory. mostly dated during the f places which packed 1,9 cent of all the interior p meat product of 638,000 h lard product of 323,000 h the meats (including porthe lard. By applying the lard. By applying the remaining 13 per centing, the aggregate amoundeld at interior points ab was 110,000,000 pounds, a pounds, compared with or PRODUCT O was 110,000,000 bounds, a pounds, compared with or year for the same time, or meats and pork, and 19,3 At the six large Western and in transit, there were 7000,000 pounds of meats a 000,000 pounds last year, 4 pounds, or 425,000 tiere pounds, or 190,000 tiere the figures for the West at this season 415,000,000 pork, and 153,950,000 po 388,000,000 pounds of me 000,000 pounds of me 000,000 pounds of lard 100,000,000 pounds more kinds this season than a This is the product of 525 increased packing was that the product of 450,0 in the winter packing, in plus on hand the 1st of disposed of at the close of WHERE THE PR

disposed of at the close of where the Print The argregate exports the United States for the United States for

which as yet take but receive 86,000 pounds pork an 8pain, 22,413 pounds be and 47,004 pounds lard. For the current year, gregate exports of hog States will show an in States will show an in cent as compared with the percent greater than the year will not be 1,200,000,000 pounds, eq and lard from about 6,50

The relative produc greater than usual the eral average per box w erease of .79 pounds c

from Hon. George Starr dway's Ready Relief in a iatic Rheumatism

AY'S REMEDIES.

I VAN NESS PLACE, New York your Relief has worked your I have had frequent a sometimes extending for ankies, and at times in both have been thus afflicted. I have remedies recommended by to und relief, but all proved

GEO. STARR

ALGIA DIPHTHERIA. INFLUENZA Difficult Breathing N FEW MINUTES, BY S READY RELIEF.

her sick of nervous: rheumatis-akness in the back, spine or tid-liver, pleurisy, swellings of ar-rela, hearturn, and pains of ar-frosbites, Radway's Ready no-are case, and its continued permanent cure. Price, 50 cm

R.R. READY RELIEF THE WORST PAINS

to Twenty Minutes. ONE HOUR this Advertisement need Suffer with Pain.

READY RELIE R EVERY PAIN AIN REMEDY

to Twenty Minutes. at or excruciating the pain, the a, Indrin, Crippled, Nervous ed with disease may suffer,

the most excruciating pains, and cures Congestions whether of Beweis or other glands or organic

READY RELIEF INSTANT EASE.

he Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder e Bowels. Congestion of the Lungs. alt Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart Diphtheria.

Catarrh, Influenza

Neuralgia, Rheumatism. Chilblains, and Frost Bites the Ready Relief to the part of or difficulty exists will afford case

s in half a tumbler of water wil AND AGUE

UE cured for fifty cents. There is t in this world that will cure Fever other Maiarious, Bfilous, Scarlet, and other Fevers (fidled by Radway's RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

RADWAY'S

arillian Resolvent. T BLOOD PURIFIER.

PHILITIC, HEREDITARY OF TPHILITIC, HEREDITARY OR CONTAGIOUS.
T SEATED IN THE ACH, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Seater of the Solids and Vitiating The FUUIDS.
Sm. Scrofula, Glandular Swelling, Cancerous Adections, Syphilitic and of the Lungs, Dysepsia, Water ux, White Swellings, Tumors, Utiliscass, Nercurial Diseases, Ferous and Diseases, Nercurial Diseases, Ferous, State Rheum, Brons.

Complaint, &c. Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all the cure of Chronic, Scrotulous, Skin Diseases, but it is the only BLADDER COMPLAINTS

ARS GROWTH CURED RADWAY'S MEDIES.

CO., 32 Warren-st., N.Y. RADWAY'S

TING PILLS

cantly coated with sweet gum.
Try. cleanse, and strengthen, see ture of all disorders of the seek Kindeys, Bladder, Nervous Constitution. Costiveness, Indiamination Costiveness, Indiamination of the seek Kinder, Nervous and all derangements of the liliousness, Fever. Inflammation of the seek o

EAD and True." RADWAY & CO., No. 32 W Review of the Past Winter, and Twelve Months' Work.

PORK-PACKING.

Chicago Has Killed 45 Per Cent of All the Hogs Slaughtered in the West.

We have already published, as received by telegraph, the leading points in the report by the Cincinnati Price-Current of the work of hogpacking in the West. Those figures show that Chicago cut up just about 40 per cent of the entire number cut during the four winter nonths. For the entire year ending March 1, the share of Chicago was, in round numbers, 4910,000 hogs, out of a total of 10,858,692, or a little more than 45 per cent.

The following is a more extended summary of the remarks made by the Price-Current: THE PAST YEAR

the remarks made by the Price-Current:

THE PAST YEAR

has largely exceeded any previous one in the number of hogs packed in the West. The growth of the industry has been in the face of the most serious firmncial losses for some years on the part of a considerable portion of the packing interest. But, while they were thus prosecuting an unprofitable or losing business, the producers of hogs were reaping a good harwest, and it is safe to say that no other line of sgricultural pursuit has been so generally remunerative as the production of hogs, during the past five years, in sections where lands are cheap and corn susceptible of easy culture. The total exports of hog-product from the United States for the year ending Nov. 1, 1878, reached 1,057,199,200 pounds, or 41 per cent more than the previous year, and equal to the product of about 5,775,000 hogs. The total number of hogs packed in the West during this period was 9,783,480, against 7,644,428 during the previous year, being an increase of 2,239,602 head.

The total number of hogs packed in the West during the eight summer months of 1878 was 3,378,044, against 2,543,120 the previous year, being an increase of 834,924. The packing at the six large cities was 2,758,635, compared with 1,449,308 in 1877; other places packed a total of 619,409 in 1878, and 478,552 in 1877. The receipts of hogs at the seaboard were 1,840,416, compared with 1,449,308 in 1877, an increase of 391,018. The aggregate of Western packing and seaboard receipts was 5,218,460 in 1878, against 3,992,518 in 1877.

CHICAGO HAS CONTINUED TO LARGELY LEAD chicago has continued to largely lead of the packing points, and, although not reaching the 3,000,000 head she aimed to count for the pastwinter, by the liberal policy of including 125,000 to 150,000 head of October receipts in the secont has approached within a little over 10,000 of the number aimed at, and has probably attained a point in the record which will never again be reached. Clucinnati packers are reluctant to acknowledge that there is any retrogression in the extent of the business at his point,—and it cannot be said that there is, for she is but 8,718 head short of her heaviest receipers beginning which was last year. The in is point, and it cannot be said that there is, for she is but 8,718 head short of her heaviest previous packing, which was last year. The shortness of the supply of hogs from Kentucky, this season, and the encroachments of the Indianapolis packers upon the supplies which should have come here from portions of Indiana, materially restricted the business the past winter, and in the matter of record she for the first time takes the third position on the list, exchanging places with St. Louis, which point reports 5,677 the largest number for the winter, while Cincinnati packed the greatest number of pounds, and is still shead for the entire year in lard. St. Louis has packed a greater number than ever before, and Indianapolis has far exceeded any previous winter, and continues to prosecute an active all-the-year business. During the past winter a large number of hogs were ing the past winter a large number of hogs were cut there for account of drovers, and the stock held in store. Milwaukee has also considerably exceeded any previous winter. Louisville is exceeded any previous winter. Louisville is only one of the six large cities which showed a deficiency compared with the previous winter.

The past winter has witnessed a marked growth of the packing business at several of the prominent points distinguished from the six

"INTERIOR." At Kansas City, which has been at the head of At Kansas City, which has been at the head of this list now for two seasons, the packing reached 224,000; the increase was 35,000 compared with the previous winter, and her packing also exceeded that of Louisville by a like number. Next on the list is Cleveland, where there were 58,097 packed, an increase of 50,365; next, Cedar Rapids, 141,033, showing an increase of 15,723. DesMoines packed 101,500, exceeding last year 21,335. The fifth on the list is Atchison, Kan, where English parties have erected an extensive establishment, which began operations where English parties have erected an extensive establishment, which began operations about the middle of December, reaching 98,000 on March 1, and will do an all-the-year business. Other important interior places are Omaha, 74,658, an increase of 24,658; Dubnque, 63,420, about the same as last year; St. Joseph, 65,000, an increase of 23,500; Sabula, 59,232, an increase of 18,854. Orthonwa, 54,199, an increase of 32,232. These places embrace all that killed upward of 50,000 hogs the past winter. Keokuk packed 50,400 the previous winter, and 34,300 the past season, being the only interior point of similar prominence that did not show an increase this

large cities by the term

The Department of Agriculture returns for Jan. 1, in regard to the number of swine in the United States, show that in the thirteen Western packing States there was a total of 20,915,-900 head, against 19,298,400 in the same States as year previously, making an increase of 1,617,500 head, or 8.33 per cent. Our returns in regard to proportion of

at interior points at the date of making the reports to us, are more full than ever before, and are quite satisfactory. These statements are mostly dated during the first half of March. At places which packed 1,902,900 hogs, or 87 per cent of all the interior packing, there was the meat product of 683,000 hogs on hand, and the lard product of 323,000 hogs, or 35 per cent of the meater (product) and the product of 223,000 hogs, or 35 per cent of PRODUCT ON HAND meat product of 683,000 hogs on hand, and the lard product of 323,000 hogs, or 35 per cent of the meats (including pork) and 17 per cent of the lard. By applying the same percentage to the remaining 13 per cent of the interior packing, the aggregate amout of meats and pork beld at interior points about the 1st of March was 110,000,000 pounds, and of lard 13,700,000 pounds, compared with our approximation last year for the same time, of 131,000,000 pounds of meats and nork, and 19,800,000 pounds of lard. At the six large Western cities, at the seaboard and in transit, there were approximately 305,000,000 pounds of meats and pork, against 257,000,000 pounds of meats and pork, against 257,000,000 pounds, or 190,000 tierces, against 52,700,000 pounds, or 190,000 tierces. The aggregate of the figures for the West and the East show for this season 415,000,000 pounds of meats and pork, and 153,950,000 pounds of meats and pork, and 153,950,000 pounds of meats and pork, and 83,000,000 pounds of neats and pork, and 83,000,000 pounds of lard last year,—or about 100,000,000 pounds of season than at same time last year. This is the product of \$25,000 hogs, while the increased packing was \$75,202 head, showing that the product of \$50,000 hogs of the increase in the winter packing, in addition to the surplus on hand the 1st of November, had been disposed of at the close of the winter business.

plus on hand the 1st of November, had been disposed of at the close of the winter business.

Where the product goes.

The aggregate exports of hog product from the United States for the twelve months ending June 30, 1878, was 1.007, 493,860 pounds, as follows: Bacon, 592,814.351 pounds; pork, 7L-889,235 pounds; lard, 342,766,254 pounds. During this period England received 57 per cent of the aggregate exports, compared with 53 per cent of the bacon, 28 per cent of the pork, and 25 per cent of the bacon, 28 per cent of the pork, and 26 per cent of the lard. France was the second largest receiver of our hog product in 1877-78, taking 10½ per cent of the aggregate, 9½ per cent of the lard. In 1875-76 the exports to France were inconsiderable, the aggregate being but 13,765,000 pounds, increasing to 47,135,000 pounds in 1876-7, and 106,346,000 pounds in 1877-78. Germany was third on the list in 1877-78. In aggregate pounds of product, the larger part of which was lard, nearly equaling England in this item, or 25 per cent of the total exported. Belgium is next, taking nearly twice as much bacon as Germany and one-third as much lard. Scotland is fifth, receiving nearly 3½ per cent of the bacon, and 74 per cent of the lard. Cuba is sixth, receiving nearly 3½ per cent of the tatal product, being slightly less than 2 per cent of the bacon, and nearly 7 per cent of the lard. While Cuba takes largely of lard, and but a small amount of pork, Hayli receives more of pork than any other country except England, being nearly 20 per cent of all the pork exported, and but a small amount of lard. Among the countries which as yet take but little of our hog product are italy, which received in 1877-78 no bacon, 86,000 pounds pork, and 118,276 pounds lard; Spain, 22,413 pounds bacon, 2,400 pounds pork, and 47,004 pounds lard.

For the current year, ending June 30, the aggregate exports of hog product from the United States will show an increase of nearly 20 per cent in a compared with the previous year, and 56 per cent greater than in WHERE THE PRODUCT GOES.

The Yield Of Lard.

The relative production of lard has been greater than usual the past winter. The general average per hog was 39.40 pounds, an increase of .79 pounds compared with last year,

which is somewhat anomalous in view of a decrease 8.00 pounds in net weight. This is largely accounted for by the exceptionally heavy yield reported by Chicago and St. Louis, where, it is said, sides were tanked to a considerable extent, it being estimated that at Chicago the sides of 200,000 hogs or more were converted into lard. The relatively satisfactory price ruling for lard during the active part of the season, and the readiness with which it was turned into cash, were influences favoring a large production. Outside of the two cities mentioned there does not appear to be any important variation in the usual relation to weight. In Minnesota, where but few hogs were packed, the decrease is large, probably owing to a large part of the packing being dressed hogs the past winter, the comparison being against a larger average than usual last year, when the packing was mostly from hogs killed by the packers. In the yield for the entire packing the lard appears to be 18.14 per cent of the net weight, against 17.08 last year, 15.78 in 1876-7, and 16.28 in 1875-6. The aggregate production during the winter was 294,752,358 bounds, equal to 893,188 tierces, an increase of 131,996 tierces compared with a year ago.

COST OF HOGS.

The average cost of hogs packed the past winter was 28,56 per 100 pounds are to respect to 1 and 100 pounds are to respect to 150 per 100 pounds are to respect to 150 per 100 pounds are to respect or 150 per 100 pounds are to respect or 150 per 100 pounds are to respect or 150 per 100 pounds are to respect to 150 per 100

COST OF HOGS.

The average cost of hogs packed the past winter was \$3.56 per 100 pounds net, or \$2.85 gross, a decrease of \$1.43 net compared with a year ago. Only once since thirty years ago has the average cost been so low,—in 1861-2, when it was \$53 cents per 100 pounds net lower. For the twenty-nine winter seasons previous to the one now closed, the general average cost was \$6.46 net; land by omitting the six high-range seasons from 1864-25 to 1869-70 inclusive, the average for the remaining twenty-three years was \$5.42 net, or \$4.34 gross.

BARRELED PORK MADE.

BARRELED PORK MADE. The returns of barreled pork made during the winter show a total of 429,890 barrels of mess pork, and 523,568 barrels of all kinds, being a decrease of 194,272 barrels of mess, and 199,800 barrels decrease of all kinds.

The following is a tabular statement of the leading points in the report: WINTER SEASON

228.0 470, 506, 963 Average yield of lard, lbs. 38.61 | Section | Sect 761, 193 Decrease cost of hogs.
Decrease Mess pork made, oris.
Decrease, bris.
Decrease, bris.
Decrease, bris.
Total, all kinds pork, bris.
Decrease, bris.
Hogs preked at inter. p'ts.
Increase. 723, 368 1, 940, 773 Increase.

Number at six cities.
Increase.
Av. net weight, int. p'ts.
Decrease.
Av. net weight six cities.
Decrease
Av. yield lard, interior.
Decrease. 4, 564, 673 228.73 224.9 37.91 Decrease.
Av. yield lard six cities...
Increase.
Av. cost. net, int. p'is...
Decrease.
Av. cost, net, six cities...
Decrease. 38.91

The total number is equal to 7,186,123 hogs, at the average weight of 1877-'8, equal to an increase of 680,677 head. Crease of 080,077 peag.

March 1 to Nov. 1. 1878.

No. of hogs packed. 8,378,044
Increase, head. 834,924

Av. net weight. 187,03
Deurease, lbs. 3,54
Aggregate net weight, lbs. 631,807,730
Increase, lbs. 147,154,259
Av. yield of land, lbs. 35,73 190.57 Av. yie'd of lard, lbs.
Increase, lbs.
Algregate lbs of lard.
Increase. 484, 653, 471 33.56 113,940,500 85, 364, 176 | Increase. | 28,585,324 |
Year ending March	1878-9.
No. of hogs packed	10,858,612
Increase, head	1,810,126
Aggregate net weight	2,256,158,904
Increase.	2,256,158,904
Increase.	300,988,500
No. of hogs packed	1,810,126
Aggregate lbs lard..... 336, 557, 87	

SAGINAW LUMBER.

Prospects for the Coming Season-Pro Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., April 3.—The lumber trade is cull for the season of the year, there being but little inquiry. Half-a-million was sold yesterday at \$5.50. \$11, and \$26; and man ufacturers hold stocks at about those quota tions, although for ordinary stock it is believed prices, in view of the large log-product, must decline. The water in all the streams is lower than at this season of the year before for three

hensions are entertained as to their being floated As the lumber-dealers generally are interested season, from careful figures THE TRIBUNE correspondent is enabled to present the following estimate. It will be found very low, -a major ity of those in a position to know naming higher

figures: Tittabawassee and tributaries 513,000,000
Cass River 9,500,000
Shiawassee River 15,000,000
Shore Prine 15,000,000
Shore Prine 50,000,000
Au Gres 50,000,000
Au Gres 50,000,000
Rifle 75,000,000 FOR SAGINAW-RIVER MILLS.

hut 11,000,000 feet will be cut at St. Charles. Rifle River furnishes 85,000,000, but 10,000,000 goes to Port Huron and Detroit. The total stock of the Au Gres is 71,000,000, but probably stock of the Au Gres is 71,000,000, but probably 10,000,000 or 20,000,000 will go to Shore mills and Lower Lake points,—leaving at the last estimate 50,000,000 for Saginaw mills. Adding 21,000,000 feet of old logs in boom; 20,000,000 feet anuled by rail from the C., S. & C.: 20,000,000, by the Flint & Pere Marquette Railway, and several millions by the Michigan Central,—should all the logs come out, would give a total of about 780,000,000 feet of logs to be manufactured into lumber this season. With only a light stock of logs put in, and most of them lower down on the streams during the

only a light stock of logs put in, and most of them lower down on the streams during the season of 1878, there was in the neighborhood of 125,000,000 feet hung up; and all the indications point to a low stage of water this year, which will the up fully as many, if not more, than last year. Probably not to exceed 575,000,000 will comeout, at a fair estimate, which will give the mills a good stock to work upon throughout the season.

The tendency of lumbermen is to underestimate the log-product; and, while statisticians are prone to exaggerate, such has not been the aim of The Tribung correspondent in this instance, but rather to come below than above the actual conditions, with a decent regard for fact. The indications are, that the mills will not get an early start. The ice is out of the river, but the weather is cold and backward, and preparations proceed legisurely.

weather is cold and backward, and preparations proceed lefsurely.

There will be a full supply of labor, and wages range about the same as last year. Unskilled labor in the mills will command from \$1.12% to \$1.50 per day, and skilled labor \$2 to \$3. The men work from eleven to twelve hours per day, and earn their money. As a rule, however, they save more money than when wages were higher, as the hard times have taught lessons in economy, and the cost of living is greatly re-Sagnaw.

A LAST REQUEST.

Speak! Are you yet my friend, or are you not?— For, if you are, why are you thus estranged? And why pretend to be, if you are not? I'd rather lose you than to see you estranged.

I thought you were a pretty flower, a rose, Mild, sweet, and pure, Life's pathway to adorn; And now I almost think you are of those Who show their flowers first, and then their thorn.

Or deem you friendship such a worthless thing To lose it without pain, without regret? Believe me, friends are rare—such friends as ching To you when you've with wo and troubles met. I will not think that you are weak in mind, Or that your friendliness was naught but shi Will not believe that you are all-but kind— I will not, though it seems as if 'twere so,

Him whom to be my friend I worthy deemed, How could I tear him coldly from my heart For nothing—for a hasty word, that seemed, But ne'er was meant, offending on his part?

I cannot give you up, nor would I lose
You without naving tried you to regain;
But, if my fears prove true, and you refuse
This last request—I'll lose you without pain!
CHICAGO.

D. M. E. BOETTCHER.

Jim Nye's Cheek.

Washington Letter to Baltimors Sun.

Some years ago one of Mr. Sharon's predecessors from Nevada, the late Senator Nye, spent the greater part of an entire session at home working for re-election. On his re-election he started for Washington, and the first thing he did when he got to the Capitol was to go to the Secretary's office and pocket the pay for the three or four mouths that he had been absent. Stuffing the crisp pile of new greenbacks into his capacious wallet, he walked into the Senate Chamber. A few moments thereafter some partisan

measure came up which required a two-thirds vote, and, as a number of Republicans were absent, it could not be gotten through. At this Mr. Nye rose up in his seat, and, with that sublimity of audacity peculiar to him, expressed his deep regret and mortification that Senators should be so regardless of their duty to their country and to their constituents as to absent themselves from their seats. Senator Sumner, who sat by Senator Nye, looked at him in undisguised astonishment and dismay, as in fact did almost every other Senator in the Chamber. When Mr. Nye concluded state of the constituents of the

### SORELY TEMPTED.

London Family Herald.

The last mail-bag, the last passenger, looking deplorably wet and disconsolate, are put on board. The tug that brought them down the Mersey goes back to Liverpool, and the American-bound steamer, leaving a long trail of black smoke behind her, strikes out under the bleak March sky across the lrish Channel for a final call at Queenstown.

The day, raw and cold even for the season, is utterly cheerless, and a thick fog that is half mist, half rain, hangs like a gray pall over the stormy waters, where the white-capped waves wash with a boiling hiss under the sides of the vessel that, quivering with the strain of her engine, is making her way out into the open sea. On deck all is hurry, noise, and confusion Among the sailors there is the usual amount of pulling, hauling, and vociferating as the luggage is lowered into the hold; and among the passengers, who have not yet had time to "shake down" into their places, and who are wandering, helpless and bewildered, among the chaos of bags, boxes, ropes, and children, the

usual amount of inquiring, directing, and disputing prevails, as they strive to acthemselves to their narcommodate row and unfamiliar quarters,-a process sufficiently disagreeable to all concerned, but doubly so to the steerage passengers,—poor English emigrants for the most part,—who, with thin, careworn wives and large families, are going out to the New World in quest of more work and better pay; while the cabin-passengers, among whom is a plentiful sprinkling of sagacious, keen-eyed business men, whose perfect self-possession proves them to be old travelers, to whom the confusion is too familiar to be very exciting, are beginning to show a disposition to retire to their staterooms. But apart from the few that remain, and evidently quite sione and unprotected, stands a tall, slim girl with dark waterproof over her dress of deep nourning, who, clinging to, rather than leaning gainst, the side of the vessel, is straining he forlorn young eyes, blinded as they are with ears and spray, towards the distant horizon,

where the shore has long since faded out. For the first time in all her twenty-one years f quiet bome-life, she is out in the cold wide world alone; and for one bewildering moment her courage, at no time great, deserts her uterly. Some unspeakable dread of the voyage, of the strange land to which she is going, sweeps over her with prophetic force, mingled with a strong, intense vearning for the sight of a kindly face, the sound of a friendly voice; and, wet, chilled, dispirited, and utterly spent with fatigue and emotion, she glances around on her fellow-passengers, in the faint hope of discovering a face sufficiently kind in expression to inspire her with courage to ask a question or two.

It is a vain hope, however. One and all are too much engrossed with their own affairs to have a thought even to bestow on a stranger; and the girl, naturally timid and shrinking, is turning away with quivering lips and a choking in her throat to find her way below as best she can, when a hand is laid with gentle touch on can, when a hand is laid with gentle touch on her shoulder, and a voice, musical with deep pathos and intense feeling, inquired:

"Pray excuse me, but you seem, like myself, to be quite alone and unprotected. Shall we join forces, and try to help each other? Help-lessness to helplessness is allied, no doubt; but even a woman is a better protector for a woman than nobody; don't you think so?"

"Oh, yes, assuredly! I shall be very glad—indeed I thank you," she stammers in surprise, lifting a pair of tearful blue eves to the speak-

ifting a pair of tearful blue eves to the speakor four years, and, as a large percentage of logs of about her own age apparently, and of about her height. "It is all so new and strange to me here. I was never on the sea before; and I shall be more than thankful to have are high up on the small streams, some appresome one to—to speak to—to feel that I am not quite alone. I thank you very much."

"And I thank you for your prompt acceptance of the proposal," is the quick reply. "Pray accept my apologies for introducing myself; but I thought you looked a little lonely; and, as there was notody at hand to play master of the ceremonies, I ventured to speak. My name is Nora Dane, at your service; and yours?"

My name is Nora Dane, at your service; and yours?"

"Helen Monteith. I have come from Scotland, and I am going to an unknown uncle in America; but I am afraid you will not find me very cheerful company," she adds, with a glance at her black dress: "for I have just had a great loss, and my heart is still sore."

"Poor child, I can pity you. I too have had a great loss; and, if my heart is not sore, it must be because it is too dead and numbed for any further feeling," is the half bitter reply. "I too am going to America; but there the resemblance ceases. For I am less fortunate than you: I have no friend to go to when I get there. I have no friend in all the wide world!" she adds, a tone of utter misery and despair in her voice.

voice.

Helen, looking into the sad young face, which, if not precisely beautiful, has in it something that sets its owner above and apart from all common women, beholds in the still yet passionate depths of the large gray eyes the shadow of some directly in the still yet passionate depths of the large gray eyes the shadow

sionate depths of the large gray eyes the shadow of some dreadful trouble, compared with which her own sorrow, deep and bitter as it is, is but as an April cloud to the black gloom of the fierce tempest in the wake of which nothing but death and desolation are left.

But at this point the rolling of the ship begins to increase; and Helen's new friend, on whom she is already learning to lean with the trustful instinct of the weak on the strong, suggests the advisability of going below. For the next two or three days the sea is lashed into fury, the vessel lurches frightfully, and, as an inevitable consequence, nearly everybody is ill. In the steerage men and women he about in limp, helpless heaps, men and women he about in limp, helpless heaps, too weak and lil to care particularly whether they go to the bottom or not; and during this time Helen Monteith, more dead than alive, and altogether too weak to do more than passively accept the care and kindness with which the girl who has constituted herself her protector watches over her, lies in a narrow cabin literature to the who has constituted nerself her protector watches over her, lies in a narrow cabin listening to the rattle of the cordage, the breaking of the waves, the rush of the water under the side, and the tramp of the sailors over head.

But on the fourth day out the weather clears, the motion of the ship grows more tolerable, and Nora Dane, as she calls herself, wrapping have fewed in a thick should coave, her the or

and nora Dane, as she calls herself, wrapping her friend in a thick shawl, coaxes her up on deck, where, sinking into the nearest seat, they sit for a while, their forlorn young eyes strained out over the chill gray sky and the cold gray waste of wrinkled sea. Nobody speaks to them, waste of wrinkled sea. Nobody speaks to them,
—nobody appears to notice them much,—and
after a time they go back to their staterooms;
but thenceforth matters begin to mend, and,
when next day they come on deck, the scene has
changed completely. Over the sailless ocean
there stretches, in place of the chill gray sky of
yesterday, a glorious panorama of turquoise
blue, with huge puled-up drifts of cloud that
look like mountains of silver adged with gold. yesterday, a glorious panorama of turquoise blue, with huge pited-up drifts of cloud that look like mountains of silver edged with gold. It is Helen's first experience of the sea; and its wondrous beauty, bursting upon her like a divine inspiration, both strengthens and cheers her; and, as the days go by, the two girls, wholly absorbed in each other, pace the deck and talk over their past and future to an extent that brings them closer together than long years of ordinary acquaintaince could have done.

As for Helen's story, it is brief and simple enough. Her grandtather, with whom she has lived since the days when, a "wee bit grile," the death of her parents left her an orphan, and whose declining years she has cheered and comforted, was laid, scarce six weeks since, in the quiet old Scotch kirkyard, close to the old manse in which the Rev. Mr. Monteith had lived as Rector for over forty years. Just previously to his death, the old clergyman, greatly troubled concerning Helen's future, wrote to Mr. Irving, a brother of the girl's mother, who went out to America many years before, and who was understood to be at least in easy circumstances, entreating him to befriend his darling after his death. The reply, prompt and kindly worded, proved in every way satisfactory; and, when at last all was over, Helen, in obedience to her grandfather's letest wishes and the earnest invitation of her usknown uncle, summoned her slender stock of courage and took passage for New York.

"And he is a rich man, this Mr. Irving?" is the listener's abrupt inquiry, as Helen brings her story to a close.
"Not that I am aware of. Indeed, I know."

her story to a close.

'Not that I am aware of. Indeed, I know but little about nim, beyond the fact that he is alone in the world, a widower, and childless; he makes little mention of himself or his affairs in his letters, simply telling me that it has long

been his earnest desire to have some one of his own kin to share his home."

"Nor does it matter much. At least he has a home to offer you; and, on, my dear, when I tell you that I would gladly give the half of my whole life-time to know, on landing in New York, that in all that whole cityful there was just one human being to care whither I went or what became of me, you will understand how truly blest is your lot compared with mine!"

"But you must not feel in that way," Helen replies. "Remember, I shall be there. I don't count for much, I know; but even I may be able to help you a little; and from my uncle's letters I think I understand his character well enough to venture upon offering you a home at least until you have had time to decide upon something."

until you have had time to decide upon something."

"Thanks, dear,—your kindness does me good; but it is out of the question for me to come to your home,—nothing can change my fate. I know what I have to look forward to,—a life as cold, solitary, and desolate as that," she says, pointing over the dreary monotony of water to where a gigantic iceberg—an awful type of utter loneliness and desolation—is fading away into the chill, rary sea and falling night beyond. "I don't know why I have alluded to these things,—I never meant to do so," she said. "I thought to have carried my misery in slience to the grave; but somehow your gentle pity has touched and softened my heart. I feel as if it would fighten my burden a little to tell you my trouble," she adds. passionate anguish in her voice, a look of utter misery in the cloquent young face. "I won't make it a long story. The merest outline will be sufficient. I have called myself Nora Dane, but it is not my real name,—that, I hope, never again to bear or real name,—that, I hope, never again to hear or speak! My one desire in life is to get as far away from the past and all its miserable asso-

away from the past and all the miscrable asso-ciations as possible.

"From the first hour of my existence fate seems to have been against me. My poor, ill-fated young mother, heartbroken at her hus-band's misconduct, died long before I was old enough to remember her, and of my father, a disreputable gambler and card-sharper who lived on his wits and his half-payas a Captain in the British Army, I desire to say as little as possi-ble.

" I was but 14 when, tired of paying my school "I was but 14 when, tired of paying my school bills, he took me away from my third-rate English boarding-school to his dingy, disreputable lodgings at Dieppe, and gave me up entirely to my own devices and the society of the men who, smoking cigars, discussing bets, and playing cards, lounged about our rooms all day, and sometimes all night, polluting them with the fumes of tobacco and brandy. And yet, to do him justice, in his careless, disreputable way, I believe he meant to be kind to me; for when in luck," as he called it, he spent money upon me freely. But there were often times when I knew what it was to want even food. Nor were the miserable shifts to which our poverty rethe miserable shifts to which our poverty re-duced us the worst part of my life. Friends of

the miserable shits to white our poverty reduced us the worst part of my life. Friends of my own age I had none. The card-sharper's daughter was generally shunned.

"But at last, upon the darkness of my loathed, degraded life there dawned a new and glorious happiness that more than compensated me for all that had gone before. You guess what I mean, Helen I had won a lover—and such a lover! A man of whose slightest regard any woman might have been proud—a courteous gentleman, a brave soldier, whose calm strong face had gleamed in many a deadly breach, at the head of many a charging column, and who had won for himself honor and distinction both in India and the Crimea. What it was that drew a man like Maj. Elliston to me, a crude, half-formed girl, half his age, and immeasurably his inferior, socially and mentally, is a mystery I have never fathomed. But the fact remains; he loved me; and in less than three months from the date of our first meeting I was his proud and happy wife.

"The wedding over, Mai, Elliston, anytous to." our first meeting 1 was wife.
"The wedding over, Maj. Eliston, anxious to "The wedding over, Maj. Eliston, anxious to "The wedding over, Maj. Eliston, anxious to

wife.

"The wedding over, Maj. Eliiston, anxious to escape from my father's mandlin exhortations and alcoholic tears, induced by many extra glasses in which he had pledged our health, took me away on a protracted Continental tour: and to say that I was happy, to say that I loved my brave, noble husband, poorly expresses the unuterable depth, power, and tenderness with which his great love and chivalrous goodness inspired me. During the next few months my life was as near perfection as human life ever attains; and, looking back to it now, it appears like a sweet, brief, bewildering dream,—and like a dream it ended.

"We were in Munich, where we had been spending three such weeks as I shall never know again, when the blow fell. We had dined alone that day, I remember, and, the cloth removed, sat talking over the dessert, with that intense enjoyment in each other's society which a year's companionship had never lessened, when the Major's old servant, who had been with him through many a year of danger and hardship in India and the Crimea, came in with an air of perturbation to announce a strange visitor, below.

""I'l' a lafty beginning the surprise of the surprise o

came in with an air of perturbation to announce a strange visitor, below.

"'It's a lady,—leastways a woman, sir,' he added, with his usual military salute. 'And she won't take "No." for an answer,—won't go away without seeing you, sir! She does talk uncommon queer, to be sure; but whether it is drink or the brain—in fact, sir, I thought as perhaps you'd rather slip down and see for your-salt?

Evidently surprised by the man's words, and Evidently surprised by the man's words, and still more by the air of mystery and significance with which he glanced at me, my husband rose from his seat as if to leave the room, when the door opened, and a woman, wretchedly clad and degraded in aspect, pushed past the man, who attempted to bar her passage, and stood defiant-

"'You didn't expect the pleasure of seeing me?' she exclaimed in a harsh, grating voice. 'Never expected the sea to give up its dead, eh? And so you thought you'd console yourself with a second venture,' she concluded, with a hid-

a second venture, she concluded, with a indecous drunken leer at me.

"With a feeling of unspeakable bewilderment, a horrible sense of some dreadful calamity having befallen me, I glanced from the coarse, degraded object before me to my husband, who, with a low "Good Heaven!" had turned white to the lips and dropped like a dead weight into his chair. his chair.

to the lips and dropped like a dead weight into his chair.

"Heard you was here," she went on, evidently immensely enjoying the effect her appearance was producing, 'traveling with your wife; so I thought I'd come and take a share in the fun. I suppose you have never told number two anything about number one? Rather humbing to the pride of your fine flaunting madam, no doubt; but I tell you what it is,' she added, a sudden gleam of fury in her eyes; 'you are rich and I am poor; and, unless you pay me well to keep it dark, I mean to let all the world know that I am your wife, and that that girl there

"She never finished the sentence; for, with a look that quelled even her, he sprang to his feet, and for the moment I thought he would have stricken her dead upon the soot. But with a low groan he stopped, glanced toward me, who, literally stunned and stupefied, stood clinging to the back of a chair for support, and

clinging to the back of a char for support, and then came to my side.

""My poor darling! My poor little one! he gasped; and the next moment, passive as a child under the spell of his voice and his touch, I was conscious of being led into the next room, where, placing me in a chair, he left me, and from which he wend back to that dreadful woman, whose voice still rang in my ears, whose words seem burnt in letters of fire on my very brain.

an, whose voice still rang in my ears, whose words seem burnt in letters of fire on my very brain.

"What he said to her, what took place between them, I never knew; but at last, at what might have been the end of two minutes or ten hours for any capability I had of estimating time, he came back to me, rubbed my cold nands, and held a glass of wine to my lips. I tried to drink it—I tried to answer his agonized entreaty that I would speak to him; but I was utterly frelpless—I was choking. I felt numbed from head to foot; and my heart lay in my breast as cold and heavy as stone—as pulseless, seemingly, as if it had stopped its beating forever.

"My poor little girl! My poor little love!" he said, trying to force a few drops of wine through my parched lips and set teeth. "Look at me—speak to me, if it is only to curse me for the misfortune of having brrought this trouble upon you!"

"Then it is true? I managed to ask at last, drawing back from his embrace with a shudder. "On, Edgar, tell me—for I must know—is that woman your wife!"

"With a deep groan he dropped his face into his hands; and when ne lifted it again it looked as if years of care and saffering had passed over it."

as if years of care and saffering had passed over it.

"'Heaven knows,' he said, 'I would rather have been shot dead this night than have had this thing happen! I am afraid it is true; but, as Heaven hears me, I never meant to wrong you. In point of law I am afraid that accursed woman, whom I believed dead years ago, is really my wife, though I was but a mad infatuated boy, when, under the influence of her vile cunning and my own insane folly, I picked her up in the questionable society of the garrison town in which my regiment was quartered at the time, and married her. The fatal step once taken, the veil dropped from my eyes; and in less than a month from the date of my marriage I came home one day to find my wife not only unmistakably druk, but coarsely abusive. From the first I had feit that she was very much my inferior, both mentally and morally; but, as in From the first I had felt that she was very much my inferior, both mentally and morally; but, as I stood listening to her insane ravings, I saw in one miserable moment the extent of the terrible mistake I had made. Disgusted by her ignorance and vulgarity, my idiotic infatuation died out on the spot. In a sudden flash of enlightenment I saw the utter shipwreck I had made of my life; and, settling a sufficient income upon her, I exchanged into a regiment under orders for the Crimea. At the close of the war I went back to England, to find the wretched woman who called herself

my wife more deeply sunk in the depths of vice and wickedness than my wildest fears had led me to expect; and finally, wearied by her importunities for money, I offered her a large sum on condition that she would go out to Australia and leave me in peace for the rest of my days. Tempted by the money she instantly closed with the offer; and a few weeks later the ship in which I believed her to have safled was lost at sea; and with a thrill of mingled pity, horror, and relief I read her name among the list of drowned. But to-night, from her own lips, I have heard how from first to last I have been deceived. To quiet my suspicions, she iost at sea; and with a trill of mingled pity, horror, and relief I read her name among the list of drowned. But to-night, from her own lips, I have been deceived. To quiet my suspicions, she suffered me to pay her passage-money; but, although her name was on the passenger-list, she never took passage on board the fil-fated vessel. Three months later, little suspecting the deception that had been practiced upon me, and that my wife was still in London squandering the money she had obtained from me, I went out to India, a wiser and sadder man, where it was my fate to take part in that dark page of history, the Indian Mutiny. Through the years that followed, a doubt of my freedom never once occurred to me; and yet, until I met you, I fever saw the woman who had power to touch my heart—hardly to excite a passing interest in my mind; and, by all that we have been to each other through this one perfect year of my life, I implore you to acquit me of any intentional wrong towards you.—I implore you to trust me still. Something must—something shall be done! This accursed woman shall be bribed—sent away—anything, so that she does not interfere with our happiness! Good Heavens, he exclaimed, pressing me almost convulsively to him, 'do you think I would suffer a hundred drunken hags like that to come between me and my darling—my wife! In the name of mercy tell me that you will try to forget what has happened this night,' he pleaded—'that you will not let this one wretched, long-repented folly of my youth festroy our happiness!'

"You must give me time—I must think it over alone. Give me until the morning, and then I will decide,' I replied, feeling that I must have time to get used to the dreadful sense of calamity that was overwhelming me—that I could not trust my judgment with his dear face before my eyes, his loved volce in my ears; and, tearing myself from his passionate embrace. I staggered up to my room, locked the door, and threw myself face downwards upon the bed, where, through the dreadful hours that followed, I

Englischer-Garten opposite; and, before I was thoroughly conscious of what had happened to me, I was on my way to London.

me, I was on my way to London.

"That was over a year aro; and of the life I have led since it is only necessary to say that it has been one of cesseless toil, of utter misery. I have learned to endure; but resignation is as far from me to-day as in the first hour of my sor

There has been a collision at sea; and both London and New York papers are full of it. It is one of those terrible disasters, those almost national calamities at which the public heart stands still with pity and horror.

The mail-steamer Odessa, carrying mails and passengers, and bound from Liverpool to New York, has been run into and sunk, during a terrible night of storm and fog, by another steamer from New York to Bremen, and of her 350 passengers scarcely twenty have been saved, and those only through the exertions of the Captain of the second vessel, who, putting back as speedly as his own damages and stress of weather would permit, succeeded in picking up a few who had been left by the sinking vessel clinging or lashed to spars and other floating debris, and by him brought safely into New York.

Of the large number of ladies and children on board the ill-fated steamer, but five women and one child have been saved; and one of these, the niece of the well-known New Yorker, Mr. James Irving, as the newspapers aumounce,

the niece of the well-known New Yorker, Mr. James Irving, as the newspapers appounce, reached New York in so exhausted and unconscious a condition as to excite great fears of her recovery. ner recovery.

But it is nearly two weeks now since the wreck

But it is nearly two weeks now since the wreck of the Odessa, and in a richly-furnished apartment, half ibrary, half parlor, on the ground floor of one of the best houses on Madison avenue, New York, sits a pisin, unpretentious-looking old gentleman, whose usually unmoved business-like face wears an expression of deep suspense and anxiety.

It is Mr. James Irving, a gentleman whose great wealth and vigorous business capabilities have long since rendered him a man of mark in the busy city of his adoption.

But for that letter from the Rev. Mr. Monteith, the chances are that Mr. Irving would never have thought of inviting his niece to America; but the suggestion once offered, it had suddenly occurred to him that the one thing his home needed was the presence of a young and gentle woman—that, in soitel of his great wealth and honor, he was a very lonely man; and long before the expected steamer was due he had worked himself into quite a little fever of impatience and expectation on the subject of his unknown niece, in the midst of which, and on the very day on which the Odessa was expected, there had come the terrible tidings of the wreck, followed by the anxious days and nights during which the frail young life that had been so miraculously saved seemed literally to hang in the balance.

But the doctor's carriage is at the door; and

which the frail young life that had been so miraculously saved seemed literally to hang in the balance.

But the doctor's carriage is at the door; and the physician, for whose report the gentleman is waiting so impatiently this afternoon, comes down-stairs and enters the room.

"A great improvement in our patient to day, Mr. Irving," he announces, drawing on his gloves in his busy bustling way,—"a decided improvement! If all goes well, we shall pull her through even yet. I found our young lady perfectly conscious and very wide awake, and, naturally, a little anxious as to where she is and what has happened to her.—points on which I judged it best to satisfy her curiosity; but a great deal depends just now on her being kept perfectly quiet and tranquil. For the rest, the nurse has her instruction; and, to-morrow, if matters progress satisfactorily, you will be able to see her," he adds in reply to the questioning look in the eye of his listener. "By the way, my dear sir," he supplements, as if m obodience to some sudden impulse or recollection, "are you altogether certain that this young lady is really,—in short, the person you take her to be!"

"You mean, am I certain that she is my nicee."

"You mean, am I certain that she is my niece from Scottand?" Mr. Irving inquires, with a half-amused smile. "Certainly I am! There can be very little doubt on that point, Doctor! The letters and papers found in her possession put her identity beyond all question."

Late in the afternoon of the day that follows, the subject of the foregoing conversation, still weak and helpless as a child, lies white and wan among the pillows with which the purse has propped her up in bed, her large hopeless eyes, no longer vacant and meaningless with fever and delirium, wandering with a pitiful troubled expression around the luxurious apartment and the many costly trifles with which she finds herself surrounded.

On a small table near the stand the remains of a tempting repast, consisting of chicken,

her with a suddenly awakened fear that the poor feeble brain has once more taken to wauder, "how you—how Mr. Irving rather—came to know who I was!"

"Well, my dear, there wasn't the slightest difficulty about that. Some letters, and, above all, your own journal, found upon you when picked up from the wreck, entirely settled all doubt upon that point. And that reminds me that Mr. Irving desired me to give you this packet. It contains the papers by means of which you were identified," she adds. taking up the tray and turning away, utterly unconscious of the look of anguish that comes into the white, pained face on the pillow.

"And they have mistaken me for her—for the poor girl who is dead at the bottom of the Atlantic!" she gasps, as the door closes behind the nurse. "I knew it—I was quite certain that all this care and kindess could never have been meant for me! And to think it should all have been intended for one who is Iar beyond all need of it! As for me, I have nothing to do but explain the mistake and go out, poor, friendless and allowed for the prities and the contraction.

have been intended for one who is far beyond all need of it! As for me, I have nothing to do but explain the mistake and go out, poor, friendless, and alone, into the pitiless streets of New York," she adds, glancing through the pages of the little journal in which it had been poor Helen Monteith's habit to note the small events of her quiet life, and in the last entry of which, dated March the 7th, and made on the last day on board the ill-fated Odessa, she comes upon a grateful mention of the writer's friend and fellow-passenger Nora Dane which brings a mistipess to her eyes, a quiver to her lips.

shall she—
But, before she has decided, the door opens, and Mr. Irving, slightly agitated by the pleasure of the meeting and the fear of unduly exciting the patient, comes in, takes her hand, and goes on, in a gentle, fatherly way that goes straight to her heart, to tell her the pleasure he feels in harring her with him. having her with him-of his deep gratitude t

There is something in his kindness that is at

him.

There is something in his kindness that is at once a reproof for the deception she has thought to practice upon him and a temptation to persevere in it. But no! Better poverty and loneliness in the streets of New York than ease and luxury purchased at the price of truth and self-respect; and, come what may, she will teil him. But, as she opens her lips to make the confession, Mr. Irving, seeing her agitation and fearing for the consequences, goatly refuses to allow her to speak, and, having spothed her into quietness, takes his departure.

Still it is not too late; she will tell him tomorrow, she thinks, hoping to feel braver and stronger then. But, when to-morrow comes, instead of easier, the task has grown harder than ever; and day after day slips past, and the confession is still unspoken; and Mr. Irving, whose pride and affection for his supposed niece increase with every hour, already thinks nothing too good for her—nothing too costly. Books, flowers, dresses, anything and everything that can by any possibility afford her pleasure, are lavished upon her without stint—and always with a delicate kindness that renders the cift doubly acceptable—among the chief of which is an elegantly-appointed carriage, in which, the moment she is strong enough, he insists upon her taking a daily alregough. chief of which is an elegantly-appointed car-riage, in which, the moment she is strong enough, he insists upon her taking a daily air-ing in Central Park, an exercise that has such a visibly beneficial effect that Mr. Irving, glanc-ing across the breakfast-table to the pale bean-tiful girl who sits there one morning, some few weeks later, is emboldened to make the follow-

weeks later, is emboldened to make the following remark:

"I am expecting a friend to dine with me this evening, Helen—an Englishman, in whose very peculiar and sorrowful history I am deeply interested; and, if you do not think the fatigue of dining with us would be too great for you, I should very muck like you to meet him."

Thankful for the opportunity of gratifying him even in so small a thing as this, she gives the required promise; and Mr. Irving, who is already beginning to anticipate the pleasure it will afford him to witness the impressions he has no manner of doubt Helen's beauty and talent are destined to make on New York socie-

has no manner of doubt Helen's beauty and talent are destined to make on New York society, goes off to his office down-town, which, in spite of a rather unusual press of business, he contrives to leave a little earlier than usual this afternoon for the purpose of making a call at Tiffany's on his way home. Arrived at his own house, he sends up a message to his niece that he desires to see her for a few minutes in the library

he desires to see her for a few minutes in the library

She sees at a glance, as she enters the room, for what he has sent for her. A handsome set of cameos lies in a little open velvet case on the table; and, as he takes up and places them with his kindly smile in her hand, a deep, unutterable sense of shame, guilt, and utter unworthiness sweeps over her.

"Oh, Mr. Irving, indeed I cannot! I dare not so impose upon your goodness—upon your great good-nature!" she cries, in a sudden burst of shame and self-reproach as she draws back shudderingly from the proffered gift. "Alas, Mr. Irving, if you only knew—if you only suspected how very far I am from deserving all this, how utterly unworthy of your great goodness!"

"Of the my deer, you must allow me to be

only suspected how very far 1 am from deserving all this, how utterly unworthy of your great goodness!"

"Of that, my dear, you must allow me to be the judge," he returns, surprised at her words, and altogether at a loss to understand her agitation. "There can surely be nothing in the fact of my desiring to see you adorned as becomes my niece that need give you pain,—nothing that I can give you in return for your womanly presence and sympathy that you need hesitate to accept? But I see how it is, my dear; you have a little overrated your strength, after all. You had better go to your room and rest a little."

For one moment, touched by his goodness, and swayed by some uncontrollable impulse, she stands looking into the kindly troubled face that shames her by its very tenderness and solicitude, and the next she has cast herself at his feet, and is pouring forth a passionate confession of the shamefal deception she has practiced upon him.

"Not my niece? Not Helen Monteith?" he cries at last, looking at her with a strange increaulous stare. "Good Heavens, child, are you mad, or am I? I don't understand! If you are not my niece from Scotland, in Heaven's name who are you? [Where is she?" he adds, his yoice beginning to tremble.

"Dead?" he real Helen Monteith perished on that terrible night when the Odessa went down. But she is at peace! You have little cause to grieve for that gentle soul, Mr. Irving; she is far happier than ever you could have made her, with all your wealth and loving-kindness."

"Dead?" he repeats, sinking back helplessly into the nearest chair. "Helen Monteith dead?

ease to grieve for that gentle sout, air. Fring, the her to be?"

"You mean, am I certain that she is my niece from Scottand?" Mr. Irving inquires, with a half-amused smile. "Certainly I am I. There can be very lattic doubt on that point, Doctor! The letters and papers found in her possession put her identity beyond all question."

Late in the afternoon of the day that follows, the subject of the foregoing conversation, still weak and helpless as a child, lies white and wan among the nitiows with which he nurse has proposed her up in bed, her large hopeless eves, no longer vacant and measureless with fermany costity trifles with which she finds herself surrounded.

On a small table near the stand the remains of a tempting repast, consisting of chicked than a costity, admits a quiet respectable woman with a timy basket of violets and tuberoses in hind. "Oh, how lovely, and how exquisitely arranged too! Where did they come from?"—and the pale face lights up with the fainteen possible clow of pleasure as the weak voice asks the question.

"Mr. Irving has just brought them home from the city. He sent them up with his kind love, and desired me to tell you that he is designed to hear you are so much better to-day; and, as the doctor has given permission, he intends coming up to see you as soon as he had into."

A curious half-frightened, half-sickened expression sweeps over the pale face light of heary our are so much that he is designed to hear you are so much better to-day in the complete of the weak provided and and generous as he is rich."

A curious half-frightened, half-sickened expression sweeps over the pale face light of heary our are so much that he is one of the wealthlest men in New York, as that, in his quiet undemonstrative way, he is kind and generous as he is rich."

A curious half-frightened, half-sickened expression sweeps over the pale face; the feeble hands draw back from the fresh blossoms they have so much blossoms they have been been own the word of the wealthlest men in New York, as that, in h

gleam of the rough night-sea showed me her white frightened face strained up to me from below. That was the last I saw of her. The boat was swamped before our eyes; and in another moment the ship rolled over and went down! The next thing of which I am conscious is of waking up and finding myself safe in your house; and then came the terrible temptation to remain silent and suffer the mistake to go on. But, oh; Mr. Irving, before you quite despise me—before you quite cast me out from your pity and forgiveness—let me try to tell you how my beart hungered for the care and tenderness I had been tempted to usurp!"

"My dear," he says, drawing her tenderly up from her humiliating position, "sit down and tell me your story quietly. You have repented of your error; therefore you will not find me a very harsh judge."

And, bowing her face in her hands, the shringing woman repeats, almost word for word, the

And, bowing her lace in her hands, the shringing woman repeats, almost word for word, the
story to which poor little Helen Monteith
listened a few weeks before on board the Odessa,
entirely unconscious of the expression on the
face of her listener—an expression that changes
as she goes on from deep pity and interest to
one of astonished incredulity, and finally joyful

poor Helen Monteith's habit to note the small events of her quiet life, and in the last entry of which, dated March the 7th, and made on the last day on board the ill-fated Odesa, she comes upon a grateful mention of the writer's friend and fellow-passenger Nora Dane which brings a mistiness to her eyes, a quiver to her lips.

"And to think that death should have taken her, for whom life field so much, and spared me, to whom it would have been so welcome—who have nothing but sorrow and misery to look forward to in the future. Truly Heaven's way are used all human comprehension!" she thinks, as she lies back with closed eyes, slowly rerolving the situation—a situation out of which a vague diea, a dim suggestion of evil, is slowly growing the situation—a situation out of which a vague diea, a dim suggestion of evil, is slowly growing fig.

What if she should yield herself passively to the tide of circumstances on which she has been so unconsciously drifting? What if she should let them go on believing her to be Helen Monteith? What harm could it do to any one? On the other hand, would it be any kindness to tell him that the real Helen, for whom he has been so anxiously waiting, is lying dead at the bottom of the seal? It is through no fault of hers that the mistake has originated—it can do no wrong to let it go on; and, above all, how is she, from the depths of her terrible languor and weakness, to summon the necessary strength and resolution to turn her back upon the pleasant home and tender care that might still be hers, and yo ou into the cold, dark world of which her experience has been so bitter? She has nothing to do but keep silent; and, as to fear of detection, so far as she can see, there is none. What then shall she do? Shall she—

But, before she has deeded, the door opens, and Mr. Irving, silpity agitated by the pleasure of the meeting and the fear of unduly exciting of the meeting and the fear of unduly exciting of the meeting and the fear of unduly exciting of the meeting and the fear of unduly exci

"Oh that I could but feel that I have deserved

"Oh that I could but feel that I have deserved this great happiness!" she exclaims at last, tears of gratitude trembling in the eager dark eyes as she speaks.

"Use every man after his desert, and who should 'scape whipping?" is the gentle reply.

"You have been sorely tried, my dear; and I am afraid there are not many of us who could have gone through such an ordeal of temptation entirely unscathed. Remember, I have fully and entirely forgiven you,—a reflection that ought to inspire you with the necessary charity to forgive yourself. But I must go now. Remember, I have a serious task before me. It will not do to let your husband walk in upon you without some sort of oreparation. Poor fellow, the surprise, joyful as it is, might—"

Mr. Irving pauses abruptly. He has not heard the door open; but there before nimstands a tall, handsome, military-looking man, with a faint tinge of silver on hair and beard; and the next moment, with a glad cry, husband and wife are in each other's arms.

What more remains to be said? Of a peaceful, happy life, how little there is to tell! And of Maj. Elliston and nis wife, in their beautiful English home, of which Mr. Irving, who has given up his business in New York, in order to be near his nicce and his nephew, as it pleases him to consider them, is one of the immates, there is nothing to say but that they are happy—happy in that choicest of all earthly blessings, and which comes so soldom, even to those whom the tie of marriage has united—a perfect love and sympathy.

\*\*ANNIE CLARE.\*\*

OF "GENTLE SPRING."

Now is the Winter of our Northern clime
Made glorious Springtime by the ancient Sua,
And all the flies, mosquitoes, and Spring styles
From the deep bosom of their torpor hurried.
Now are our brows knit into righteous frowns,
Our bruis-ed arms set straight at making poetry
our erst good sense is changed to idle rayming,
Our dreadful rhetoric into senseless twaddle.
Grim-visaged fear of critic's candid speech
Hath smoothed his wrinkled front, and now,
Instead of dipping deep his trenchant quill
as 'twere in blood of frightened adversaries, Hath smoothed his wrinkled front, and now, losted of dipping deep his trenchant quill As 'twere in blood of frightened adversaries, He tumbles nimbly to the racket of the Gentl Spring.

His soul o'erslopping with the weakest wish-a

wash.
But I, that am not wrought in such a mold,
Nor made to pander to such various uses—
I, that am by Nature but indifferent smart,
And want the orasen cheek to give my no

And want the orasen cheek to give my nonsense precedence—

1, that but once a year burst forth in verse, and that so lamely and unfashionable That dogs would laughtat me could they but read—My poor effusion on the new-born Spring Goes with my pains to mawish basket underneath. To glad the mercenary souls of usper-venders. Why, I, in this weak, biping time of Spring Have no delight to pass away my hours Except to toil, like slave upon the galley-oar, As prosy business for a change of clothes and bread for mouths that claim of me their food. Then, since this Earth contains no fame for me That may be found in writing Springtime poetry, and since this brain of mine conceives no plots Of plays adulterous and scandils lecherous. Why, then, to me this restless world's but Hell, While thus I seek with aching brow, by midnight oil.

To place upon this trunk's well-shapen head A diadem of empty, jingning feet hexameter. I have a nobler destiny than this, by Jove! But, then, 'tis fixed on such a hight, Oh'l must stretch the utmost reaching of my soul. I'll climb betimes with lightning in my eye, But never let my steps be labeled "Gentle Spring."

Sacrifices to Fashion.

London Letter.

The other day I came upon a new store in the city. The windows were fairly dazzling with color. A stray sunbeam falling upon them, the shop front flashed back a rainbow of blue and green, and red and vellow, indigo and vermilion, umber and black and white. I paused to gaze. It was a store devoted to the modern fashion of adorning ladies' hats, bonnets, and dresses with birds and butterflies. All the corners of the earth had been ransacked to satisfy this new craze. Whole birds, birds' wings, tails, breasts, were here by the thousand. Butterflies and humming-birds vied with each other in wealth of color and beauty of arrangement. It is true there are lots of stores in London devoted to specimens of "natural history," where these things may be purchased; but here is a shop full of them, not as studies or specimens, but as a strides of adornment. Travelers and others tell me that bird-staughter as a trade has now reached proportions which threaten the very extinguishment of some of the rarest, as well as the gayest, species. One can understand this when it is stated on authority that a German desier in this city recently received a consignment of 32,000 dead humming-birds, 80,000 aquatic birds of several varieties, and 800,000 pairs of wings. This is one dealer alone; while at the same time all the other traders are increasing their orders to foreign shippers. There is something very sad in these figures. Surely, our women cannot think about the subject, or they would never promote this sacrifice of bird-life for a mere freak of fashion. The rage for feather trimmings has almost annihilated the ribbon trade of Coventry. Men, women, and children must starve. You may stand "on the bridge at Coventry" now, and see scores of people lottering there who, but for the supersedure of ribbons by feathers would be busily at work in the locked up mills.

Taxing Drinks in Virginia.

The Virginia Senate has concurred in the House amendments to the Senate bill amending the Moffett Register law. The bill reduces the tax on alcoholic drinks from two and one-half to one and one-half cents, and the tax on retail liquor-desiers in proportion. The tax on malt drinks is retained at a half cent. The law is further amended so as to more fully enforce the general observance of its provisions. It is made mandatory on the courts to revoke the license of any desier if upon the monthly returns it appears the law has been evaded.

An Obliging Man.

Chico (Col.) Enterprise.

Not many days since, at a hotel less than a thousand miles from this office, a married man temporarily stopping at the house, upon reting for the night, found a note upon his table, evidently written in a feminine hand, requesting him to leave his door unlocked. He did so, Upon rising in the morning, the individual discovered that he had been robbed during the night of \$75 in money and a watch.

### THE HOME.

A Vigorous Reply to Her Critics by the Sprightly Milwaukee Maiden.

Some of the Ghosts that Silk Dresser Conceal Described by "Orlena."

An Invaluable Invention Suggested by an Observant Man.

How a Model Modern Wife Should Con-

duct Herself, According to

" Chat." The Opium Habit and Floriculture Dis-

cussed by Those Who Are

Letters on Temperance and Miscel laneous Topics of Interest

### to All. TO MOTHERS.

Draw the children to thee, mother; Twine their little hearts 'round thine. Make them feel that every other Bliss and pleasure they'd resign.

Take them early in life's morning. Ere the world its influence sends. Virtue, truth, and wisdom dawning In the soul, a mother tends.

Out upon the dreary ocean, How the welcome beacon guides; And the ship, through wave and motion

So a mother's love foreve In the storms of life will beam, Guiding through all fears and danger, To the beavenly haven gleams.

Draw the children, faithful mother; Hold their hands and guide their feet; Glory shall be thine—none other Praise or honor half so meet,

### NOTES TO CONTRIBUTORS

France, who is certainly a graceful and vigor ous writer, replies in to-day's Home to some of those who called in question her statements garding drinking among the best young men of Milwaukee. She argues forcibly, and in a dispassionate style.

poetry with a peremptory demand that it be published, and voluminous suggestions regarding its arrangement, etc., is informed that back poetry is never accepted, no matter how long a letter accompanies it.

PUMPKIN SEED—The punctuation of your let-ter was very bad indeed, and although the subject was a good one, the ideas were expressed in such a erude manner, and the construction so faulty, that it would be easier to rewrite the entire article than to correct it. You may have talent, but it is exceedingly latent. As you re-quested a frank criticism, it is given.

ommunications to The Home all words must spelled out. A person who writes a letter may know that "d. s." means double stitch and "d. c." double chain, but the rinters do not, and communications in which such useless errors occur are very likely to seek the seclusion which a waste-basket affords.

### THE LETTER-BOX.

There are letters, papers, or postal-cards at this office for the persons named below. Those living out of the city will please send their address and a three-cent stamp, upon receipt of which their mail will be forwarded. Residents

N. A. Z. Fancy Work, Alorda. Professor. Wicked Eyes.

THE HOME CLUB. MEETING NEXT THURSDAY.

The regular monthly meeting of The Tribune

Home Club will be held at the Tremont House Thursday April 10, at 1:30 o'clock p. m. Members who have not been in regular attendance will please notice the change in the day of meeting.

A full attendance is earnestly requested.

KITTIE, Secretary.

### "FRANCE" TO HER CRITICS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 31 .- "To have in general but little feeling seems to be the only security against feeling too much on any particular occasion." This aphorism, although it sounds at first a little hard and cynical, is correct, as George Eliot's aphorisms invariably are. I have not lived long as years go, but I have lived long enough to feel sorry immediately I have been betrayed into any real feeling or earnestness about common things. "Complain not of thy woes to the public," said Montenebi, "they will not more pity thee than birds of prey pity the ounded deer," and Montenebi knew what he was talking about. One finds so few in life who will not wholly misinterpret heart if they even do not abuse it, that it is best, much best, not to wear it on one's sleeve. To never put forth an ling idea, to smile and be indifferent to all of life's problems, to copy vigorously "the law set forth in Fashion's hollow code," to follow as decorously your leader in the merry go round of Vanity Fair-is to be happy. Is to be happy, inasmuch as the world smiles on you approvingly, and you are an accepted pet, and given sugarblums like any other poil-parrot.

But when one stands boldly out, and dares to

may aye to the world's nay, and nay to its aye, then Society—the white ghoul Society—throws up its pretty, useless hands and shudders, "Ah, how shocking!" And straightway one finds oneself standing alone beneath the strong, and searching, and pitiless rays of the sur called public opinion, and Truth peers out sorrowfully from her well and sighs, "My dear, you will be

public opinion, and Truth peers out sorrowully from her well and sighs, "My dear, you will be glad to creep in here some day, away from the sneers and jeers of an idol-ridden world." And far off stands the erstwhile fawning crowd, with averted faces and garments drawn aside.

Emerson says: "To believe your own thought—to believe that which is true for you in your private heart is true for all men—that is genius. Speak your latent conviction, and it shall be the universal sense; for always the inmost becomes the outmost, and our first thought is rendered back to us by the trumpets of the last judgment."

But Society says: "You are to have no thoughts but what I write out for you. You must echo me." "Who is Society?" asked Ethel Newcome, and old Lady Kew replied: "Society, my dear, Society is mostly no one." Is it, I wonder? I ask as curiously as pretty Ethel Newcome, Who is Society? When Peggotty questions my status in society, what does she mean? Does she belong to it, and does she mean aristocracy of proket? Please tell me. The "gushing author" of a certain assertion isn't supposed to know every member of society, on know; the "gushing author" is altogether too exclusive to wish to have such an unlimited errele of acquaintances, even when they are the best people,"—but for a' that she imagined if there was an upper circle in Milwaukee, she revolved in it. However, she may have been mistalcen. She doesn't know Peggotty; so, of course, she can't belong to the best society. And I am to prove that nine out of ten young

I I am to prove that they do not? Irink,—can she prove that they do not? Irink,—can she prove that they do not? she she has never "seen one the least unne the influence of liquor" at her own bouse, not me down, notiens votens. Strange. I has me down, notens votens. Strange. I

gentlemanly condition. But ask the young ladies who received last New-Year's how many of their callers were perfectly clear-brained. Ask your husband how many of the lawyers, and editors, and ministers never touch alcoholic stimulants. Ask your sons bow many of their companions refrain abstemiously from taking liquors, if not at home, abroad. I have no brothers, and my masculine friends are gentlemen without one exception. They do not drink at our house, because papa abolished liquors from the side-board four years ago, and I was too young then to have callers; but I have caught floating remarks, and I know their sisters, and sisters are not always wise as serpents and harmless as doves, and I put several facts together and evolved one huge one: that nine out of ten young men here drink. And so Clod, Peggotty, and Badger come down like a wolf on the fold, and behold such epithets as "silly." and "gushing," and "young woman" applied to one. "Young woman" I consider the "most unkindest cut of all." And I am told that I meet "queer people" because, forsooth, I merely make a remark that would have made poor Cicero exclaim more bitterly than ever, "O, the morals of the times!"

Once before I was carnest for one little moment, and I was called "a sweet-scented geramium with wings." Even that didn't teach me a lesson; I must go, like the Aggerawayter, and be "at it agin'."

be "at it agin"."

A while ago I was visiting a lady on the East Side, and she called my attention to a magnificent copy of Da Vinci's "Last Supper." "Is it not perfect?" she asked. "Look, you can almost see which of these flagons hold water and which wine." I said, "Yes, I have always admired it; all but the figure of Jesus. His face there is so perfectly characteriess, expressing nothing at all but a Jachrymose self-sufficiency. I think the old masters did wrong in ever trying to depict him." "My de-ar child," she said, in a shocked tone, "how very odd you are!" you are!"
And only last Friday 1 dined with a most cul-

Add only last Friday I dined with a most cultured lady, and had a charming time. She read me such bits of H. H. as "Famine," the "Funeral March," "Her Eyes," "Memoir of a Queen," and described her visit to that lady when she was at Colorado Springs. We did a little parlor botanizing, and looked at some rare pictures, and then I paused before a beautifully-framed etching of Correggio, "The Death of the Virgin." Looking at it with the fondest pride, my hostess zaid: "This is considered the most perfect representation of physical weakness in the world. Look at that hand,—the whole drooping figure." I answered, "Yes; the whole drooping figure." I answered, "Yes; but I never liked it. It was a remarkable picture, of course; there were wonderfully few lines in it, but it gave me a kind of horror. And the masters would nearly always put those

And the masters would nearly always put those angels and cherubs up in the tops of their pictures to spoil them. I liked much better that grand old head of Paul de Champagne." My friend smiled benignly, as if she were saying to are to the control of the control very perverted. When I said, too, that I didn't wonder that the beautiful woman in the "Marble Heart" discarded such an uncomfortable lover as Lawrence Barrett represented, this was repeated with variations. When I said I epjoyed "Ouida's" gorgeous wordery more than George Enot's metaphysical epitanglements, I was told my literary taste was uncultivated, and I suppose Peggotty will think it utterly deprayed when I say I do not like the divine comedy. A year or two since I was admitted into a charmed circle, which was nothing if not a charmed circle, which was nothing if not transcendental; being the youngest member by a number of years, I considered it betitting my youth and inexperience to sit at the feet of the learned elders and absorb wisdom. But one night, after evolution, progression, transmigration, annihilation, the immortality of the soul generally, had been discussed, I forgot my silence, and said softly to a lady near me: "I have listened all the evening, and you have gone round and round in a circle. What use is all this talk? Are you an inch nearer the truth than they were in the days of Pythagoras? charmed circle, which was nothing if not than they were in the days of Pythagoras? There are more vital questions than these to discuss." And she said, "Flush!" and put her

inger on my lips.

Must the truth always be veiled? Must we always see the outside of the platter? Must we ever cover the unsightly with roses, and keep it in the shadows for fear of alarming and grieving the delicate-minded, who can put up with deformity so long as it be clothed in the latest fashion? "O, the morals of the times," ndeed! Are we any better or farther advance indeed! Are we any better or lather advanced than we were 6,000 years ago! Are chains any better that they are gilded! Falsehood and hypocrisy are great rulers. But truth and honor are greater. Only truth you have thrust into a well; and "honor's a hasty word to

The pure white garments of courage are apt to be smirched and blotted, but men then, when they are almost covered with the sable robes of deceit, they shine out radiant as the stars. I thank Badger for his gentlemanly letter. I take it for granted he is a man; for only a woman can be wholly hard to women.

And I beg Clod to give herself no uneasiness the refer of my not understanding fully the

temptations erring mortals are prone to, and the God-given power of resistance. Youth is always egotistical, you know, and perhaps the years will do what harsh words never accomplished yet. Vale.

### · ANOTHER DEFENDER. To the Editor of The Trib

MUSKEGON, Mich., March 31.-What an avaanche of words poor France has called down on her devoted head. I tender you my sympathy, France, though I cannot repress a smile as I recall to mind your wondering if The Home hadn't been quiet long enough, and if it wasn't time somebody took somebody else to task for something. I have forgotten your exact words, but they were something to that effect. You doubtless little thought that you would be the one who would "catch it."

What a delectable habit we have in The Home of swooping down on those who say anything which does not coincide with our ideas, tomahawk in hand, metaphorically speaking, ready to dash out their brains, or relieve them of their

Now, we all have a right to our own opinions, and, I believe in this country, a right generally to express them. Very few persons see or think just alike, and, if some one makes an assertion which gives a false impression, and some one else feels called upon to correct it, why cannot it be done in a kindly way, and without any spiteful insinuations against the person or character of the other?

I like to hear both sides of a question dis-

ussed, but their arguments seem to me just as convincing when the writers do not say imposite

convincing when the writers do not say impolite things about each other.

Whatever France's fault, it would hardly warrant the unkind letters of Peggotty and Clod. If they thought she needed correcting, it might have been done without intimating that she was not accustomed to good society and calling her silly and childish. Perhaps, Peggotty, she did not mean those young men of whom you speak. She doubtless included all the young men of the city of whatever standing or calling, and so she may be right as well as you speak. She doubtless included all the young men of the city of whatever standing or calling, and so she may be right as well as you; and, as for the silly speech, I wonder if you or Clod never heard young ladies or gentlemen make a silly one before. I dare say the most of us can look back to the time when we did not say very wise things, and it may not be so very far back either. Let him that is without sin cast the first stone. Suppose you both had met France at the home of a mutual friend, together with many others, and that France had expressed herself before you all as she did in The Home,—would you have taken her to task for it as you did in your letter, using the same language? I am constrained to believe you would not. Had you felt inclined to make any reply at all, it would have been in a much more polite way. Then why not be as considerate in The Home? I think I had far rather meet censure in the presence of those who know me personally than through the columns of The Home. I should feel that I had a much better chance to vindicate myself. We must tolerate many things which we do not like everywhere. I have not written this in vindication of France nor because I bear any ill-will toward Peggotty and Clod. I merely call attention to their case as an example of this subject. I feel that we all need a few words of caution in this direction. Dear friends of The flome, let us have peace and leas contention. If we disagree, let us do so in a friendly way and reserve our sarcasms and innuendoes for those who are angling for them,—Patriarch, for example,—and not on those who have innocently and unintentionally incurred our displeasure.

SILK-DRESS GHOSTS.

### SILK-DRESS GHOSTS. HOW THEY ARE PRODUCED.

HOW THEY ARE PRODUCED.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

CHICAGO, April 3.—What a wonderful charm the elegant suits and elaborate toilets we behold in our burried march through life contain for us. Robes of costly siiks, and velvets, and laces, wrappings of softest seal, and pendants of brilliants set in gold of exquisite workmanship meet the eye and seem to speak of the untold wealth and happy life of the courtly wearers. But, while we gaze in speechless admiration, do we ever behold the skeleton-fingers that dart out from the midst of the delicate drapery and point with stern, immovable mockery to the

From the time the cocoon is ready for the deft fingers of the silk-worker, through all the different stages of progress, until it passes beneath the shears of the cutter and the manipulations of the baster, stitcher, trimmer, and finisher, there is no end to wearlness, heartaches, and tears. How many different influences are woven in the fabric before the climax of its usefulness is reached! What scenes of distress, deprivation, and we have left their impress upon the delicate tissues that have passed through the different stages of spinning, reeling, dyeing, spooling, warping, wearing, bolting, shipping, and exhibiting on the business-counter, besides the world of labor from the numerous hands that have fashioned it into the gorzeous robe that is such a delight to the fashionable eye!

If the rhostly fingers would cease their mockery when once the gorgeous trappings encased the figure they were intended to grace, one could gaze and admire with the consclousness that the suffering was past, and it were vain to indulge in regrets. But the stern fingers still reach out from the shining folds, and stubbornly refuse to be laid.

Perhaps somewhere in the world the real owner of the magnificent outfit is struggling along in poverty and rags, unable to rise above the slough of despond into which he has been cast by the treachery of the one to whom he intrusted his hard-earned savings. He sees his own wife and daughter dressed in plain, unpretending garments, while the beautiful silken robes his money purchased bedeck the proud form of the bankrupt's wife, or the elegant daughter of the defaulter. No wonder the skeleton fingers point in mockery as the pale, sad face of the wronged lady turns for a moment toward the beautiful garments that belong to her, and yet are drawn proudly aside for fear of contact with the plain suit she is forced to wear. How many poor washerwomen have been forced to contribute their all on earth to purchase costly outfits to bedeck the forced to contribute their all on earth to purchase costly outfits to bedeck the fashionable forms that comprise the fashionable forms that comprise the fashionable forms that comprise the fashibles of the thieving bankers that have brought so many trusting souls to the verge of starvation and wo! I have a poor, hard-working friend, who was obliged to give \$800 to the purchase of silks and velvets for those reprolates and now gives out a miserable wisteness. purchase of siks and velvets for those repro-bates, and now ekes out a miserable existence in the cheapest of clothing and the emptiest of tenement-houses. I now and then meet a proud figure incased in the most elegant and costly of wardrobes, purchased by my money, but which I am powerless to claim, because the Bankrupt act gave them liberty to rob me of my honest earning.

We are too heedless of what belongs to ou neighbors. How many times people allow debts to accumulate, at first, perhaps, only a few dollars, but at last running up into the hundreds, and from that to the thousands. And yet, when we are in debt we neither eat nor wear that which belongs to us. If we meet a creditor, he which belongs to us. If we meet a creditor, he is sure to take an inventory of our clothing, to see how much better it is than that which he is compelled to wear. My advice is, never go into debt. If you cannot dress fashionably without borrowed plumes, dress plainly and neatly, and save yourself from the ignominy of knowing that your creditors hold a claim on what you wear. Live within your means. Though you deprive yourself of many luxuries, you will have the consolation of knowing that no one can say of you, "If he would pay me what he owes me, I, too, might be able to dress well."

Maule Lee and her sister Belle will please accept thanks form pair of elaborate piflow-shams. cept thanks for a pair of elaborate pillow-sham and an exquisite specimen of wood carving, de signed for the Home Fair.

ORLENA.

### THE TRAIL-HOISTER.

A "HORRID MAN'S" INVENTION. To the Editor of The Tribune. HICAGO, March 31.—Passing along the street the other day, I noticed several well-dresses females with their hair braided in long cue swinging behind them.

The question then arose in my mind. Did that custom of the males of China arise out of admiration of its use by the other sex, and is it that same feeling that sometimes leads our sen timental youths to part their hair as women do, -in the middle? At that age of susceptibility and impressibility few escape the meshes of Cupid,-few but must acknowledge the justice of Shakspeare's brief description of youth's sighing like a furnace o'er a woful ballad made to his mistress' eyebrow; and, as "Nature i fine in love, and, where 'tis so, it sends some precious instance of itself after the thing it oves," Why may not both of those customs have sprung up as a tribute of their warm and poetic souls to their enchanters? The principles of the decorative art are deep

v imbedded in our own and in all other nature and have their mainspring in the desire to please and gratify the opposite sex, rather than the desire simply to gratify the sentiment of vanity, although that is one of the promptings to display. The former motive is much the most laudable, for the assumption of airs to attract attention to one's self, for the sole object of feeding the vain conceit of the individual without yielding any gratification to others, is too purely selfish to be praised. It is doubtless true that in all efforts at display the motive is as much to gratify the tastes and opinions of others as the gratification of individual vanity, for, without the admiration of others, where and in what way would this display minister to

Rigid economists may object to the expense of these efforts in the line of the decorative art, but we must take Nature as it is. We canart, but we must take Nature as it is. We cannot eradicate its prime and original motives of action, but we may do much in its modification. What looking beings we should be if we made no interference with Nature in its adornment of our persons simply in the growth of our hirsute appendages. Neither history nor any traces of the arts of sculpture run so far back as when men allowed themselves to go unshorn or modified in some way. A Daphne or an Apollo Belvidere with a full growth of unkempt hair would need, in the primal state, but little other clothing, but, even in that primal state, before scissors or razors had originated, instincts of scissors or razors had originated, instincts of beauty, native to the soul, would lead to its ar-rangement in lovely shapes. Why, look at the gray Adons of to-day, and notice how care-fully he twists his moustache and arranges his

gray Adonis of to-day, and notice how carefully he twists his moustache and arranges his locks.

That being so of the sterner sex, we cannot wonder that the softer one should delight in the gratification of this feeling. Witness that elegantly-dressed lady, with what grace and majesty she rises from the sofa at her reception. See how gracefully and beautifully the caudal appendage swings around to its position. The trail of the meteor, as it sweeps its passage through the heavens, is not more a thing of beauty to "the white, upturned, wondering eyes of mortals that fall back to gaze on it, as it sails up on the bosom of the air." Its rustling is like the funsic of the spheres, and fills the beholder with admiration.

What a pity there has not been invented a more convenient arrangement for handling this final perfection in the art of female adornment in apparel? Its admirers, among whom the writer would rank himself, feel shocked when they see this thing of beauty bedraggied in Chicago mud or stirring up the dust on the sidewalks. And then how mortifying it is to an admirer of the sex taking one of these lovely beings prisoner by inadvertently standing on this trail. As a boon to those whose love of beauty cannot find adequate vent without indulging fin this display, the writer ventures to suggest a mechanical arrangement of elastic wire or whalebone suspended from the waist at the back, to be operated by halyards from the front, so that it may be raised and spread, thrown to this cide or to that, as may be calculated to produce the greatest impression.

A judicious and proper use of this appliance will throw the peacock's tail entirely in the shade. Fancy it in operation, with designs of flowers upon the trail to suit the taste of the wearer, or some other functiful conceit, such as a nest of Cupids hiding themselves in the folds. When the wearer wishes to make a particular impression, all she has to do is to pull the string, and the tail is spread and its beauty unfolded, and then with what graceful curves it

serves.

It would hardly be expected of one advanced in years to neglect so good an opportunity to

in years to neglect so good an opportunity to counsel youth.

Those haleyon days, living only in memory, recall themselves as I reperuse these lines. Such as has been one, such is another, and the most of us may say with Polonius, "For truly in my youth I suffered much extremity for love"; therefore I would say to the young of both serse, Beware of ornament; it is but "the guiled shore to a most dangerous sea. The beauteous scart veiling an Indian beauty. In a word, the seeming truth which cunning times put on to entrap the wisest." Be cautious, then, how you allow yourselves to become entangled in the trails of these sweeping meteors; and if you of the female persuasion must indulge in it, apply forthwith to the inventor for ore of his self-adjusting, automatic trail-elevators, that so indispensable a complement of beauty may no longer be desecrated in Chicago mud.

A WIFE'S PLACE. To the Editor of The Tribune DECATUR, Ill., March 25 .- Patriarch's letter

quence and logic completely squelched me and all my summer-hued theories co ed me the false position in which gentle man is placed and the arrogance and despotism of the horrid woman in a way I have never seen them before, and, in short, he converted me, and I never backslide, never,-well, bardly ever! His letter seemed to open up the highway of Time, and, looking back to those free, happy days, which some people, I have been informed, call the ages of barbarism, I see man in the full zenith of his glory. But as I look a dark blot appears, and the one-wife system, which is erroneously termed the beginning of civilization, begins to make its power felt and rob men of their divine rights of freedom and mastery. Back in those glorious times a man could go like the wind whither he listed without let or hinderance, but in this age of barbarism he cannot go out into the free air of heaven after night without the female Amazon politely dubbed his wife insisting on knowing "Where under heavens are you going now, John? I should think you could stay home one evening!" and he, ground down to the very earth by her tyranny, made timid by the oppression of his fathers for generations and generations back, descends to falsehood to svert the coming storm, and says: "Pm going to the lodge, love, and I'll be home early; ta ta," and steps down the walk, knowing in his heart that he never was inside a lodge in his life, except imaginary ones that were organized and officered for her especial benefit and moments of emergency. For ages woman has been usurping his rights until, at last, he is little better than a hand-organ which grinds out money instead of tunes, and which is wound up or set going by her hand, or stopped, when she wills it. Civilization, so called, has been the hane of man's existence by making him the plaything in the hands of the female sex, to be ruled by her, subbed by her, and—alas! alas! I must admit, though I do it in shame and the agony of humilisticn—to be henpecked by her. (For proof, see Edward Mourma's letter last ever! His letter seemed to open up the highway of Time, and, looking back to those free,

I must admit, though I do it in shame and the agony of humiliation—to be henpecked by her. (For proof, see Edward Mourma's letter last week.) No rational, intelligent man can compare the present age of his slavery and oppression with the past of unrestrained liberty and independence without shame and regret. Glance at the grand spectacle of the wise and good Solomon, seated on his splendid throne, surrounded by his little family of 300 wives, with his cellars running over with wines, liquors, and cicars, and then compare it with the pairty little side show of President Hayes sitting in a Boston recking-chair, and surrounded ing in a Boston rocking-chair, and surro ting in a Boston rocking-chair, and surrounded by one woman, with not even a sip of cider in the whole White House, and then, if you dare, talk about man's liberty, our boasted civiliza-tion, and kindred nonsense. Compare the dif-ferent methods of courtship, and you will be convinced that civilization and woman has made a hypocrite of man. If he wishes to mar-ry, contemplate the trouble and expense he is put to: think of the prayer-meetings and Sun-day services he must attend and listen to the minister with thoughtful air and plous expres-sion while his very soul longs for the theatre or minister with thoughtful air and pious expression while his very soul longs for the theatre or billiard hall; of the temperance pledge he must sign, and then think of the "sisters, and the cousins, and the aunts," who are on the watch to see if he keeps it! O man, thou hast my commiseration? But in by-gone days, when a man fell in love, he was not obliged to assume a lot of virtues he did not possess, and squander his time and money, but all he had to do was to watch quietly in field or forest until the object of his adoration appeared, then rush out, capture her, and then, in the beautiful and out, capture her, and then, in the beautiful and expressive words of the great poet Homer, "She was his'n and he was her'n," and, like a sensible person, she settled down to her wifely duties and did not tear her hair, commit suicide,

duties and did not tear her hair, commit suicide, or go into hysterics every time ber husband neglected to fasten her opera cloak, pick up her handkerchief, or go walking in the moonlight with his arm about her waist.

Theologicins—as well as history—teach us that in all times and climes, all nations and tribes of which we have the fullest or scantest knowledge, have cherished an instinctive belief and hope in a better, happier life to come, and this hope, taken in connection with the teachings of the Bible, is, they say, indubitable proof that there is a life of immortality for the proof that there is a life of immortality for the soul. Now I take the same ground, and say that all races of men in every quarter of the globe have always believed, and acted upon that belief, that woman was man's inferior, mentally and physically, and this belief, taken in conjunc tion with the Bible (which certainly teaches, t it teaches anything, that woman is the "weaker vessel," and should be silent, obedient, and docile, doing her husband's will), is very good evidence that she is inferior, and was originally intended to be so. And it is my opinion (since

conversion) that she should be as submissive as a child or slave if her master so will it, performing his commands without questioning or rebelling.

And, O my friends, I feel, deeply feel, that the great need of the present hour is not on the one hand a wife who sits in the parlor arrayed in velvet and silk, or walks about, and, like a ship dragging her anchor, hauls three or four yards of the raw material after her in the shape of a train for her shouse to stumble and break yards of the raw material after her in the shape of a train for her spouse to stumble and break his neck over, or, worse yet, pay for; but a womin the truest and highest sense of the word, and make his home happy by cutting the kindling-wood, building the fires, blacking his boots, and performing her few other duties cheerfully, And, on the other hand, husbands are needed

And, on the other hand, husbands are needed who will exact these little attentions.

There is considerable talk about "Our Boys," and how they should be trained, taught, etc. Now I would suggest that every father teach his sons by precept and example that woman's place is one of complete subjection, and that they do it with such untiring patience and perseverance that when "Our Boys" have become men and are about to marry they may be rewarded by hearing them exclaim, as did the grand philosopher Petruchio:

I will be master of what is my own.

losopher Petruchio:
I will be master of what is my own.
She is my goods, my chattels; she is my house,
My household stuff, my field, my barn,
My horse, my ox, my anything.
Let us hope that time may soon come, and
that there will arise many more men like Patriarch and Elegabulus, who have the moral courage and heroism to hasten it. Then, and not
till then, will men deserve the love and respect
of the tyrant woman, and be raised again to the
great hights from which he has failen. Chat.

### THE OPIUM HABIT. WHAT "GUNAIKA" SAYS.

To the Editor of The Tribune CHICAGO, April 2.- I see from your letter of 'A Sufferer" that she desires a cure for the opium habit, but is unable to pay the price demanded by the only person whom she believes has a reliable cure. This price she intimates is high, and contrasts it with the very reasonable figures at which Dr. D'Unger's remedy can be obtained. Now, it is plain to any one acquainted with the subject that this lady, like all who listen to the claims of these specialists, is under the impression that the secret of curing the opium habit is locked in the breast of, at most, a few men, and that a golden key of considerable size is required to fit that lock.

The truth is, that the remedies best adapted to this purpose are well known to the medical

profession, are common articles in the trade, and, more than this, a very superior combination prepared expressly for this purpose by a reliable firm of manufacturing chemists has been in the market for some years. In one view, been in the market for some years. In one view, it would seem best to restrict a knowledge of this cure, as, although safe and efficacious in professional hands, it would very properly be considered until for a popular remedy. But it would seem that already it is being advertistd and sent to patients at a distance by irresponsible parties, and without proper caution or instruction in regard to the use of so potent a remedy; and in view of this fact, as well as the extortion practiced by these men, would it not be best to have the public informed of the nature of these remedies, so that those who unfortunately require to public informed of the nature of these remedles, so that those who unfortunately require to use them can do so under competent direction and supervision? The main and indispensable ingredient in any of these compounds is a preparation of the nux vomica or other strychnos. More recently the alkaloid principle of these plants—strychnia—is being used hypodermically. As opium in its progressive effects is the most debilitating and paralyzing of all the stimulant narcotics, so if seems that nothing short of this most powerful of pure tonics is able to rouse the centres of nervous power to resist its stealthy approaches. Under the use of the nux yomica the opium-cater gradually regains a normal susceptibility to his the use of the nux yomica the onlum-eater gradually regains a normal susceptibility to his accustomed stimulant, which permits of a gradual lessening of dose without inconvenience. It is well known that the ordinary "tapering off" process, as it is called, is next to impracticable in confirmed cases, for the reason that any decrease of dose is productive of nervous derangements almost insupportable. With the other plan,—that of withholding the opium altogether,—it is necessary to suspend the functions of the brain for a time with powerful sedatives, and even when the worst is over the patient is left weak and nerveless, without mental or muscular energy for a long time to come. Here the use of the strychnia is of immense advantage, yet any one can see that the nerves must have sustained an unnecessary shock from such sud-

yet any one can see that the nerves must have sustained an unnecessary shock from such sudden change,—a plan quite contrary to what we observe in the natural order of things.

The plan of gradually withdrawing the opium under the use of the nux vomica is in pleasing contrast to the above, and offers relief and a permanent cure without appreciable shock or distress. The adjuvant treatment may vary, but should generally embrace some good nary.

ine, as the camphor bromide or a valerian com-pound, with special tomes to assist digestion, restore disordered functions, etc., and, in addi-tion, good food and thorough hygiene. The cost of this treatment, including professional fees, if you place yourself under the care of the family physician or general practitioner, need be only nominal,—specialists usually charge higher for the same service. GUNAIKA.

FLORICULTURE.

BHOWY ANNUALS.
To the Editor of The Tribe HINSDALE, Ill., March 26 .- We frequently hear it said, "Oh, yes, the flowers they are eautiful, but they are luxuries and we cannot consider whether or not they are superfluous, or are necessities. Have they been bestowed by a wise and good Providence for no purpose, or are they a waste in the great field of nature? We think not, but rather that flowers have their place, and their office to perform. Flowers are not triflers, as we may know from the care God takes of them. "Consider the lilies of the

takes of them. "Consider the lilies of the field," etc., said our Savior, and, although we do not know what flower was alluded to, the remark is applicable to any flower.

If we are not able to make an extended and rare collection, it may be within our reach to have a few plants, none the less beautiful because simple and cheap. There is not a boy or girl in all this wide land, with 10 cents to buy seeds of annuals, a bit of ground to grow them on, and a love for the beautiful flowers, but may stand on an equal footing with those who lay out large sums in costly sub-tropical plants. Some of these costly plants, however, may be raised from seed. There is the castor bean, a fine, stately plant, very suitable for lawns, of very quick growth. Do not plant outside until quite warm weather. Then there is the canna, which I sooke about in a previous article. The leaves are often two feet long The leaves are often two feet and six inches wide. Be sure soak the seed thoroughly before planting,

soak the seed thoroughly before planting, and keep it in a warm spot. The canna will form a tuber which can be taken up and keep over winter for planting the following spring in the same manner as a dabila.

Of the showy annuals, I have in these letters already spoken of aster and philox, pinks, pansies, and verbenas. I now purpose to add a few more words on the flowers for brilliant show, and then in a subsequent letter have something to say about fragrant ones.

How many of my readers can go back with me (in memory) to the days of old-fashioned flower gardening? I mean the time prior to the long lines of so-called ribbon-gardening which we see nowadays. Way back in the dim vista of the past we remember how proud we were of our double poppies. They got out of fashion, but we kept them for years, and still like them. Then there was escholtzia, or Californian poppy, Then there was escholtzia, or Californian poppy, and that we admired for its beautifully-cut foliage. Nor can we omit the balsam,—common lady-slipper, I hear somebody say: but, my friend, do you know there is a variety as large and pure white as the most costly camelia? Then there is the zinnis, a very showy plant, running into every shade of color. The portulacea is a favorite with everybody; it delights in a warm sun and a sandy soil, and the drought is never too long, nor the heat too intense for this pretty little salamander. It makes a heautiful hed upon the law. Sow seed in the a beautiful bed upon the lawn. Sow seed in the open ground, without covering. It is easily transplanted, and, once started, grows rapidly Another flower we remember in the early gardening days is the four-o'clock (mirabilis) How eagerly we watched for their blossoms expand just as the sun was on the wane. expand just as the sun was on the wane. I nese have a unique fragrance which we love. If you want flora's paintbrush, sow some cacalia; the flowers resemble a tassel or paintbrush and are quite striking. The annuals I have named are cheap, and any boy or girl can get the whole of

cheap, and any boy or girl can get the whole of them for 10 cents.

There are three letters on my desk to which the senders failed to sign their names. Perhaps this notice will explain the matter. Please be careful to address me at Hirsdale, Du Page County. I had twelve letters forwarded to me from Chicago Post-Office last week which had been sent to that office misdirected.

If there are any friends who will loan plants for exhibition at our coming Fair, will they please communicate with me? An article on primroses from seed is in preparation.

primroses from seed is in preparation.
RENNIE, Box 101.

RAISING PRIMROSES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

OTTAWA, 11., April 2.-Some months ago noticed in The Home a letter from a correspond ent that read to this effect: The amateur flor ist is not born who can successfully raise prin roses from seed. I do not remember of seeing any directions from an amateur who had been anceeasful (though many have been so), and I will venture to give my experience, especially at this most opportune time, for sowing them. For winter blooming the seeds can be planted any time from January to July. Take a flower-

pot of medium size, placing in the bottom broken pieces of crocks or pebbles for drainage, the soil. Then fill the pot with soil as fine as it is possible to get it, half of which should be composed of silver sand. Then thoroughly we the earth and sow the seeds carefully, covering very slightly. Put the pot in a hand-glass or frame, or, what will answer the purpose, cover with a pane of glass, keeping it in a warm situation, but being very sure it does not get any rays from the sun. I think herein lies the fail-If the earth is well wet, the temperature right, and the pot kept covered, the seed will hardly need water till the plants are up. Yet watch with care. When they are large enough to handle, put each plant in a small pot, keeping them in the same shady situation all summer, being careful in watering not to mer, being careful in watering not to over-water the plant or wet the leaf. And right here let me give a rule that I have found very valuable as a guide for all plants, that is, such smooth-leafed plants as camellias, orange, cu-nonymous, calls, etc., will bear water on their bonymous, cains, etc., will bear water on their leaves, while rex begonia, primrose, and all heavy-leafed plants are ruined by its touch. Through the winter primroses can be placed near the window, and will keep in blossom all the winter and spring. Through the summer they can be placed in the shade in the garden, the sould be winter and beginning to the sould be the shade in the garden,

the roots divided, and brought in again the suc-ceeding autumn. Clear water without liquid manure is recommended for primroses. Mrs. K., liquid manure or any similar nour-ishment is what I mean by "plant-food," as the plant is fed by it, and gains new atcompts and plant is fed by it, and gains new strength and vigor, just as the animal is strengthened by food.

To all who have not been answered personally, I shall have no foliaged geraniums to spare till summer.

Sioux city, Ia., March 19.—Who does not the rose? It is not a new beauty, although there are new varieties being developed constantly. No plant is more sensitive to neglect, nor shows more plainly the result of careful culture than

Roses to grow and blossom nicely in the windows must be kept moist and free from dust. South or east windows are best. The plant should be syringed at least twice a week; this will prevent, to some extent, the growth of insects. Cut off the blossoms when they begin to Those you want for winter blooming should be severely pruned in September. It is always the new wood that bears the blossoms. Always water with soft water, if possible, as the foliage requires water as well as the roots.

The red spider cannot live in a moist atmosphere, and tobacco smoke will destroy greenfly. Rennie, we acknowledge James Vick, your quoted authority, as a most successful florist, but he classes the pansy among hardy plants and bulbs. Ass Gray, a man who spent his lifetime in the study of plants, and recognized as a successful botanist the world over, says: "An annual flowers in the first year, and dies, root and all, after ripening its seed." Noah Webster, the most successful letinegrapher of the age, sustains this assertion. With this authority I still maintain that the pansy is not an annual; furthermore, there are last year's plants in my garden which are now, after a severe winter, in good growing condition. Men of a lifetime's experience have made mistakes. It is a fact that verbena plants grown from good known varieties are more called for in the market than should be severely pruned in September. It is that verbena plants grown from good known varieties are more called for in the market than verbena see. WONETA.

> TEMPERANCE. DON'T BLAME THE MOTHERS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, April 1.—During the last few weeks there has been so much said about the temper-ance question that I suppose the Conductor of The Home has heard about enough on that subject, and I hope that he will pardon me for con-tinuing it, which I should not have done unless the blame had not been thrown on the mother's of all young men and boys who indulge in the habit of using liquors. I am one of those un-lucky mortals who have looked upon the wine when it was red, and, although I have not yet reached the age when the law allows me to cast my maiden vote, I am old enough to to the upon the time—and I might say times—when I have not been able to hold my head straight, in vain to decide whether the sidewalk was trying to trp me up or the lamp-posts doing their best to dance a waltz; and yet, reader, storo one moment to think whose fault it was that I was in such a condition; was it my mother's? According to Sincerity's way of thinking it was; but this, I say, is false, utterly false, and I think that more than one young man of Chicago will bear me out in this statement. Let the mothers train their boys, let them point out to them the evil effects of intemperance, let them point out to them the evil, which a young man will come in contact with, and after such a talk, according to Sincerity, the mother's work is done, and there is no danger that her boys will ever go astray. As proof that this is not so, let Sincerity look about her and see if all the young men on the road to ruin have mothers who have never taught them the difference between right and wrong, and I think she will be obliged to answer that her statement in The Home of last Saturday was incorrect. I would giadly welcome the day when the great sin of intemperance is to be blotted from the face of the earth; but, until the time comes when it is, let the blame rest where it should, namely: upon our own heads, for I for one am willing to acknowledge that in my case that for what I am and what I have done I myself am wholly to blame. I have a mother who taught me from my carillest years what the meaning

what I am and what I have done I myself am wholly to blame. I have a mother who taught me from my carllest years what the meaning was of those two small words, "right" and "wrong," and if her teachings had stopped here they would have done me but very little good; but they did not, and by her gentle and loving kindness I am able at this day to look forward to a bright and happy future. Hoping that in the future Sincerity will be a little more guarded in her remarks and not blame the innocent mothers for the sins of the sons, I will close.

SNOODKINS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
ROCKFORD, Ill., March 30.—Edward Nommas agree with you. I think the best cure for intemperance begins at home. Many men who rush desperately to the fatal cup to drown the thoughts of an unhappy home and a scolding thoughts of an unnappy home and a scotting wife. But I do not think of the young men of my native city as France does of hers. I do not believe—and should be very sorry to have cause to—that three out of every ten in this city are fond of intoxicating liquors. I do not mean by that, that Rockford is exempt from drunkenness and crime, for that, of course, would not be true; but I will, and do, say I think she has no more than her share of it. no more than her share of it. GRACE GREENLEAF.

### LIFE'S BRIGHT PHASE. THE LIGHT OF THE HOUSEHOLD. To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHIGAGO, March 29. - As in ancient mythology different ideals are represented by different per sonages,—thus Mars, war; Ceres, cereals; Venus, beauty,—here let the ideal of "Life's Bright Phase" be represented by an imaginary eing,-by a soul pure and intelligent, beaming with radiant smiles and happy thoughts, filled with benevolence, love, and humanity, enthroned in a body young, graceful, and vigorous, with health-inspiring heart and brain tinging the fair cheek with roses and the lips with a rosy hue, with eyes sparkling with animation and opening into the soul from whence fashes the genial sweetness of many heavenly virtues, while the mass of sunny tresses, thrown back from a noble, womanly brow, discloses to the world the beautiful temple of our ideal.

beautiful temple of our ideal.

Around her everything is warmed by the sunshine of her nature. The world always wears a happier air with her bright, animated personage upon the scene. A thousand rays of light are sent out all unconsciously in missions of love and beneficence. They awaken a good impulse here, a pure motive there, and elevate the decitivity house of many wears could.

pulse here, a pure motive there, and elevate the declining hopes of many weary souls.

This happy nature, perceptible to all, is not drawn from her surroundings, but wells up from the inner recesses of her own soul, which basks continually in the sunshine of the eternal warmth of divine love, and depends for continuance upon the goodness and beauty of its-Creator. If the material prosperity of her surroundings are suddenly changed by the hand of an overruling and controlling intelligence, and many pleasures offered by wealth cut short in their inception, it does not throw a pall of distheir inception, it does not throw a pail of distress over her life nor cast a shadow over the clear heavens of her existence. Her mission is to pass through life and shed a radiance along her pathway. Does the star lose its brilliancy because the storm-cloud passes over the face of this planet? It is above the influences of the earth, and when it appears is ever bright and sparkling. Our ideal does not stop to reflect the unpleasant shadowscast by the dim twilight of chilling night, but the scenes of delight seen only by the clear rays of a noonday sun, the life-inspiring objects of animated nature, trees, flowers, birds, laughter, and youth, and all the happy phases of life. their inception, it does not throw a pall of d

happy phases of life.

As a daughter, relative, or friend, the influence of her sunny character dispels the vexations of parents, or those about her, often occasioned by the flerce struggle against adversity. These reverses and trials, bowever, or the sudden losses of dear and true friends, do not cloud the reason of our ideal and cause her to forget her mission of representing the bright side of lite by disseminating cheerfulness around the lives of those who are continually laboring to create a world of comfortable surroundings for those dependent upon them. It opens up new channels of labor for her benevolent nature, and she studies how she can restore happiness by the genial fragrance of her disposition. She reminds genius of its resemblance to the sparkling of the diamond and the radiance of the fixed stars, never exhausting itself by the light and glory it sheds, but always ready for fresh efforts.

Then, again, when fortune empties her boun-

efforts.

Then, again, when fortune empties her bounteous cornucopia along her pathway, instead of lavishing her wealth on the transient baubles of extravagant metropolitan life and dissipating with it her own happy nature, she sends many thousands of her abundant wealth, winged with mercy, on missions of benevolence and love through the dreary wastes of human misery, and ten thousand joys spring up born in a moment's time and shed ten thousand streams of gladdening sunlight down the course of time.

B. A. U.

WHO WAS HE?
To the Editor of The Tribune CHICAGO, March 27 .- The head of St. Sebar tian is among the choicest of Guido's paintings and we see in all art stores duplicate engravings of it. Can any of The Home readers tell me who St. Sebastian was? I have consulted encyclopedias, but without success. INQUIRER.

To the Editor of The Tribune

CHICAGO, March 28.—Will you kindly allow me space in The Home to seek the advice of mothers who have had experience in the rearing and training of children! I have a little boy who is causing me unspeakable distress and anxiety of mind. Though intelligent and affect tionate, all the known methods of persuasion prayer, reward, and punishment have not seemed to effect more than the most temporary change. His temper, defiance, and will are simply terrible, and, though physically weak, his endurance has nearly always surpassed my own when I have attempted to inflict corporeal punishment. Once submissive to his father's authority, he now almost openly defies even that. He insults the help, "bullyrags" his sister, and dares me to my face. I dread to have him go on the street, for he invariably gets into a quarrel with some little boy or girl.

I do hope this may fall under the eye of some mother who has suffered a similar experience, and who, having conquered, will, out of the fullness of a mother's love, realizing my sad predicament, impart to me the means whereby I may rejoice over the submission of my dear httle boy to my desires. I long to be able in these his tender years to turn his footsteps into that path and guide his thoughts into that channel which leads up to a noble, manly, and useful life, and His temper, defiance, and will are simply terri-

leads up to a noble, manly, and useful life, and to God.

ANXIOUS MOTHER.

### BOTTLE-RAISED BABIES.

PANA. Ill., March 24.—Permit me as a constant reader of THE TRIBUNE to enter the door of The Home for the first time. Having read the article from "A Tired Mother." I now take the pleasure of giving my method of raising babies on the bottle. I have met with great babies on the bottle. I have met with great success in trying it, and also have recommended it to others, who also pronounce it good. Take two vessels,—one in which to keep the milk over night and the other through the day: while one is in use let the other remain in cold water, that it may again be sweet when wanted (also use two bottles and two rubbers). Into the vessel put one pint of fresh cow's-milk, one-half pint of bolling water, one piece of loaf-sugar size of nutmer, and drop into this three or four live coals made from hard wood; then cover up the vessel and let it remain thus for five minutes; it is then ready for use. This must be done twice a day.

I have also a good recipe for whitening the face and hands. It is as follows: Take a three-ounce vial and into it put one ounce glycerine, one ounce strained honey, one ounce spirits camphor, and mix well together. After making the tollet, take a little soap and make a lather of it; into this lather pour three or four drops of the solution and mix together; then rab on

To the Editor of The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 27.—As no o has informed Patient how to do the crazy stites I will do so. I must confess, though, that I very timid. Some time ago a lady from Prints ton asked for a knitted lace pattern. I see ton asked for a knitted lace pattern. I see one in reply to her want, but it was never pub-lished, and I cannot help but feel sorry, for was a very pretty pattern. So the ladies was are in want of knitted lace are the losers, not I, for I have a good many other ones that an very serviceable. I hope the crazy stich very serviceable. I hope the crazy stich when have better luck. Crochet a row of change counting the last three as one double crochet, work two more double chains, in the fourth stitch counting backwards from your needs. To make a double chain. I throw thread our needle once before inserting in a stitch, throw over again, draw through stitch take up, throw over again, draw through first less throw over again, draw through next two leaving one on needle. After working three double chains in the stitch take up, work two chains, one single crochet (which the first half of a double chain), in the same np, work two chains, one single crocket (which is the first half of a double chain), in the san statch pass over three chains, work three double chains, two chain, and one half-stitch in the periods. chains titch; so on until the end. Then turn your work, and in the loop formed by the two chains work the same, three double chains, two chains, one half-stitch, and so on to the end. I hope I have succeeded in the explanation of it, as I have surely tried to make it as explicit a constitute.

A VERY GENERAL LETTER.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, March S1 .- I liked "Mac's" let n handshaking, and trust that many will take the hint and improve the manner of their shating hands. Whenever I shake hands with con who lets his hand lie limp and listless in mine, I always feel as if I'd like to pinch it before I et it go. One might as well try to shake hand with the tail of a fish.

The people who get so wrathy over the letter of France must make allowances for her youth. Remember she is but 19. When she is older she will probably modify her expressious.

If ully agree with the writers who think that "Our Boys" require improvement. Mothers spend much time and many words upon their daughters in teaching them to be indies, but seldom instruct their sons in the essential qualities of gentlemen. I do not believe in a boy "sowing his wild oats." When he comes to reap the harvest he will mourn over the days of his sowing. Boys, don't sow "oats" in "the field of destiny." or your crop will be watered with the tears of those who love you.

Gentlemen, if you write for The Home, don't be atraid of acknowledging your sex. Take P's advice, and don't try to paim yourselves off as women. "I'm not denyin' the women are foolish; God Almighty made 'em so to match the men," but we don't want the men to try and pass their foolishness off as a woman's. The letter is like a dish of "oliapodrida," but I hop it will escape the waste-basket for a that.

Shella. The people who get so wrathy over the letter

MORE CONCERNING BANGS.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

OAK PARK, Ill., March 30 .- In the columns of The Home, a week or two ago, I saw an article headed "Bangs," in which the writer declared that bangs "look simply ridiculous." I should like space in which to write in favor of the much-abused style. In the first place, nature evidently intended that the hair should grow forward over the forehead from the crown, and that, when it grew too long for com that, when it grew too long for comfort, it should be clipped as a man clips his hair when it gets beyond the desired length. To provide this, look at the way a baby's hair grows, and see if this is not the natural way. The writer also complains that baner grow too long and stick into a person's eyes. This might be called the abuse of bangs, and common sense will teach one what to do, viz. cut them. Again, if one would keep the from hair in good condition and avoid scant, this partings, the best thing that can be done is to wear it banged awhile, as the constant clipping which is necessary thickens the hair.

wear it banged awhile, as the constant clipping which is necessary thickens the hair.

It takes almost no time to arrange the hair in this way, while every young lady who crimp or frizzes can testify to the amount of time it takes to "do up" the hair at night and to arrange the crimps on the following day, besides having to wear the ugly pins or tea-leads the greater part of the morning lest the waye should all have departed before Charles or Augustus calls in the evening. If you notice two young ladies, one having crimped her hair every day or two for years, and the other with bangs, I can guarantee that you will find the hair of the latter in a far better condition than that of the burned or broken off unevenly. N'est of

PHYSICAL TRAINING OF CHILDREN. To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, March 25.—I have been deeply beterested in the letters in The Home on the training of children, and doubt not that they will accomplish much good in the improve treatment of that much-abused class in m families. But the physiological training, which is of transcendent importance, as it underlies he moral and mental, should not be left to

the moral and mental, should not be left to blundering ignorance. If any one doubts the importance of a knowledge of the fundamental principles of physiology, let him visit our cameteries and observe the great proportion of short graves, the victims of the ignorance of the laws of life in those who assume the responsibility of rearing children without any knowledge of the principles to develop healthy organisms.

Food, clothing, pure air, and exercise require scientific knowledge, but as the laws of health must be recognized before they can be conformed to, let mothers and fathers seek intelligence in guarding against disease and death that follow ignorance and neglect of these laws, and so often make life a failure and a burden instead of a bleasing and a pleasure. A modern writer upon "Education, Intellectual, Moral, and Physical," says: "To tens of thousands that are killed and hundreds of thousands that are killed and hundreds of thousands that survive with feeble constitutions not so strong as they should be, and you will have some idea of the curse inflicted on their offspring by parents ignorant of the laws of health. Do but consider for a moment that the retimen to which children are subject is hourly telling upon them to their life-long injury or benefit, and that there are twenty ways of going wrong to one way of going right, and you will get some idea of the common mischief that is almost everywhere inflicted by the thoughtless, haphazard system in common use."

To reformed Dick.

TO REPORMED DICK.

To the Educor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, March 24.—Well, Dick, I think you have no knowledge as to what kind of being women are. You haven't the slightest idea of the state of the st the mode of treatment that is best for the and you call yourself "Reformed Dick." Well call yourself what you please; but certain.

and you call yourself "Reformed Dick." Well call yourself what you please; but certain there is no indication of what I should call reform in any of the remarks made in your lette of the 18th. However, if there is a change for the better, my puny imagination refuses to reveal to my inquiring mind the degenerated condition from which your so-called reformation up lifted you.

Some of the male gender make a great and grand mistake when they undertake to try to govern women with broomsticks, stove-fiften, or anything which may happen to be hand; but let me ask how one of these "men" would act were he dealing with a man of his own strength?

Women were not made to be governed by such as you,—a creature who has the audadity to compare women to animals. I do not know what kind of a being you can possibly be; but of one thing I am certain, and that is that you know nothing as to the mode of treatment which women should receive. The only thing to govern women, that I am aware of, is love and, if you love your wife (that is, if some possmortal is unfortunate enough to hold that relation to you), you would have no need to treatment in the manner you spoke of.

Cousin Herbert was quite right in saying the women are superior to men in mental capacity and, allow me to add, in almost all capacities requiring common sense and judgment, an not even lacking in the intuitive qualities of knowing a true greatleman whenever we mad one. From your indignant critic,

A SHORT SERMON.

To the Edutor of The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 31.—I read Man letter, and must say: Those are my sentiment I have always felt the same about the state of the same about the same some people shake hands. I am atraid to a friend of any one that cannot give a h handsbake. And this brings to my mind I have often thought of, namely, the way as have of taking no interest in what they They seem to have the same apathy about enthing; they lack interest in every-day life, must almost be an earthquake that we shake them. And it is the

ondition. What a leth them to repent and be would say, in the words of , thou that sleepest, and arise Christ shall give thee light. Christ shall give thee light."
cuse for remaining in your a
Life is earnest; and the gr
dust thou art, to dust returne
of the soul." The immeas
soul, who can know? Haw
this! If not, I pray thee to
not your own, but are bo
need I urge you to renen
"So live that when thy
to join the innur
that moves to the
of shade, where each shall ta
the silent halls of death, th
quarry-slave at night, scourge quarry-clave at night, scourz but, sustained and soothed trust, approach thy grave ill the drapery of his couch

Breon, O., March 31.-H anded to Edward Nomma his sentiments. And now want to say a few words to b you seem to be unhappy and partner, I am glad to see cautious, and not too hasty vital importance, and one choice of a wife will be of nuence. If possible, sele After all, we take them worse," and experience sho are on the "worse" side. this before you embark o are on the "worse" side.
this before you embark of
mony and run the risk of
sooner or later. This is
nature, and one that shot
lightly, especially as a wron
hopes of genuine happines
future events; but, as you s
she likewise says she loves
prove one of the best and w
and be capable of making

Alas! my son, you little kno
The sorrows that from wedle
Farewell to every day of ease
When you have got a wife to
Sae bide you yet, and bid
Ye little ken what's to b
The half of that will gan
It's surveyed wife obtain Sometimes the rock, somet

Or some piece of the spinning She will drive at you wi' good And then she'll send you to Sae bide you yet, etc. CHARACTER T

To the Editor of T. WILMINGTON, Ill., March my purse steals trash, but me my good name, takes riches him and leaves me po Several letters have been w on the habit of untruthful Now, it strikes me that the be classed under three h the cowardly, and the rom a character pilferer; the sec and prevaricate to escape third is unfortunately end ination that exaggerates place events even; or, as with very large eyes."
Strange as it may seem,

the harmless romancer is th Years ago a classmate was visiting in our midst. I "Summer on the Lakes," an asm of a very young girl, ide ess. You can judge of my c Mrs. B— remarked, her severe in its virtuous expr was the greatest liar I eve

garet, with her prolific imaging great amount of extemporant the entertainment of her a By using a little diploma great amount of extemporanthe entertainment of her discovered that this womanment on one of the brighte country—was one of those so aptly described by Shaksped the moral and social horizand acquaintance, and yet serated, but enjoyed it.

Not twenty miles from whyoning girl went down to hearted, a victim to this nativing. On her death-bed post-mortem examination the presence of her viliflers.

As the best trees are soone fruit, so this poor girl was he because she was fairer and rest.

because she was fairer and rest.

Mac, I read your truly exe three boys. My youngest, i ommended that I should cut up in some conspicuous sp when they lapse into rudenes. If I ever see Mr. Mac, I'll all day, unless the themome Tired Mother, do not give all. If the child is under take one part sweet fresh or boiling water, add a little pu find it. As the little one gr proportion of cream. The find it. As the little one gr proportion of cream. The plies the milk should be a mal.

Cow's milk will coagulate differs so essentially from the ment, animal food being one of the latter. I write this a very dearly purchased.

AFTER THE DI

Once we were lovers. God! I Only last June you kissed my Only last June I lay in your at Lapped in the dreams that are Once we were lovers. I laugh But laughs like this are not g Have you forgotten? Men see Even in less than the half of a Yes, we were lovers. God! we are when we love—we wo! I wonder, what hights I'd hat he!. Into what depths I'd have sun

When we were lovers, I laugh If I could have known you we I had smiled at its torments, And, feeling your arms, calle

Men are not faithful to thing Do I blame you? Ah, no! born; And a true woman's heart is And, later, a thing that you Yet, knowing all this, I dared Droll, is it not? I have laug Yet you loved me a day—O a (More women than I have los

Once we were lovers. Ah mi I have known Heil, but I fou Yet no one dreams. I'm a w And we laugh at the world.

Without Arms
The Empress of Austria v
der on meeting Mr. Kavan
iy of Carlow, with the Kild
born without legs or arms.
has six inches of muscula
being about an inch short
while his arms are dwar
inches of the upper portion
and are unfurnished with
proaching to hands. Yet
graphist, a daring hum
draughtsman, an unersing
yachtsman, and drives fouring he bolds the pen or peta
guides its course by the arn
sufficiently long to meet
When hunting he sits in a
ket, and his reins are mense
expertness and case.

using in this manner to

AZY STITCH. nd., March 27.-As no confess, though, that I fee eash. I throw thread over a inserting in a stitch, throw a thread through siltch taken in draw through inst two, needle. After working ins in the stitch taken is, one single crochet (which double chain), in the same

d trust that many will take re the manner of their shaker I shake bands with one lie limp and listless in mine,

allowances for her youth. but 19. When she is older

March 30 .- In the columns of or two ago, I saw an article in which the writer declared simply ridiculous." I should the to write in favor of this In the first place, pature that the hair should grow orehead from the crown, and w too long for comfort, it as a man caps his hair when
the way' a baby's hair
if this is not the natural
also complains that bangs
to the into a person's eyes,
ed the abuse of bangs, and
treach one what to do, viz.;
if one would keep the front
lition and avoid scant, this if one would keep the front lition and avoid scant, thin thing that can be done is to thic, as the constant clipping thickens the hair.

no time to arrange the hair every young lady who crimpalify to the amount of time it the hair at night and to enough the following day, besides a ugly pins or tea-leads the emorning lest the wave should before Charles or Augustus ig. If you notice two young crimped her hair every day and the other with bangs, I

and the other with bangs, I you will find the hair of the BAY STATE.

CAINING OF CHILDREN. atter of The Tribune.
25.—I have been deeply inexters in The Home on the m, and doubt not that they nuch good in the improved much-abused class in most physiological training, which importance; as it underlies that, should not be a local training.

physiological training, which importance; as it underlies intal, should not be left to ace. It any one doubts the owledge of the fundamental logy, let him visit our cemethe great proportion of short of the ignorance of the laws assume the responsibility of thout any knowledge of the phealthy organisms.

He are the laws of health before they can be conformed and fathers seek intelligence and a fathers seek intelligence and a father seek intelligence and a father and a burden g and a pleasure. A modern cation, Intellectual, Morallys: "To tens of thousands hundreds of thousands that constitutions not so strong and you will have some idea ed on their offspring by pathe laws of health. Do but the laws of health. Do but the laws of health. Do but that the regimen to subject is hourly telling uponing injury or benefit, and that was of going wrong to one way you will get some idea of the original some idea of that that is almost everywhere oughtiess, haphazard system.

EFORMED DICK.
Mor of The Tribune.
24.—Well, Dick, I think you

eas to what kind of beings haven't the slightest idea of nent that is best for them-of "Reformed Dick." Well you please; but certainly on of what I should call re-remarks made in your letter ever, if there is a change for your interest to re-guing interest or the constant of the degenerated con-our so-called reformation up-

gender make a great and en they undertake to try to broomsticks, stove-lifters, may happen to be hand; one of these "men" would ing with a man of his own

bt made to be governed by attre who has the audacity to animals. I do not know gyou can possibly be; but ertain, and that is that you to the mode of treatment and receive. The only thing hat I am aware of, is lowed, if wife (that is, if some poor te enough to hold that relatively the sound have no need to treat ou spoke of, as quite right in saying that to men in mental capacity d, in almost all capacities sense and judgment, and the intuitive qualities of utleman whenever we meet dignant critic.

RT SERMON. tor of The Tribune.
, March 31.—I read Mac

Those are my sentime t the same about the way ands. I am afraid to make that cannot give a hearty that cannot give a he is brings to my mind what t of, namely, the way some interest in what they do be same apathy about everyerest in every-day life. In earthquake that would not it is the same

with some persons in regard to their spiritual condition. What a lethargy has come over them in regard to their eternal welfare. They like to take their ease, and should they ever feel any qualms of conscience, on account of their sins, they shake them off by saying: Go their sins, they shake them off by saying: Go

their sins, they snake them on by saying: tro
sway until a more convenient season.
In a word, it is even too much trouble for
In a word, it is even too much trouble for In a word, it is even to be hatch to these, I seem to repent and be saved. To these, I seem to repent and be saved. To these, I seem to the dead, and the saved to the saved t thou that sleepest, and arise trout the dead, that Christ shall give thee light." You have no excuse for remaining in vour sins. "Life is real, Life is earnest; and the grave is not its goal; dust thou art, to dust returnest, was not spoken of the soul." The immeasurable value of a soul, who can know? Have you thought of this? If not, I pray thee to consider. You are not your own, but are bought with a price. Need I urge you to repent, and be saved? "So live that when thy summons comes to join the innumerable caravan that moves to the pale realms of shade, where each shall take his chamber in the silent halls of death, thou go not, like the quarry-slave at night, scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and soothed by an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave like one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams."

AUNT MAB.

To the Editor of The Tribune. BYRON, O., March 31.-Here's my hand ex-

tended to Edward Nommas. I heartily indorse-his sentiments. And now while I am here I want to say a few words to Bachelor. Although you seem to be unhappy and in want of a female partner, I am glad to see you are prudent and utious, and not too hasty in a matter of such vital importance, and one upon which your future happiness will surely depend. A happy choice of a wife will be of the utmost consequence. If possible, select one whose tastes and sentiments correspond with your own. After all, we take them "for better or for After all, we take them "for better or for worse," and experience shows us that the odds are on the "worse" side. You should consider this before you embark on the sea of matrimony and run the risk of being shipwrecked soner or later. This is a step of a serious nature, and one that should not be treated lightly, especially as a wrong step endangers all hopes of genuine happiness. One cannot see tuture events; but, as you say you love her, and she likewise says she loves you, I hope she may prove one of the best and worthiest of her sex, and be capable of making you as happy as is possible in this world. But do not expect miracles, for—
Alas! my son, you little know

Alas! my son, you little know
The sorrows that from wedlock flow;
Farewell to every day of ease
When you have got a wife to please.
Sae bide you yet, and bide you yet,
Ye little ken what's to betide you yet;
The half of that will game you yet.
If a wayward wife obtain you yet.

Sometimes the rock, sometimes the reel, Or some piece of the spinning-wheel, She will drive at you wi' good will, And then she'll send you to the de'il. Sae bide you yet, etc.

Stout gates of brass and well-built walls
Are proof 'gainst swords and cannon-balls;
But naught is found by sea or land
That can a wayward wife withstand.
Sae bide you yet, etc.
A Victor

CHARACTER THIEVES. To the Editor of The Tribune. WILMINGTON, Ill., March 25 .- "He that steals my purse steals trash, but he who filches from me my good name, takes that which not enriches him and leaves me poor indeed." Several letters have been written to The Home

on the habit of untruthfulness. Now, it strikes me that the untruthful should be classed under three heads,-the malicious the cowardly, and the romancing. The first is a character pilferer; the second wiff equivocat and prevaricate to escape condemnation; the third is unfortunately endowed with an imagination that exaggerates the most common-place events even; or, as I heard a lady once tersely put it, "one who sees the whole world

Strange as it may seem, the malicious charac ter thief is usually encouraged in society, while

the public.

Years ago a classmate of Margaret Fuller's was visiting in our midst. I had been reading "Summer on the Lakes," and, with the enthusham of a very young girl, idealized the authoress. You can judge of my consternation, when Mrs. B—— remarked, her countenance very severe in its virtuous expression, "Margaret was the greatest liar I ever heard speak, my dear!"

By using a little diplomacy, I found that Marearet, with her prolific imagination, had done a great amount of extemporaneous romancing for the entertainment of her classmates. I soon

discovered that this woman—who sat in judgment on one of the brightest intellects of this country—was one of those character-piferers so aptly described by Shakspeare. She obscured the moral and social horizon of every friend and acquaintance, and yet society not only tolerated, but enjoyed it.

Not twenty miles from where I was born a young girl went down to her grave brokenhearted, a victim to this malicious character, thieving. On her death-bed she requested a post-mortem examination to be conducted in the presence of her viliflers.

As the best trees are soonest robbed of their fruit, so this poor girl was hunted to her death because she was fairer and sweeter than the rest.

Mac, I read your truly excellent letter to my

three boys. My youngest, aged 13 years, recommended that I should cut it out and paste it up in some conspicuous spot, as a reminder, when they lapse into rudeness, and he added:

"If I ever see Mr. Mac, Pil stand bareheaded all der values the theoremse is below some?" all day unless the themometer is below zero."

Tired Mother, do not give your babe milk at all. If the child is under three months old take one part sweet fresh cream and four parts boiling water, add a little pure sugar if you can find it. As the little one grows older a larger proportion of cream. The bovine which supplies the milk should be a young, healthy animal.

mal.

Cow's milk will coagulate in the stomach, it differs so essentially from the natural nourishment, animal food being one of the constituents of the latter. I write this from an experience very dearly purchased.

AUNT HELEN.

AFTER THE DELUGE.

Once we were lovers. God! how strange! Only last June you kissed my mouth; Only last June I lay in your arms. Lapped in the dreams that are born of the South.

Once we were lovers. I laugh aloud; . But laughs like this are not good to hear. Have you forgotten? Men soon forget, Even in less than the half of a year.

Yes, we were lovers. God! what fools
We are when we love—we women, you know.
I wonder what hights I'd have climbed for your
kins?
Into what depths I'd have sunk of wo?

When we were lovers, I laughed at Hell: If I could have known you were there, O Sweet, I had smiled at its torments, seeking your eyes, And, feeling your arms, called it bliss complete. Just such fools we are when we love— We women: What is Heaven or Hell, Save as a man's eyes smile or frown, To us, whom to love the gods impel?

And the gods are cruel, —they have men's hearts; And men are aye cruel to women who love. "Its only when we are faithless and false. We may taste the dim rapture we read of above.

Men are not faithful to things that are true.
Do I blame you? Ah, no! it was thus you were born;
And a true woman's heart is a toy for your play;
And, later, a thing that you laugh at and scorn.

Yet, knowing all this, I dared to love you! Droll, is it not? I have laughed oft and long. Yet you loved me a day—O a mad. sweet day! (More women than I have lost souls for a song.) Yes, you loved me an hour! O that dead hour! All other hours are out of tune In my life, when I think of your wondrons eyes, And your lips that kissed me—only last June.

Once we were lovers. Ab me: ah me!
I have known Hell, bu: I found it alone!
Yet no one dreams. I'm a woman, you see,
And we laugh at the world, though we strangle a
moan.
FANNY DRISCOLL.

Without Arms or Legs.

The Empress of Austria was filled with wonder on meeting Mr. Kavanagh, M. P. for County of Carlow, with the Kildare hounds. He was born without legs or arms. In place of legs he has six inches of muscular thigh stumps, one being about an inch shorter than its fellow; while his arms are dwarfed to perhaps four inches of the upper portion of these members, and are unfurnished with any termination approaching to hands. Yet he is a beautiful caligraphist, a daring huntsman, an artistic draughtsman, an unerring shot, an expert yachtsman, and drives four-in-hand. In writing he holds the pen or pencil in his mouth and guides its course by the arm stumps, which are sufficiently long to meet across the chest. When hunting he sits in a kind of saddle basket, and his reins are managed with surprising experinces and case. Without Arms or Legs.

### CURRENT GOSSIP.

THE MAD PUNSTER. Buoene Field in St. Louis Times-Journal. A cingle Barren loved aye made And woo'd her hart by Knight and Dey. But when knee begred she'd marry hymn The crewel bell responded neigh.

Now at her feet inn vein he side And tolled her of phis offal pane—
A lass, his mown touched not her sole—
His ev'ry grown was aw! in vane! Owe, bee my bride, my deer. I pray,

And here my size before eye dye-O caste me knot in scorn a weigh— Yew are thee apple of my I!" She herd and new he truly spoke—
He was of noble berth, and bread
Toe lofty mean and hie renown—
The air to grate estates 'twas said.

"Ewe wood due bettor, sir," she bald,
"Two court sum mother girl I wean—
Ewer not mice stile—aisle never share
The thrown domestic as your quean!"

"'Fis dun, O fare but Scilly won, Isle waist no father size on the !" Off to the nearest port he flue And through himself into the see.

PRENCH NEWSPAPER-WIT. The Count of B. perceives himself that a box f cigars which he has tapped all recently is to the half empty. Addressing himself then to his domestic with good humor: "It is truly not reasonable, my brave Baptist,-we smoke too

A member of a class in rhetoric, having to make the dead past-live again in an essay upon Gustavus Adolphus, begins that monarch's farewell address to his courtiers: "Gentlemen, am about setting out to take my part in the Thirty Years' War." At dessert the mistress of the house places

upon the table a superb cake; then, glancing round the festive board, mumbles a brief grace in Chocktaw, and says: "Well, if nobody will have any, we'll keep it for tea. Jane, put this cake away." Time, by a Shrewsbury cake clock,

At Court: Eminent Counsel—"Yes, gentlemen of the jury, you will,—oh, I know you will restore my persecuted client to the arms of his wife and little ones, who—" The Court—"Your client is a bachelor." E. C. (with reproach)—"Your Honor would even derrive my unhappy client of the pure joys of home and the family." (Weeps.)

family." (Weeps.)

With the first rays of spring the deaf and dumb beggars reappear, and sliently write petitions on their slates which they present to the charitable and credulous. "It's curious," said some one to Aurelies Scholl, "but you never see those deaf mutes out in the winter. How do they pass their time in the cold season?" "Oh! in talking!"

Two hackmen run into each other at night and one, whose horse is killed, cites the other before the tribunal. "When you had run into the complainant's horse and knocked it down and run over it," says the Court sternly, "why didn't you stop to see if any damage had been done?" "Oh," replies the jcabby, "I didn't know it was a horse 1'd hurt,"—I thought it was only a man."

A young woman whose apartments are very nicely furnished undertakes to dazzle a gentieman whose acquaintance she has just made, and, ringing the belt, says to the servant, "I think I will take a drive out to the Bois. Susan, tell John to harness up the horse to the phaeton." The faithful domestic returns in a few moments and says: "Missus, I can't find any John, or horse, or phaeton at all, at all—shall I go and get a cab?"

X., assaulted by his tailor—"I really cannot understand why you do not pay me my little bill. You had a good salary and it has been raised." "Yes." "And you promised me faithfully that you would pay me out of the amount you saved from your extra allowance."
"Precisely." "Then you have lied to me, for you haven't paid me the first red centime."
"Not at all,—I haven't saved anything from my extra allowance. When I do I'll pay you."

Lawyer X is ugly as—uglier than—in fine, there is no finding any adequate simile. A case in which he is engaged is called in court, and another lawyer rises and says: "Brother X is unable to appear in this case to-day, and has asked me to apply for a postponement." "Sick, eh?" says the Judge. "No; gone to get married." "Married!—oh! come now, what is my learned brother giving the Court! Well, postponement granted for one week. Married, eh? Well, I'll be—but—call the next case."

A Bohemian, who is over head and serving

A Bohemian, who is over head and ears in debt, sees no way out of it but to marry, and accordingly betakes himself to a matrimonial accordingly betakes himself to a matrimonial agency and asks if they have any wives in stock with from 20,000 to 100,000 francs. "I have just your article," says the agent. "Pretty, pretty, amiable". "That'll do,—never mind the age." "All right!" says the agent; "be so good as to hand me over 50 francs—the fee is payable in advance, and they we will arrange for a first. nand me over bullranes—the lee is payable in advance—and then we will arrange for a first interview." "Fifty francs!" exclaims the Bohemian, with a frightful sneer; "fifty Erebus. Blister your stupid soul, sir; do you think that if I had 50 francs 1'd be assenough to go and get married?"

"GERLIAH."

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Hurry, and bustle, and confusion reigned at St. Paul's Chapel Saturday evening, for the colored immigrants who had been staying there during the last two weeks were making preparations for departure. Finally, the Transportation and Finance Committees managed to quiet the unruly people. Then the wagons, which had been standing in front of the chapel, were loaded with the "plunder," as the darkies called it, and with a crack of the whip and a parting shout the drivers mounted their seats and set in motion their dispidated but still serviceable norses. This was the signal for all darkies to rush to the sidewalk and watch the wagons un-til they had turned the corner two streets below. There was one not satisfied, and, as usual, the

There was one not satisfied, and, as usual, the person was a woman. She was laboring under intense excitement, and when she spoke it was with an air that said the fate of the universe depended upon her speech.

"You Gerhah!" she called.

A little kinky-haired darkey responded.

"Git after dat yare wagon; you hyah me? Git on behind an' poke yer inger in de box, an' fin' but if one of dem yare rabbits is gone. Git along dare! If de rabbit's in de box he'll bite you—two bites."

along dare! If de rabbit's in de box he'll bite you—two bites."

"Gerliah" stuck his tongue in his cheek, gave a wicked wink, and performed a curious motion with all his fingers, as he held them in front of his stumpy nose; then he shambled off, a little wearily and with a sorrowful look. He got to the corner and saw his mother wave a red bandanna handkerchief at him and shout for him to "git along dar." He pursued his way slowly, stooped in front of a candy-store, and gazed at the comestities therein with longing eyes and a watery mouth. Suddenly his face brightened, he shoved his hands into the pockets of his ragged trousers, and whistled and yelled, as a yelping dog with a can tied to its tail came down the street. He forgot his mother, forgot the candles in the confectionery mother, forgot the candles in the confectionery store, forgot everything except the dog, and joined in the crowd of hooting, grinning boys that ran behind the much-imposed upon canine. That boy was not among those who wint to Kansas. His mother had watched the performance with a frown on her countenance, and more than once her fingers had been tightly clutched together, as if in expectation of soon handling a ration, but when her own dear "Gerliah" shot like chain-lightning after the dog, she grew nervous, laughed a little, got on a box to see between the state of the counterparts of the chain-lightning after the dog, she grew nervous, laughed a little, got on a box to see between the chain-lightning after the got on a grew chain. ter, and, as the race, grew closer, grabbed an aged ex-preacher by the neck and yelled at the top of her voice: "Doggone de rabbits; I bet you thy plunder 'gin a dollah Gerliah ketches him."

him."
She met with no takers, and so didn't bet.
The rest of the evening she never ceased talking about "Gerlish" being "a powaful runnal." A COUPLE OF MINERS' STORIES. Exchange.

It was at a miner's cabin in Tennessee; a dozen

or so of rough, uncouth, unkempt-looking fellows sat over a stove redolent with cold coffee "Talkin' about your stories," said a grizzly, gray old fellow, removing his pipe from between two shaggy masses of tawny hair, while his companions gave each other significant glances— "talking about your stories, why y've all hearn on Bill Hess, him as was killed in '76, a moonshining. Well, Bill an' me was old cronies. A year afore the War Bill he swallered of a peach-pit." It trubbled of him a kinder, but no one thought much on't; but Bill's appetite it got stronger and stronger, till at last he'd eat

# one day Bill he wus took with a gripin' an a groain'. Loh' how he kicked and yelled; seving men couldn't hold of him. No doctor was in the parts where we wus. Even his favorite brandy had no effect. Well, he had consulsions, an' he had 'em right smart, too, I tell yer, an' the furst think we know'd, upcame a small cherry tree—" 41 thought as 'ow he swalled of a peach-pit!" some one asked.

some one asked.

"Well, so he did, and he disgorged of a peach tree about three feet high—did I say cherry?—well, that wus a slip er the tongue—with bloomin' peaches on it. And arter that Bill's health cum back to him, and he wusn't afflicted no more."

bloomin' peaches on ft. And arter that Bill's health com back to him, and he wusn't afflicted no more."

"I've got a story to beat that?" exclaimed a young, wo ightly-looking miner, with a merry eye and a clear complexion. "Me an' Bob Jones we wus a travelin' in '58, just about the time that 'ere accident happened to Bill Hess, an' Bob he got a cinder in his eye, which kinder annoyed him. It got wuss and wuss till the poor feller hadn't no peace or comfort. One day, says Bob to me, says he: 'Pete, somethink is the matter. It feels like as what it wus gettin' bigger and leavin' of my head." "I looked at it, and sure enough there was a raisen-like sort of think on it. Still it trubbled of Bob. Day by day that raisen-like sort of think growed and growed, until it wouldn't let the eyelid shut. Mind ye, all this time Bob could see just as well as ever, if anythink better nor before. The raisen-like sort of think growed and growed for three years, when it had growed three inches out of Bob's eye. It was just like a bush, with tiny branches and little bits of leaves. Well, to make a long story short, one night when Bob was drunk, he turned over on his face in his sleep, and in the mornin' he found a little maple tree lyin' alongside of him, and the pain in his eye and bush wus gone. That, there," pointing to a sapling just out of the door, "is the tree which growed of the cinder what Bob Jones caught in his eye."

THE PLAY OF THE FUTURE.

The fact that Big English, the bootblack, now drives a dray and has forever left the box and brush behind him, is no reason why he should lose interest in his old companions. Instead of cutting their acquaintance, he has mapped out new and pleasant plans and surprises for them. He began about a week ago writing a comedy which is to be brought out by the shiners just as soon as they can save enough money to hire a basement for a theatre. The new theatre isn't to be called "The Grand Duke." or any such highfaiutin title, but will be known as "The Retreat." The new comedy is called "The Miser's Cat." and the cast includes sixteen speaking parts outside of the cat, which will speak for itself. The play opens with the heavy man discovered in a sugar hogshead on the stage trying to sweeten himself up, and in less than a minute thirteen of the other characters, including the sweeten nimser up, and in less toan a minute thirteen of the other characters, including the leading lady and the first old man, are playing "shinny" and flying kites around the bogshead. There are four murders, one burglary, two fire alarms, and a ward cancus in this scene. The scene is laid in Australia, and the juvenile man is discovered heaving to a tree with his leave out. scene is laid in Australia, and the juvenile man is discovered hanging to a tree with his legs cut off. This amputation business doesn't seem to hurt him, however, for he bites the rope in two and lands on the ground in time to give a dozen foot-pads and two tin-peddlers an awful bouncing for making up faces at him. There are three marriages, two fights, one runsway, and a bank robbery in this scene, and the Miser's Cat is hit in the eye with a rotten apple.

The comedy will have seven acts and twenty-eight scenes, but the first two acts alone have been finished up to date. The author is, however, hard at work, and if he carries out his plot in good shape he has every reason to feel

plot in good shape he has every reason to feel that fame and fortune will wink down on him with both eyes at once. One of the notelties in this play is that all the actors come down and go up a ladder, instead of entering and leaving the stage in the usual manner.

AN OHIO MAN AFTER OFFICE.

As an evidence of the fact that the art of ffice-seeking was understood in Ohio as far back as the year 1857, we reproduce the following remarkable letter addressed to President Buchanan and now on file among the letters of the Interior Department in Washington. There is an air of sweet simplicity and religious faith running through the letter, and at the same time it is so thoroughly American in tone that it fairly excites the sympathies while stirring up

time it is so thoroughly American in tone that it fairly excites the sympathies while stirring up the risables:

Goshen O. Jan 16, 57—Hon. Jas. Buchanan—Raspected Sir—You are henored with the highest office in the Gift of the American pepol, the honor was Due to you as you are worthy and well qualified in the Gift of the American pepol, the honor was Due to you as you are worthy and well qualified in the Gift of the American pepol, the honor was Due to you are the election that I had my mind on you for the last 25 years and wished to live to see the day that I cold have the privelage of voting for you and thanks Be to God I had and that with success But not as much satisfaction as I would wish for I am sorry to say that we have a few in our State of Reckless Demagogues. Who would fain run our glories Union into fragments as for my part I spent I Spent Dayes and Dollers in Seport of it with all the little influence that I had for which I am not trying to claim your thanks. it was, a Dootey I can to you and my countrey as I was raised in Cumberland Co. pa. I felt it my dootey as a Dimocrat to save my countrey from Ruin But I clame of you an answer to these few lines feel Highly honored to get a few lines feel Highly honored to get a few lines from the presedent and would Receive a Small appointment from you Sutch as Superintendent of the patent office or something Required no Scolershipas I only Studyed Diltworth Speling Book about 40 or 50 years ago and that not very well or I would be a Beter speler. I wish not from my roamings to be considered an imposter, reference can be had to Saml Medary. A Ellison or a Number of our leiting Dimocrats as to my charicter. I expected to try to be at Washington when you took your set but my menes wonte alow it as I am a small Farmer But a large man I have a good little farm of A bout one Hundred Acurs But a large family therefore I Doe not Expect to see you this Side of the Barr of God then I hope to see you this Side of the Barr of God then I hope to see you this Side of the

A FUNERAL JOKE. Col. Isaac O. Barnes, of Boston, had an old friend, Mr. Kidder Marshall, to whom he was warmly attached, and, when Mr. Marshall died, felt it his duty to attend the funeral, which took place in Fitchburg. It was a hot, sticky day in summer, and the ride from Boston in the cars was anything but pleasant. Arrived at the house of the deceased friend, he found a large gathering in the parlot, which was warm and close. The Colonel wedged himself into an arm-chair several sizes too small for his ampie person, settled himself as best he could, and "fidgeted." It so chanced that two clergymen conducted the services, which were so protracted that two hours had passed before the last "amen" had been said. In the midst of the solemn pause that followed it, Col. Barnes, who could "hold in" no longer, turned to the gentleman next him and, in a voice pitched in a high key, said, "Did you know Kid?" "I did," said his fellow-mourner, in a deep, hushed voice. "He was a nice felcars was anything but pleasant. Arrived at the know Kid?" "I did," said his fellow-mourner, in a deep, husbed voice. "He was a nice fellow, wasn't he?" piped Barnes. "He was," answered his neighbor, still in the same mournful tone. "Yes, and he was a mighty smart fellow, too," continued the Coionel, now giving his shrill voice free play, and wiping the beads from his forehead, "if he'd had the running of the forestellars, he'd. this funeral, he'd been underground an ho

QUIPS. A prisoner, when asked what trade he wanted to learn, said: "If there is no objection, I would like to be a sailor."

It is merely modesty which prompts people to use opera-glasses at a ballet show. They don't want to view limbs with the naked eye. In answer to Shakspeare's conundrum. What's in a name?" the Syracuse Times says that if it is a Russian General's name the entire alphabet is in it. From the fact that Nero fiddled while Rome

was burning, we may infer that business had pean pretty dull, and he had insured the old place for all it was worth.—New York World. Broken Heart is the romantic name of a rail-road station in Minnesota. Touching as this title is, however, all scutimental persons must acknowledge that Fried Liver, a mining village in Arizona, is still more tender.

in Arizona, is still more tender.

"What do you know of the character of this man!" was asked of a witness at a police court the other day. "What do I know of his character? I know it to be unbleachable, your Honor," he replied, with much emphasis.

A gentleman having sent his man servant, to buy some incider matches, said to him, when he came back: "I hope, John, these things are better than the last, which were good for nothing." "Oh! these are excellent," replied John; "I have tried every one of them."

and devour of everything as what he could lay of his hands on. Why, the quantity of brandy that ere man drunk, you could drown that ere mine with. An' the mystery about the affair was, that the more Bill ne would eat, the thinner did he become. It was six years after that—yes, it was seving years—when

set forth on a crusade, the fashionable society of that day considered him just "dressed to kill." And so he was. And one time when he was dressed up that way a fellow killed him.—Burdette.

Burdette.

Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Posted up—The elevated street railway. You cannot cure a cold in a sample rheum. The man who sets a bad example batches mis-

It is singular that the warmest part of a room should be where the frieze is. We do not know that Chiron was a Fenian, but he certainly was a head Centaur. An old gentleman remarks that when you want to XL you must work like sixty. An ancient sewer has been discovered in Rome, but the old rady's name is not given. A Boston merchant recently received an order for "some of old Brown's Windsor soap."

We don't know exactly what a hawking party

in the olden time was; but a hawking party of the present time is a leather-lunged Irishman, a \$5 horse, a demoralized wagon, and six bushels of specked apples. of specked apples.

To many people Millais' picture of the Huguenot, or the engraving from it, is familiar. It represents a young girl endeavoring to tie a white scarf—the emblem by which the Romanists were to be distinguished on the night of St. Bartholomew—on the arm of her Huguenot lover. Before this engraving, in a well-known art-repository on Washington street, this week, halted a gentleman from the country and his wife. They gazed entranced at the picture, and the gentleman slowly spelled the title, "H-u-g-e n-o-t--Huge not," and, turning to his spouse asked: "What in thunder do they call that Huge not for?" To which Maria responded, "Why, gracious goodness, John, can't you ed, "Why, gracious goodness, John, can't you see, because she's a tving a huge not on ber feller's arm." And they wandered on towards

### THE PUZZLERS' CORNER.

[Original contributions will be published in this epartment. Correspondents will please send their eal names with their noms de plume addressed to 'Puzzlers' Corner." Answers will be published

the following week. ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES. No. 709. THOMSON H TWAIN P ES NYE RL DESDEMONA LIPRTAN EL KEY NO Y TAINE B BRADDON GIAOUR NIPPER NIPPER TAPNET HEDGED REMARK RAKISH TAT MADAM TARANIS ADAMANT TANAGER MINES STR No. 714. TETE EDIT TIVY ETYM No. 711. No. 715. NAP APE PEA

No. 716. No. 712. S ign S A ort A M ano R W inon A E noc H L on G L ouis A E mble M No. 717. No. 718. Tip-top. WHEEL-NO. 719.

1, an article usually found in the kitchen; 2, a legislative body; 3, a bird; 4, to rove; 5, angry 6, a celebrated poet; 7, to please; 8, an outery. The perimeter, a celebrated General. The spokes read toward the centre.

R. Ednard.

RHOMBOID-NO. 720. RHOMBOID—NO. 720.

Across—A city in Italy; a god; collections of numbers; answerable; seeds of a tree; a riddle. Down—In Poverty; two-thirds of a female name; an animal; verbal; a country in Africa; a short sword; an article and dark; falsifiers syncopated and transposed; an abbreviation for a country in Europe; in Uncle Sam; in Comet.

Ogle County, Ill.

CADY Cols. DIAMOND-NO. 721.

In Sphinx; a servant; a caller; laborious respiration and a plant reversed; a merry feast; a rustic checks; to place; in May Queen. The same words are read downwards.

CAIRO, Ill. QUIRK. SQUARE WORD-NO. 722.

A horse; an invisible fluid; a bird; wet.
South Bend, Ind.
Hoosiks. SQUARE WORD-NO. 723. A dish; to repeat with assent; an interjection meaning begone; a substance formed by comous-

MOUNT FOREST, III. ALFRED JINGLE. CHARADE-NO. 724. There is something that's found in "our daily bread," bread,"
Which in England to horses is often fed;
It sometimes is short, and it sometimes is long,
And doubled, it courses the wild rocks among.
My first is this something, and all must take heed.
To know it aright if this they would read.
For in learning, indeed, it's a factor prime,
And has been so classed for a very long time.

My second is like, and not far away,
To follow my first, yet it sometimes does stray;
It feeds of itself, and it also is fed,
And often does furnish the hangry with bread,
Although it is harmless, one thing is sad,
It oft leads my first in that which is bad,
And now of its wonders to finish the fist,
If you do not my second, you cannot exist.

Every child that is born should learn my whole, Every child that is born should learn my whole, Though often it vexes his dear little soul; Through it with learning he is first made acquaint, By it he often is thought quife a saint; By it he often is thought quife a saint; Who have anxiously sought it, in later years, As a coveted prize, with much toil and trouble, Although when achieved it is only a bubble.

BURLINGTON, Wis.

COOCHE.

CROSS-WORD ENIGMA-NO. 725. CROSS-WORD ENIGMA—NO. 725.
My first is in rat, but not in mouse;
My second's in shade, but not in house;
My third is in boy, but not in girl;
My fourth is in braid, but not in curl;
My fifth is in river, but not in bond;
My sixth is in note, but not in bond.
Viewed altogether forms the name
Of a little animal, wild and tame.
INDIANOLA, III.

ALLEGETY ALLEGRETTO. CROSS-WORD ENIGMA-NO. 726.

CROSS-WORD ENIGMA—NO. 726.

First in Sabbath, not in Sunday;
Second in Hadson, not in Funda;
Third in sandwich, not in outter;
Fourth in dash board, not in cutter;
Fifth in backborse, not in pacer;
Sixth in serpent, not in racer;
Seventh in ocean, not in river;
Eighth in spendthrift, not in giver.
A node for you, sir, or you, miss, or Mrs.,
Pray can you untie it, and tell what this is?
FULTON, III.

TOWHEAD.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA-NO. 727. am composed of ten letters, and am part of a circle.

My 7, 10, 3, is to confine.

My 6, 4, is a confused mass.

My 5, 6, 1, 8, 9, 2, is a station in life.

GALENA, Ill.

Hr-DADDT.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA-NO. 728. I am composed of nineteen letters, and am an old saying.

My 1, 8, 4, 11, 7, 18, is an engagement.

My 10, 7, 1, 16, is a river in Europe.

My 1, 2, 19, 15, 5, is a city in Central Europe.

My 12, 8, 17, 5, 14, is a place of refuge.

My 3, 8, 6, 9, 13, 19, is a native of a country in increase.

CORRESPONDENCE. Tyro, city, says he hopes he may be asphinriated if he can find Sphinr's rhombold, Henida's square, or the charades of Brother Rie and M. Waljean. He gives the answers to six, and believes in his inmost heart (to say nothing of his outmost) that they are correct.

Enena Chanagrs, Dixon, Ill., is as good as the best this week, having the whole kit, from Thom-son to "Tip-top." Spinx, city, allows the charades and the four-letter square to trip him up. The rest he brought forth from their hiding-places.

Happy Thought, Presport, Ill., tries hard for all, and gives partial answers to the ten, but 714 and 717 are slightly "off color."

Fritz sends a few answers, to show he's still a student of The Corner. He accomplishes half the task—Nos. 709, 712, 713, 715, and 716. Henida. Champaign, Ill., finished the course "from egg to apple," and in a manner worthy of all praise. He performed the "Summersault" act of Brother Ike, and felt "Tip-top" at the close of his work.

E. F. K., city, found seven of the pazzles on Saturday evening, but could go no further, as the Champaign square stood in the way, as also the "Summersault" and "Tip-top." The diamond sent is a beauty, though.

Sung city would like to mount Pagents once

Snug, city, would like to mount Pegasus once more in answer to Brother Ike; but as he doesn't know what the answer is, he gives up the scheme. He says the other charade is a "Tip-top" one, and with that one answer he quits the track till next week.

Poplar, Oshkoek, Wis., delayed last week sending her answers because one was missing.—
"Christmas,"—until too late for the last Corner mail. This week she has seven,—missing the two charades and Henida's square. The rhomb is on alle. Thanks.

Towhead, Falton, Ill., has little time to devote to The Corner at present, but will jot down an answer and a puzzle occasionally. He hopes to get even with Brother Ike and some others who have been going for him so unmercifully. He comes up smiling in answer to like, and tells why he can't do the "shutter set," as follows:

And should I try—I'm six feet high—
If I am hot mistaken
I would not stay, as hope I may,
To sait your summer bacon.

THE CAUSES OF THE SCARCITY OF FISH. To the Editor of the Chicago Field.
Since my last on "The Scarcity of Fish," in the Chicago Fled of the 22d ult., I find I over looked some of the causes which produced it. One great cause of the scarcity of whitefish is. because the sturgeon suck up the spawn from the breeding-grounds; and this is one thing the pound-nets set out from the shore are good for. They catch all of the sturgeon. A few years ago smoken sturgeon were worth four cents a pound in our market; now they are worth 15 cents,-made scarce by the diminished supply, and the increased demand from the increase of ite at the hook), at Marquette, Mich., th sands of small whitefish and herring get injured in escaping through the meshes and float upon the water, becoming the prey

sands of small whitefish and herring get injured in escaping through the meshes and upon the water, becoming the prey of an innumerable quantity of gulls, that come as regularly for breakfast, forty miles distant from the islands on which they nest, as if they had been summoned by a tin horn or a gong. Likewise, the different varieties of loons come on the same errand at the same hour. I helped take out of a gill-net six of the latter, "Great American Divers," caught in 100 feet of water, as they were perambulating along the bottom. All of the whitefish taken at Marquette a few years ago went to Detroit on contract, to be distributed fresh to various markets. Mr. A. Booth, one of the oldest fish-dealers, informed me, before the War, that he sent fresh whitefish and trout, packed in ice, as far south as Holly Springs, Miss.; so that these two kinds of fresh-water fish meet those of the salt water half-way, and make the preservation, protection, and propagation of both of National importance, as they are in some measure beyond State jurisdiction.

I saw lately that the Dominion authorities of Canada complain that the Americans set nets for in-shore mackerel, with meshes so small that they catch all the young ones. This ought to be regulated by a reciprocity arrangement between the two Governments, by requiring the meshes to be made larger. Both countries equally interested in this matter, as well as other nations. Although the meshes in ancient times were made so small as to catch two small fishes to feed a multitude, on a certain occasion, in conjunction with bread, it does not follow that the necessity of such economy exists in a far-off land at the present day, any more than it does to find a second Moees, similar to the one that was found on the shores of Galilee by itinerant fishermen while drying their nets, and who, according to recent accounts, made a punishable offense. Now, go to any of our fish-stands here, and you will not find a lobster beyond that length. Why? Because they are shipped West clandesti

Wiff, city. comes to the front with seven answers good and true, -failing on the cross, Henida's square, and the "Summersault."

Hoosier, South Bend, Ind., regards the list as a very hard one, and wishes he had the thinking-cap of Brother ike to help him out. He doesn't wish to lose his grip, however, and sends the four he made out,—the double acrostic, the little square, the "hippontopotommas," and the "Tip-top."

the "hipontopotommas," and the "Tip-top."
Coochie, Burlington, Wis., has an eye single to
the proprieties in her single answer to the charade
of Brother Ike.

Brother Ike, of Indiana,
Need not soil his best bandana.
For I shall never try, "you bet,"
A "summersault" or summerset.

Punch, Urbana, Ill., comes to time once more
with the ten replies in apple-pic order, and in season to outrank all high Ike. Mr. Punch has a good
word for the "grand circus act" of the South
Bender, styling it one-of "the best charades we
have had in The Corner." The Urbana gentleman
sends a very good charade, which will soon appear.
Much obliged, Mr. P.
Happy Jack, city, thinks Brother Ike "would

Much obliged, Mr. P.

Happy Jack, city, thinks Brother Ike "would be a better man in his place" answering puzzles. H. J. is sfraid that Ike's charade, though nicely made. is not up to grade, for the merry blade can't get the shade or make the trade to find what it's about. The rhomboid of Sphinx is too solid, and so is Quirk's diamond. What remains, Happy Jack puts on paper.

Happy Jack puts on paper.

Rose Maylie, Evanston, Ill., writes to ask whether she is still all alone in the "Galaxy" of puzziers, and also to answer a few of the conundrums in the last issue. The lady is playing "solitaire" among a dozen good-looking gentiemen, but it is to be hoped she will have more of her own sex ere long. Miss Rose does not attempt the "Summersault," nor the squares, nor the rhomboid, but the rest are duplicates of the authors' answers.

Brother the South Road Lady care labely had.

Brother Ike, South Bend, Ind., says luck has favored him again, and the ten are answered in the same correct manner that is becoming habitual with the gentleman. His letter was the first received, and inclosed was found the photo of the very good-looking gentleman who sent it. Many thanks, B. ike, and when you visit the great summer-resort, the Grand Sachem will be pleased to show you the "Guessers' Album." It is hoped some more of the ladies will send their "cartes"; the lady there now is rather lonely.

Dear Brother Ike, I much distike To make the exhibition, I'm old and hait—a summersault? Impossible rendition!

population. Happily, the other varieties of the suction fish do not inhabit the Great Lakes to any considerable extent. In drawing nets to procure herring for baiting the hooks for catching Mackinaw trout (whitefish, like shad, do not

innumerable,—Minnesota, it is said, having more than 4,000. New York has 600 public lakes. Detroit River is a celebrated place for catching whitefish. Some seasons ago. the "Canucks," on their side of the river, could not catch any fish, while on the American side they were plentiful; and they could not account for it until they found out that the "Yanks" had shingled them over thusly: They would take a wide shingle, bore a hole through it at one end, run a long string through it, and with a stone anchor it. The current would "wabble" it and keep it "scooting" about in all directions, and the fish would seek protection on Uncle Sam's side of the drink. They did not find it out till near the end of the season, but, when Parliament assembled in the winter, it passed a stringent law against such unneighborly conduct. The persons who supply minnows for bait at the mouth of the Calumet River, have two kinds,—the minnow proper; and the young salmon with which the river was stocked several years since,—the latter selling at double the price of the former. I called attention through the Journal to this last summer, and I think in the Chicago Field. These are some of the causes that occasion the "scarcity of fish." The remedy lies with those that consume them.

HER COMING.

My love, who fils the world with light and bloem, is coming to her own across the sea.

She comes with light, and song, and rich perfume; And habby. happy, happy, I will be.
All through the 'ce-cold months I pined and yearned for her whose very footprints blossom flowers, And, like all waiting lovers, chafed and ourned With mad impatience at the leaden hours.

My love is coming, fresh, and pure, and sweet, Arrayed in verdant-green and crowned with roses, And, when she comes, my joy will be complete—I'll sing from dawn of day until it closes.
Oh! when my love shall come again to me, How happy, happy, happy I will be!

"Slouz" BRUBAKER.

Chicago,\_\_\_\_ THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT WATCH MOVEMENT JY ENGRAVED ARE GUARANTEED BY US TO BE MANUFACTURED OF THE BEST MATERIAL AND POSSESS EVERY REQUISITE FOR A IS K.DHITED STATES MINT ASSA RELIABLE TIME KEEPER.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

Matsont FAC-SIMILE OF GUARANTEE ACCOMPANYING EVERY WATCH

## N. MATSON & CO.

GENERAL IMPORTERS AND JEWELERS.

German Mottled Soap

REDUCED TO \$2.75 per Box. Canned Goods. Canned Apples, gailon...
Peaches
Pir
Finest table.
Strawberries
Pears.
Damsons ears.
Jamsons.
Green Gages.
Egg Plums.
Blackberries.
Quinces.
Pineappies.
Gooseberries.
Whortleberry

orn, Trophy....

Dried Fruits.

NO FANCY PROFITS

TEAS. 

Tea Dust, 5 pounds for 63c. HYDE PARK.

LAKE VIEW & NORTH CHICAGO Delivery wagons leave at ap. m. DAILY.
Goods delivered in all parts of the city daily.
Parties in the country ordering by mail can remit by
bank draft or Post-Office order, and have their goods
packed and delivered at the depots free of charge.
Send for our complete Price List.

ENGLEWOOD.

Hickson's Cash Grocery House, 113 East Madison-st., Between Clark and Dearborn-sts.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Only Direct Line to France. General Transatiantic Company.

Between New York and Havre. Pier 42, N. R., foot of Morton-st.

AMERIQUE. Delord. ... wednesday. April 30, 12 noon CANADA. Franguel. ... Wednesday. April 30, 12 noon CANADA. Franguel. ... Wednesday. May 7, 6a m. PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (Including wine): TO HAVRE—First Cabin. \$100; Second Cabin. \$35; Third Cabin. \$35. Steerage. \$36, including wine, bedding, and utensits. Steerage. \$36, including wine, bedding, and utensits. Steerage. \$36. including wine, bedding, and outensits. Steerage assengers. Checks drawn of Credit Lyonais or Paris in amount to suit.

or W. F. WHITE. 67 Clark-st., Agent for Chicago.

AMERICAN LINE. PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia. The only trans-Atlantic Line sailing under the American flag. Trans-Atlantic Line easiling under the American flag.

RED STAR LINE,

Direct to ANTWERP (Belgium), sailing semi-monthly alternately, from Philadelphia and New York. For Passage Tickets and Freights to and from Europe apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents.

W. E. LAWRENCE, Manager.

119 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

INMAN LINE OCEAN STEAMSHIPS,

Carrying the British and United States Malls.
New York and Liverpool, via Queenstown.
Tickets to and from the principal English. Scotch.
Irish, French, German, Italian, and Scandiravian
Ports.
These steamen carry no live stock of any kind.
FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen. Western Agent.
FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen. Western Agent.
To DRAFTS on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent for sale.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS New York and Glasrow.

DEVONIA... April 3, 3 p m | BULIVIA. April 19, 3 p m |
ETHIOPIA... April 19, 10 am | ANCHORIA... April 19, 3 p m |
New York to London direct.

ALSATIA... April 5, 3 p m | VICTORIA April 12, 10 am |
Cabins \$55 to \$90. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates.

NENDERSON SROTHERS, 90 Washington-St.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.
Saling twice a week from New York to Queenstows.
Liverpool, and London.
Cabin passage from \$50 to \$70 currency. Excursion
Tickets as reduced rates. Steerage, \$30. Drafts on
Great Britain and Ireland.
For easilings and further information apply to
P. B. LARSON, No. 4 South Chark-st.

HAIR GOODS.

Saratoga WAYE worn by ladies whose front Halfs is THIN OF OBSTINATE, or, whose forested is bitch, acts like magic, making even Plain Weamen handsome. Being made of naturally curly hair is entirely does away with crimping and running your own hair. [Beitger of Justicitions I] Erec. C.

STATE & MONROE-STS., CHICAGO, ILL. SHOT, WHITE LEAD, Etc. CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO.. MANUFACTURERS OF



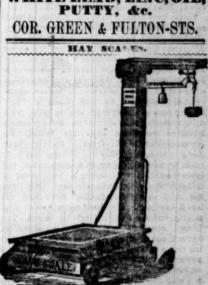
E.W.BLATCHFORD & CO., LEAD PIPE, SHEET LEAD, BAR AND PIG LEAD.

BLOCK TIN PIPE AND SOLDER.

LINSEED OIL AND OIL CAKE.

PRICES AND QUALITY GUARANTEED. Liquid Cottage Colors,

Chicago White Lead & Oil Co. MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD, ZINC, OIL,



Simply represents one of the 300 different kinds manufactured by the Howe Scale Co Each kind of scale warranted to be the best made for the purpose intended.

Send for Catalogue. BORDEN, SELLECK & CO., Western Managers. Chicago, St. Louis, and Cleveland,

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEADSTONES FOR SOLDIERS' GRAVES.

QUATERMASTR-GENERAL', OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, D.C. March 31, 1879.

Sealed proposals. In trinicate, are hereby invited for furnishing Headstones for Soldiers' traves, in private, village, and city cemeteries, as provided by the law approved February 3, 1879, of which the following is an extract:

""That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to erect headstones over the graves of soldiers who served in the Regular or Volunteer Army of the United States during the war for the Union, and who have been buried in private, village, or city cemeteries, in the same manner as provided by the law of March 3, 1873, for those interred in National Mintary Cemeteries.

The total number to be furnished is estimated at 17, cot., specifications describing in detail the standard cot., specifications describing in detail the standard of t

PROPOSALS FOR ILLUMI PROPOSALS FOR ILLUMB NATING FLOOR-TILING,
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ADMITTANT,
TERRAUST DEPARTMENT,
Scaled proposals will be received at this office until
12 m., on the 21st day of April, 1878, for furnishing,
delivering, and fixing in place complete all the filluminating floor-tiling required for the United States Custom House, etc., at Chicago, Ill., in accordance with
drawings and specifications, copies of which and any
additional information may be had on application at
this office or the office of the Superintendent.
JOHN FRASER,

Acting Supervising Architect MILLINERY. Hats ₹ Bonnets.

MEYER'S shows the LARGEST and BEST-SELECT-ED stock of Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats and Bon-nets in the city—all at his usual LOW PRICES.

135 STATE-ST. PLANTS. PLANTS. A GREEN-HOUSE AT YOUR DOOR: \$1 will buy you It choice plants, all named, postage paid; your selection from a list of over 30 popular sorts. Our special Mailing-List, containing directions of how to treat them, now ready. Send for it, JAMES W. BRYAN & CO., Florists, Cedar Rapids, is,

FAIR BANKS' SCALES

ot made to be governed by

### FINANCE AND TRADE.

Cent Certificates.

Activity in Government Bonds--- Money and Stocks.

The Produce Markets Less Active, and Easier.

A Partial Lull in Grain and Provisions with Finer Weather.

### FINANCIAL.

The \$10 4-per cent certificates have made their appearance here, and bond dealers are receiving some small orders for them. An examination of the new securities discloses a defect that, un-less remedied, will prove fatal to their popularity. They are convertible into 4 per cent bonds only at Washington, according to their terms. If this mode of redemption is adhered to, the certificates cannot have any but a limited circuation. They will not be bought by large incents, which, moreover, can now be bought the street cheaper than the certificates are buy them because they cannot afford send them to Washington to be inverted into 4 per cents or to sell to the brokers. The express charges in one case and the shave in the other would eat up the interest. Besides, for the class hat want a \$10 investment, sending the certifiate to Washington to be exchanged for bonds s too complicated a process. If there is to be popular demand for the certificates they must made convertible into 4 per cents at all the ub-Treasuries and depository banks in the bountry. The transfer will then be so simple and easy that every one can understand it. The brokers and bond dealers will be able to handle certificates on narrow margins, and the Treasury will have a host of assistants all over the country in introducing the certificates to

Local transactions in Government bonds were active. There was little change in prices. The 5-20s of 1868 declined 1/8, to 1021/6. Otherwise quotations were the same as the day before.

In the foreign exchange market offerings were not heavy. There was no quotable change in prices, except in French bankers' bills. Conbills are more freely offered than sterling. In Chicago sterling grain bills were 484¼, and French bills were 522½. The actual Chicago rates for sterling were 4861/4 and 4881/4. In New York the actual rates were 4861 and 488. The posted rates for sterling were 487 and 489. French bankers' bills were 5171/2 and 515.

Consols keep on going up, and advanced from 97 7-16 to 97 9-16. An esteemed contemporary in New York, when consols were 97% and 97%, said that "the price of consols is a refutation of the 'slushy' dispatches that from time to time of late have come over the cable reporting a very unsettled feeling in London." In fact, the advance in consols to this very

high point is the best proof of the distrust with which other investments are regarded. The more dubious business and banking look, the greater will be the demand for consols At the Chicago banks a moderately good mis-

cellaneous demand for bank accommodations is reported. Call loans are 5@6 per cent, the current time rates are 7@8 per cent, and some small transactions are made at 8@10 per cent. The currency movement is small in all directions. Bank clearings were \$3,000,000.

Stocks were strong, and closing prices showed an advance for nearly all the active securities. The coal stocks were prominent in the advance. Alton was the only conspicuous exception to the upward movement, and made a bad break. The rise in the coal stock was based on rumors of a new combination, but there was nothing authorstative about them. Delaware & Hudson open ed at 41%, went to 43, and closed at 43%; Lackawanna advanced from 491/4 to 50%, with an intermediate quotation of 48: Jersey Central advanced from 41 to 42%. The Philadelphia correspondent of the New York
Daily Commercial Bulletin, writing April 1, notes the new reports about a combination, but gives it no credit. According to him, there is no more hope of an agreement now than there has been at any previous time this spring, and mining, but will agree to put up prices. The Lehigh operators will agree to a suspension, but will not mark up the price on paper, know-ing that a fictitious value cannot be put upon any article that enters so much into daily use as anthracite coal. Between the two, then, there is a wide chasm, and it spreads rather than closes up as the season advances. To tell the truth, the competition between the corporations is becoming very bitter, and it is of the cut-throat nature. The break in Alton was severe. The stock closed Thursday at 79. Yesterday morning the New York Tribune appeared with a savage attack on the stock. Its accountant figured out deficit of \$500,000 in the business of the road last year, instead of a gain, as claimed in the annual re-port. Sales of stock followed on the Board, which ran the price down to 771/4. There was a recovery at the close of 1/4, to 77%. The Tribune's figures do not agree with those of the annual report, which claims for last year an increase of net earnings of \$49,047, and in gross earnings of \$207,000. Michigan Central advanced from 84% to 8514, Lake Shore from 71% to 721/6, Northwestern common from 591/4 to 601/4, the preferred from 881/4 to 89, St. Paul common from 40% to 41%, the preferred from 80 to 80%, Rock Island from 130% to 131, Union Pacific from 71% to 73, Eric from 25% to 25%, Wabash 19% to 20%, Ohio & Mississippi 11% to 11%, Western Union 106% to 106%, Atlantic &

Pacific 35% to 36. St. Joe preferred declined from 44 to 43%. Missouri, Kansas & Texas firsts were 57@58, and the seconds 231/4@241/4.

North Pacific, common, was 81/4@9, and the

preferred 27% @28%. St. Louis & San Francisco preferred was 81/4 @8%, and the first preferred 17%@17%.

Northwestern gold bonds were 108%, St. Paul Sinking Funds 102%, Burlington Cedar Rapids & Northern 73¼, and Alton gold 7s 104. In railroad bonds, in New York on Wednes-

day, the chief interest centered in Erie new consolidated seconds. A brisk investment demand for these securities prevailed throughout the day at advancing quotations, and the trans-actions in the bonds reached a total of \$1,410,-000. The opening price was 65%, but, under steady buying, an advance to 68% took place at the First Board. Subsequently there was a re-action to 67%, but the closing dealings were at 68% @68%. The other Erie issues were strong in sympathy—seconds selling at 1021/3, consoli dated gold 7s at 104%@105%, and thirds at 107. About \$100,000 Kansas Pacific Denver on were taken at 106@1061/6. Do incomes No. 16 declined 3 per cent, to 351/4. New Jersey Central consolidated firsts assented fell off to 84%, and recovered to 84%. St. Paul firsts advanced %, to 123%; Chicago & Northwestern consolidated gold coupons 36, to 108%; Delaware & Hudson registered of 18911, to 98; and North Missouri firsts %, to 1114. Morris & Essex 7s of 1871 feil off to 104 ex interest; Central Pacific San Joaquin Branch to 96; Denver & Rio Grande firsts to 89; Union Pacific firsts to 109; Toledo & Wabish seconds ex coupon to 82½; Canada Southern firsts to 79½; Ohio & Mississippi consolidated to 106½; and Cleveland, Columbus & Indiana Central firsts to 61%.

It is generally understood that all the Erie stock held by New York operators is for sale. This could easily be inferred from the care and ess with which information is given the public about the road. Full statements of earnings are given out freely, and a great deal of pains is taken to show that the business of the road is increasing. The gross earnings for the second week in March show an increase of \$136,671. Since Oct. I the statement shows: The total earnings of the Brie Road from Oct. 1, 1878, to March 15, 1879, were, \$7, 182,000

Estimated earnings for sixteen days in Fatal Defect in the Ten-Dollar 4 Per Balance.
Loss on leased roads over income from rents and securities (estimated)..... .... 200,000 Net earnings for six months.... ..\$2,585,000 The following is a statement of the bonded indebtedness of the Erie Road under the reorganization scheme:

Total.

First consolidated coupons, 7s.

Second consolidated 6s, from December, 1879 24, 180, 000 nd consolidated 5s, to January) 8, 600, 000 Total .... .\$66, 889, 100

The interest charges of the reorganized Company are as follows, until the year 1884, when the maximum for future years is attained: 1879 . \$2,050,084,82 1882 . \$4,229,678,16 1880 . 3,987,878,16 1883 . 4,258,080,33 1881 . 4,229,678,161884 . 4,314,884,68 The road is now earning \$750,000 a year more than the maximum interest charges of 1884. Northwestern earnings on April 1 are report-

ed \$14,500 larger than April 1, 1878. Corrected figures of Kansas Pacific gross earn-

ings are as follows:

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY.

1878.

March 16 to 22 ... \$ 67,604 \$ 79,267 \$ 8,662

Jan. to March 22... 573,014 655,523 82,508 Atchison & Nebraska on Tuesday in the Boston market sold as before at 31. Atchison & Topeka advanced 34. to 10434; Kansas Pacific closed 1/2 lower, at 10% (@11; Pueblo was active, and advanced %, to 67%, closing strong at 67% @68; Burlington & Missouri was quoted 1/4 lower, at 118@118%.
In railroad bonds, Atchison & Topeka firsts

were steady at 111 bid; land-grants were quoted at 1114@112; Atchison seconds were firmer at Baltimore & Ohio common on Tuesday was

weaker, closing 90 bid, 93 asked, against 931/4 bid sold at 1031/4@103, closing with the latter price

Pennsylvania sold on Tuesday at 34%@34%. The following gives the fluctuations

	leading stocks for the	lav:		
-	Stocks. Opening. Michigan Central, 84%	Highest.	Lonest.	Closing 85
	Lake Shore 71%		1.	72
١	C. & N. Western. 594			
1	Do preferred 88%		****	609
1		4777	4054	
1	M. & St. Paul 40%	41%	40%	41
1	Do preferred 80			80
1	C., R. I. & Pac. 1804		****	131
1	Illinois Central 821/2		***	. 82
1	C., Bur. & Q 114%	4.00		114
ı	Chicago & Alton . 78	78	77%	779
1	Union Pacific 71%		271.	73
1	Erie 25%	25%	24%	251
Ì	Wabash Railway, 1914	3::	l beet	204
ł	Ohio & Miss 111/2	11%	11%	119
i	C., C., C. & Ind. 42%			421
	H. & St. Jo. pref'd 44	44	43	433
	Del. & Hudson 41%	43	41%	423
	D., Lack. & West. 49%	50%	48	509
	N. J. Central 41	42%	41	423
	W. Union Tel 1061/2	106%	100	1063
	4. & P. Tel 35%			36
ĺ	Can. Southern 60%			601
ŀ	Kan. & Tex 9%			93
ĺ	St. L., K.C. & N. 8	1		- 8
۱	Do preferred 32	3214	32	32
۱	Kansas Pacific 214		1 1	211
ı	Home Steke 903/			901

lome Stake 32%			323
GOVERNMEN	T BOND	S. '	
		Brd.	Asked
. S. 6s of '81		106%	1065
S. 5-20s of '87		102	1025
. S. 5-20s of '68		102%	1023
, S. 10-40s (ex. int.)		101%	102
. S. new 5s of '81 (ex. in	t.)	104%	1043
. S. new 41/48 (ex. int.)			105%
. S. 4 per cent coupons (e	ex. int. ).	9914	994
. S. currency 6s		121	
FOREIGN EX	CHANG	E	1-1-1
	Sixt	days.	Sight.
terling		487	489
elgium		517%	515
The second secon		B14/41/	* 1 *

•		2.9
	Sterling	489
•	Belgium 5171/2	515
	France 517%	515
	Switzerland 5171/2	515
	Germany 25	953
	Holland 40	40%
	Austria	46
	Norway	\$ 273
	Sweden.	273
	Denmark	273
		~
	COMMERCIAL BILLS.	
	Sterling	4841/
	Francs	5224
	- LOCAL SECURITIES.	
	Bid.	Ankad
		*111
	Chicago Municipal 78*110	*1111/4
	Chicago Water loan 78	
	Chicago Municipal 6s*105½ Chicago Water loan 6s*106	*106%
		*107
	Chicago Lincoln Park 78*103	*104
	Chicago South Park 7s*10214	*1031/2
	Chicago West Park 7s*10314	*10414
	Chicago Treasury Warrants (scrip) 97%	981/3
-	Cook County 78 *110	*111
	Cook County (short) 78*101	*102
	City Railway (South Side) 170	
	City Railway (West Side) 175	
9	City Railway (West Side) 7 per cent	

Chamber of Commerce. .... \*And interest. COIN QUOTATIONS. The following are the Chicago quotations for

Five francs 

BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK. To the Western Associated Press. New York, April 4.-Governments steady

The National Bank of Commerce to-day subscribed for \$40,000,000 new 4s. Railroad bonds were strong and higher, with the principal activity and advance in Eries and New Jersey Centrals. State securities were dull.

Stocks were active and higher. Coal shares were most prominent in the improvement. Transactions were 168,000 shares,-11,000 Erie, 15,000 Lake Shore, 28,000 Northwestern common 6,000 preferred, 7,000 St. Paul common, 46,000 Lackawanna, 23,000 New Jersey Central. 4,000 Michigan Central, and 6,500 Western Union. Money market easy at 4@6, closing at 4@6.

Prime mercantile paper, 41/4 (a6. Sterling exchange, sixty days, firm at 4861/4; sight, 48814. Dry goods imports for the week, \$1,820,000.

GOVER	NMENTS.
Coupons of 18811064	New 4s 9934
Conpons, '67s 1021	10-40s, reg101%
Conpons, '68s 102a	Do coupon 102
New 58 1013	Currency 08 121%
New 4168	Currency obs
	CKS.
	Northwestern, pfd. 88%
Quicksilver 12	C., C., & I 42
	N. J. Central 42 %
Pacific Mail 123	Rock Island 130 4
Mariposa 102	St. Paul 41%
Mariposa, pfd104	St. Paul, pfd 80%
	Wabash 2018
Wells, Fargo & Co.: 99	Fort Wayne 104
	Terre Baute 102%
	Terre Haute, pfd 10
	Chicago & Alton 77%
Erie 25	
	Ohio & Mississippi. 11%
	Del. L. & Western . 50%
	A. & P. Telegraph. 354
Danama 191	C. P & O 114
Tallalla	C.; B. & Q 1144

Lake Suore 72% Central Pac. bonds, 109
Illinois Central 82% Union Pac. bonds, 10s
Cleveland & Pitts, 92 U.P. Land Grants 109
Northwestern 60% U.P. Sinking-F'ds 109
STATE BONUS.
Tennessee 6s. old. 39 Virginia 6s, new 34
Virginia 6s, old 33%

SAN FRANCISCO. SAN FRANCISCO. April 4.-Following wer the closing quotations at the Stock Board:
Alpha 1.7 H. & N.
Alta 4/4 Julia Consolidated.
Beicher 5/8 Justice.
Best & Beicher 144 Mexican.
Bullion 44 Northern Belle.
California 5/6 Ophir.
California 5/7 Chooliar 4/1 Raymond & Ely.
Consolidat'd Virginia 5/4 Savage.
Crown Point 4/4 Sierra Nevada
Eureka Combolidat'd 16/4 Union Consolidated. Exchequer. 4/2 Yellow Jacket.
Gould & Curry 7/8 Bodie.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 4.—Sight exchai the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

New Orl. Bans, La., April 4.—Sight exchange on New York, ½ premium. Sterling exchange, sixty days, 487.

POREIGN.

LONDON, April 4.—Consols, 96 9-16.

Reading, 13; Erie, 25%; preferred, 47.

United States bonds—67s, 104; 10-40s, 104%; new 5s, 107; 41/s, 107%; new 4s, 1011/s.

Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of En-rland on balance to-day, £30,000. Paris, April 4.—Rentes, 1141 75c. REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, April 4: 1,000 Dania av. 125 ft n of Hirsch st. e f. 25x 126 ft. dated April 3 (Anders Nielsen

Dania av. 125 ft h of Hiscans Nielsen to John Johnson).

Morgan st. 168 4-10 ft s of Nineteenth st. w f. 26 2-10x874 ft, dated April 1 (Issae P. Shelby to John Kuttan).

The premises Nos. 150 and 152 Sherman st. dated April 1 (Joseph R. Wickershäm to D. J. Turner).

Smith st. w of and near Ogden av. s f. 159½x104 ft, dated April 1 (Master in Chancery to James Shelds)

Stone st. n e cor of Division st. w f. 267 ft running to Lincoln Park drive, dated April 2 (Master in Chancery to Gonnecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company).

Fox piace, 162 ft e of Noble st. n f. 25x 94 ft; dated April 3 (F. Lewinski to M. Warszczynski).

Michigan av. n e cor of Twenty-ninth st. w f. 50x180 ft, dated March 31 (Nestie

12,000 w f, 50x180 ft, dated March 31 (Nettie S. and W. M. Mayo to Harriet D. Mar-S. and W. M. Mayo to Harriet D. Marphy).

North av, 75 ft w of Clybourn av, n f. 25 x149 x ft, improved, dated Ang. 30, 1878 John G. Rost to George Weller).

Arnold st, 67 2-10 ft s of Twenty-seventh st, e f. 25x120 ft, improved, dated April 1 (John C. Morper to Hermann Zerbe).

Emerald av, 120 ft s of Thirty-sixth st, e f. 24x123 ft, dated April 4 (William Fitzeerald to M. Scott).

Lake av. u w cor of Oakwood av. e f. 25x x120 ft, improved, dated July 25, 1878 (F. D. Cossitt to Anna J. Evans)....

ORTH OF CITY LINITS, WITHING RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE. Belmont av, 299 ft e of Dummy road, s f, 69 ft to alley, dafed March 13 (C. M. and A. S. Cady to H. H. Dale) North Halsted st. n w corner of Lill av. e f, 50 ft to alley, dated April 4 (G. R. Bramball to Auguste Hauslein). OUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Stock-Yard dummy road, 300 ft wof Stewart av, nf. 25x125 ft, dated April I (W. D. Shipman to Mary Coughlin)...\$
Lot on same st adjoining the above, 25x 125 ft, dated March 31 (W. D. Shipman to Patrick McInerney).....

COMMERCIAL

Latest quotations for April delivery on the leading articles for the last two business days: Friday. 10, 32 3.70 @4.15 3.65 @4.15 2.60 @5.20 2.50 @5.10

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in thi city during the twenty-four hours ending at o'clock on Friday morning, and for the cor responding date twelve months ago: RECEIPTS. | SHIPMENTS.

	4.00	L425 - 1451	The latest and the la		
	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878,	
Flour, brls	12.775	9,890	9,576	8,978	
Wheat, bu	47, 758	62, 121	99, 114		
Corn, bu	152,560	154.328	130,952		
Oats, bu	25, 105	29,978	36, 105		
Rye, bu	-880	2,695	2,356		
Barley, on	2,250	12.356	25, 197		
Grass seed, lbs	67:335	257, 425	113, 258	84, 159	
F. seed, lbs	24,000	71,065	30, 200		
B. corn, lbs		14, 230	44, 391	37, 358	
C. meats, lbs.,	869,000	569,812		1, 112, 696	
Beef, tes			98	148	
Beef, bris	**** ******		10	13	
Pork, bris	. 2,300 .		1,534		
Lard, lbs	124,500	181,900	440,791	258, 190	
Tailow, lbs	85, 527	23, 125	22,000		
Butter, lbs	120,419	84,621	58, 225	102,990	
D. hogs, No	24	65	********		
Live hogs, No.	15, 375	15, 300	7,647	5,457	
Cattle, No	7,205	4.758	3,648		
Sheep, No	1,560	1.389	1,033		
Hides, lbs	136, 151	77, 251	196, 850	86, 180	
Highwin's, bris	50 .		200,000	4	
Woo!, ibs	9, 480	14, 320	13, 854	7,782	
Potatoes, bu	2,470	1. 189	428	27	
Coal, tons	2,224	2, 188	449	153	
Hav. tons	121	30	53	10	
Lumber, m ft.	- 3,322	1, 105	2, 151	2.418	
Shingles, m	8,405	355	207	216	
Salt, bris	1,867	930	1.680	936	
Poultry, lbs	1,020	250			
Poultry, coops		1			
Eggs. pkgs	1, 283	878	472	429	
Cheese, bxs	972	3,059	1,535	4,962	
G apples hele	Oug	04	07.0	-1000	

G. apples, brls 923 24 Beans, bu.... 15 151 Withdrawn from store during Thursday for city consumption: 398 bu wheat, 418 bu rye, 12,369 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 1 car No. 2 red winter wheat, 1 car mixed, 4 cars No. 2 spring, 44 cars No. 3 do, 13 cars rejected, 2 cars no grade (70 wheat); 69 cars high-mixed corn, 4 cars new do, 16 cars and 21,000 bu new mixed, 100 cars No. 2 corn, 23 cars and 6,000 bu rejected (212 corn); 16 cars white oats, 22 cars No. 2 mixed, 2 cars rejected (40 oats); 3 cars No. 2 rye. Total (325 cars), 165,000 bu. Inspected out: 43,842 bu wheat, 38,090 bu corn, 6,317 bu rye, 14,251 bu barley.

The point was made yesterday (by a gentleman who is specially interested in the develop-ment of Minnesota) that one can scarcely expect public officials in Kansas to admit that drought exists there to a serious extent. It would tend to discourage emigration thitherward if it were conceded that settlers there are liable to suffer for lack of water. There may be something in this. No doubt the ground in Kansas is excessively dry for want of rain; but that does not necessarily involve failure of the crops. The fact still lives in the memories of the oldest inhabitants that, some time after she had ceased to bleed, that State was unvisited by rain during a much longer season of drought than now exists, and yet the damage done was not irretrievable. When, however, we hear of water having to be carried almost fabulous distances for the feeding of stock, we may take it for granted that the article is decidedly scarce in those sections. There is no doubt that the farmers in many parts of Kansas are sorely troubled with fears that the crop-yield of the current year will be

relatively a small one. A private telegram from Kansas City, received last evening, reads as follows:

All private reports from Kansas confirm the drought. Kansas will not have one-third crop, and none at all unless we have rain at once. Country all scared, and no wheat for sale. They say that pork weakened on Thursday, under large offerings from a holder who wanted to reduce the volume of his risks, in order that he-might be able to enjoy his spring vacation. The leading produce markets were less active yesterday, and the general average was lower, though there was not much change in prices. Wheat was weakened early by the fact of fine weather, though it was still cold, and some other grain was easier in sympathy. Hogs opened strong, but closed weaker, and provisions receded in sympathy. We note a better demand for flour for export. One dealer sold 6,100 bags of 140 hs each the previous day, which was not then reported, and the purchaser would have taken 4,000 more at the same price had it been

Dry goods were freely ordered by the city and country trade, and prices again displayed decided strength. Groceries met with a good general demand, and for most descriptions prices were firm and steady. Coffees were strong at the late advance. No price-changes were noted in the tried-fruit market. Both domestic and foreign dried were in good demand, and late prices were thoroughly supported. Fish remained about steady, with a fair business doing. Prices of butter and cheese ranged about the same as on the earlier days of the week, but were easier. No changes were apparent in the market for oils, leather, bagging, coal, and wood.

Lumber was active at recent prices. The shipments are liberal, and yard dealers report no signs of a decrease in orders. The receipts were light, and are likely to be for a week yet, as only one important manufacturing point is open, the others being firmly closed by ice. The sales of wool and broom-corn were fair. Seeds were slow and easy, except the late varieties. The demand for poultry was fair, and full recent prices were paid for the bulk of the offerings. Eggs were weak in consequence of larger offer-

MOVEMENT OF WHEAT. The following shows the receipts and ship Received. .. 47,758 .. 32,940 .. 125,000

48, 298 Total. 437,955 IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY. April 4.-Receipts-Flour, 20,753 brls; wheat, 124,550 bu; corn, 116,050 bu; oats, 22,450 bu; corn-meal, 607 pkgs; rye, 800 bu; barley, 1,100 bu; malt, 8,150 bu; pork, 3,445 brls; beef, 1,170 tcs; cut meats, 4,365 pkgs; lard, 2,481 tes; whisky,

107 brls. Exports-For twenty-four hours-Flour, 17,000 brls; wheat, 198,000 bu; corn, 63,000 bu; bar ley, 17,000 bu.

at Port of Chicago, April 4: Field, Leiter & Co., 36 cases dry goods; Crerar, Adams & Co., 13 cases dry goods; Cunningham & Hunter, 80 casks of soda ash; Glick Bros., 200 sacks salt; Chicago Stamping Co., 526 boxes tin plate; order, 335 boxes tin plate; C. P. Kellogg, 1 hogshead of wine; order, 70 boxes tin plate. Colection, \$10,702.28.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS-Were moderately active in utures, and averaged easier, with only a light inquiry for shipment. Liverpool reported an advance of 3d in lard, and 6d in some kinds of meats, and the local hog market opened firm, but closed easier. The leading cause of the downward tendency seemed to be a fear on the part of some that a leading capitalist had partially withdrawn from the deal, leaving more than heretofore to be carried by the smaller traders. There was also an inrease in the stock of lard in New York, the quantity there being 113,688 tcs, against 103,072 at the close of the packing season. The stock of pork in

New York is 78,340 brls.

MESS PORK—Declined 10@124c per brl, and closed 25c below the latest prices of Thursday. Sales were reported of 27,500 brls seller May at \$10.30@10.40, and 10,250 brls seller June at \$10.42\( @10.52\). Total, 37,750 brls. The market closed stendy at \$10.30\( @10.32\) for cash or seller April, \$10.37\(\frac{1}{2}\)@10.40 for May, and \$10.50 @10.52\(\frac{1}{2}\) for June. Old pork quoted at \$8.40\(\frac{1}{2}\)

(610.52%) for stine. Our poix quoted at \$0.25@9.50, and extra prime at \$8.25@8.50.

Lard—Declined 2%c from the latest prices of Thursday, though reported stronger in Liverpool. Sales were reported of 5.500 tos seller May at \$6.42%@6.45, and 5.250 bris seller June at \$6.50 @6.52%. Total, 10.750 tes. The market closed steady at \$6.35@6.37% for spot or seller April, \$6.42%@6.45 for May, and \$6.50@6.52% for June.

June.

MEATS—Were rather quiet and a shade easier, short ribs declining 5c, but firming a little aftarwards. Sales were reported of 25,000 los shouters at \$3.07½; 2,300,000 los short libe short ribs at \$4.224 (24.95 for May, and \$5.05@5.10 for June; 25 boxes Stretfords and 25 boxes Birmingham sides at 5½c, 250 boxes long and short clears at 5c, and 50 tes sweet pickied hams (20 lbs) at 6½c. The following were the closing prices per 100 lbs on the leading cuts:

Long clears quoted at \$4.75 loose and \$4.87% boxed; Cumberlands, \$5.00@5.12% boxed; long-cut hams, 7%@8%c; sweet-pickled hams, 7%7%c for 16 to 15 lb average; green hams, 6%@6%c for same averages; green shoulders, 3%c.

Bacon quoteen shoulders, 3%c.

Bacon quoteen shoulders, 3%c.

Bacon quoteen shoulders, 5%65%c for short ribs, 5%66%c for short clears, 8%69%c for short clears, 8%69%c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREARE—Was quoted at \$5,00%5,50 for No. 1 white, 4%65c for good yellow, and 4%64%c for brown.

brown.
BEEF PRODUCTS—Were firm and quiet at \$8.75@9.00 for mess, \$9.75@10.00 for extra mess, and \$16.50@17.50 for hams.
TALLOW—Was quiet at 6%@6%c for city and 6% @6%c for country.

BREADSTUFFS. FLOUR-Was in better demand on shipping account, with a moderate inquiry on local account. The offerings were rather light, however, and former prices were adhered to by holders, not reported of 375 brls winters at \$5,00@5.50: 100 brls do supers at \$3.50; 950 brls springs, chiefly at \$3.70@4.50; 200 brls do supers at \$2.65@ 2.75. Total, 1,625 brls. Also the equivalent of 4,270 brls sold Thursday afternoon on private terms. The following was the nominal range of

prices at the close: Good to choice winters 4.50 (6.5.25)

Fair to good winters 3.75 (6.4.25)

Choice Minnesotas 4.50 (6.5.00)

Fair to good Minnesotas 4.00 (6.00)

Fair to good Springs 3.50 (6.4.25)

Low springs 2.50 (6.3.25) springs... .... ....

BRAN-Was unusually active, and irregularly firmer. Sales were reported of 210 tons at \$8.50 @9.00 per ton on track, and \$8.75@9.25 free on board cars. SHORTS-Sales were 20 tons at \$8.75@9.00. FEED-Sale was made of 10 tons at \$15.50.

CORN-MEAL-Coarse was nominal at \$13.12%

per ton on track.

SPRING WHEAT-Was less active, and rathe reak. The market declined 11/2@11/4c, and closed Ic below the latest price of Thursday. Liverpool was reported steady, with a good demand for cargoes off coast, and New York opened firmer, with

was reported steady, with a good demand for cargoes off coast, and New York opened firmer, with Thursday's prices bid, while our receipts were again small. But the skies were clearer, tho storm was, understood to be over, and the majority of operators looked for better weather, which will permit the spring seeding to be completed long before the end of this month. This made sellers more free, and the easier feeling was followed by reports of lower prices in New York, which was accepted as a reason for a further decline here. The chief point to the market seemed to be the fact that the more nervous of the shorts had been frightened into filling on the previous day, and thus reduced the number of buyers, while better weather made the speculative sellers more anxious to operate, though little or no long wheat was offered for sale. There was only a moderate inquiry for spot. Gilt-edeed receipts closed at 92½ for No. 2, and 80c for No. 3, and regular No. 2 at 89% c. Seller May opened at 95½ 695½ c, soid at 95½ c, advanced to 95½ c. declined to 94½ c, and closed at 94½ c. Seller June was quiet at 95½ 696½ c, and seller Aprii at 89½ 690½ c, the latter closing at 89% c. Spot sales were reported of 35,000 bu No. 2 at 89½ 690½ c, and 80c for no. 22½ c, 900 bu No. 3 at 80c; 3,000 bu rejected at 63c; 400 bu do, gilt-edeed receipts, at 29½ 690½ c, and 80c for no. 22½ c, 900 bu No. 3 at 80c; 3,000 bu rejected at 63c; 400 bu by sample at 630 88c. Total, 65,400 33c; 400 bu do (not on first storage) at 62%c; and 12.800 bu by sample at 63%88c. Total, 65,400

WINTER WHEAT—Sales were 2,000 bu by sample at \$1.01@1.04½.
SCHEENINGS—Sales were 30 tons at \$12.00@17.50.

WINTER WHEAT—Sales were 2,000 bu by sample at \$1.016.04%. Scheenings—Sales were 30 tons at \$12.00@
17.50.

CORN—Was less active and easier, declining about ½c from the latest prices of Thursday, though Liverpool was reported strong, with a fair demand, and New York a moderate inquiry. Our receipts exhibited only a small increase by rail, but the arrival of five boat-loads by canal was suggestive of a more active movement, with an increase in the volume of corn on sale in the near future. The decline in prices seemed, however, to be chiefly owing to sympathy with wheat. Buyers of futures held off during the greater part of the session, and the demand for shipment was tame, though sample lots ranged nearly the same as the previous day. Free on board cars sola at 35% of for No. 2 to 34% for new mixed. Gilt-edged receipts of No. 2 in store closed at 34% bid, and regular do at 31% c. Selier May sold early at 36%, and closed at 36% 36% c. Selier June sold at 35% 36% c, July at 37% 37% c, and April at 31% 31% c, all closing rather firm at the inside. Spot saies were reported of 2,400 bu No. 2, gilt-edged receipts, at 34% 30% 31% c, all closing rather firm at the inside. Spot saies were reported of 2,400 bu No. 2, gilt-edged receipts, at 34% 30% 31% c, all closing rather firm at the inside. Spot saies were reported of 20% on by sample at 34% 35% c on track; 400 bu ears at 35c delivered; and 11,200 bu new mixed at 34% c afona. Total, 55,400 bu.

OATS—Were in moderate demand and easy, closing ¼c below the price of the previous afternoon. The market sympathized with other grain, and New York came in unsettied. The receipts were larger, and samples sold readily. The trading in futures was chiefly in May, which opened at 25% c, and closed at 25% c, June sold at 25% 26% and April was quoted at 21% c. Cash sales were reported of 9, 600 bu by sample at 426 28% and a 44% a 500 bu constant of the previous days and a 44% a 50% a 50% c. Regular No. 3 was nominal at 316332 c. Samples were perfected of 1,000 bu cxtra 3 (N.W.) at 36%

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat was steady, with sales of 480,000 bu at 94%@95c for May and 95%c for June. Corn—175,000 bu at 36@38%c for May, 38%@38%c for June, and 37%c for Juny. Oats—25,000 bu at

Wheat sold at 94%@95c for May, and closed at 94%c. June was quiet at 95%@95%c.
Corn was quiet at 35%@36c for May, 36%@36%c for June, and 37%@37%c for June, and 37%@37%c for June, and \$10.37% for June, and \$10.40% for May.

Mess pork was steady, with sales of 2,250 brls at \$10.37% for April, \$10.52% for June, and \$10.40% (310.42% for May.

Lard was quiet, sales being reported of 250 tcs seller June at \$6.50,

Short ribs—Sales 200,000 lbs at \$4.95 seller June. LAST CALL Mess pork closed at \$10,40@10.42\% for May, and \$10.50@10.52\% for June. Sales 3,500 brls at \$10.40@10.42\% for May, and \$10.52\% for June. Lard was quoted at \$6.42\%@8.45 for May, and \$6.50@6.52\% for June. GENERAL MARKETS. BROOM -CORN—Dealers report a fair trade in small lots. The market is quoted strong, and it is anderstood that country holders have advanced their prices. The stock is usually called larger han last spring, though some people claim to hav figured it otherwise. Quotations:
Fine green carpet brush, \*B\*\* B.
Green har!
Red-tipped har!.
Fine green, with hurl to work it.
Red-tipped do.
Inferior BUTTER-There was little that is new to be

25%c for May. Ehort ribs-50,000 lbs at \$4.95 for May.

LATER.

noted in connection with the butter market. Al-though prices are held with some show of firmness. there is an undercurrent of weakness, which, with any considerable increase in supplies, would at once develop into a decline, as prices at the East are relatively lower than here, and are still declining. Creameries sell at 21@25c, and in a retail way as high as 26@27c. We quote: Creamery
Good to choice dairy.
Medium
Inferior to common

BAGGING-Jobbers report continued quiet, with

ackawanna, Jarge egg ......

ackawanna, range..... imore & Ohio . EGGS - Were selling at 11c per dor nand was light, and prices appeared Fish—Only a moderate demand existed.

Fish—Only a moderate demand existed.

were without change, ruling fairly steady subjoined quotations:

No. 1 whitefash, 2½-brl \$4.400

Family whitefash, ½-brl 2.256

Labrador herring, round, brls.... Holland herring ..... Smoked halibut .... Scaled herring, 29 box California salmon, br

Scaled nerring, who is a scaled nerring, who is a scaled nerring with the control of the control vious quotations were We continue to quote:

French prunes, kegs. Raisins, layers.
London layers
Loose Muscatel
Valencias, new
Zante currants
Citron 7%@ 7% 4%@ 4% 14%@ 15% Citron..... Alden apples.... Evaporated
New York and Michigan
Southern
Ohio.
Peaches, unpared, halves.

 Virginia peanuts
 6
 6½
 6½

 GREEN FRUITS—Were in fair request at the quotations. Apples are plenty, and \$2.00 is probably the outside limit for car lots:
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00
 0.00</t

GROCERIES—Prices ranged the same as on the two or three preceding days, and were again quoted steady and firm for most lines. Trade continues lendaling, Java.... Mendaling, Java.
D. G. Jaya.
Costa Rica.
Choice to fancy Rio.
Goo d toprime.
Common to fair
Roasting.
Sugars. 13 @15 Patent out loaf. ...

Deacons, P.B.
Dry flint, P.B.
Dry salted, P.B.
Green city utchers', P.B.
Sheep pelts, wool estimated.
LUMBER—The yard mark

nite lily ... Upland brairie
No. 1....
HIDES—Were steady, the demand good, and the receipts only fair:
Light cured hides. \$\mathbb{B}\$...
Heavy do, \$\mathbb{B}\$ \mathbb{B}\$...
Damaged or grubby do, \$\mathbb{B}\$ \mathbb{B}\$...
Pars cured, \$\mathbb{B}\$ \mathbb{B}\$...

HOGS—The hogs market opened strong There was a good stiff demand from the home and Eastern trade, and under the competition sales were quick at an advance over Thursday's quotations of a good full bc. The buoyancy of the market, however, was of short duration. About 10 o'clock the demand fell off and the market weakened, and by noon was back to Thursday's figures. The quality was a fair average, and the great balk of the offerings were taxen within a range of \$3,75@3,90. The market closed quiet at \$3,70@3,90 for com-

Grand River, which is the only important shipping Box boards, C.
A stock boards, 10@12 in., rough...
B stock boards, 10@12 in...
C stock boards, 10@12 in.... 7.00@11.00 hingles, standard..... Michigan legal test ...... Lard, extra winter strained.
Lard, No. 1......
Lard, No. 2......

| Bank oil. 38 | Straits ... 40 | Turpentine ... 34 | Miners' oil, extra yellow ... 55 | Miners' oil, extra yellow ... 55 | Section 19 | Miners' oil, extra yellow ... 55 | Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity ... 14 | Gasoline, deodorized, 74 deg ... 13 | Gasoline, 87 degrees ... 19 | West Virginia, natural, 28 degrees ... 30 | Natural, 30 degrees ... 20 | G25 | Reduced, 28 degrees ... 20 | G25 | POTATOES—Continue in good demand and steady. Choice Peachblows in cars bring 70@75c, and even 80c, and Early Rose are quoted at 60@70c. Oc. POULTRY AND GAME-The offering

ALT-Was in fair demand, the following being

the prices: Fine sait, W brl...... Fine sait, \$\forall \text{ brl.} \\
\text{Coarse sait, }\forall \text{ brl.} \\
\text{New York dairy, }\forall \text{ brl.} \\
\text{with bags.} \\
\text{1.30} \\
\text{New York dairy, }\forall \text{ brl.} \\
\text{with bags.} \\
\text{1.75@2.00} \\
\text{Michigan dairy, with out bags.} \\
\text{1.15} \\
\text{1.15} \\
\text{Michigan dairy, with out bags.} \\
\text{1.50@1.70} \\
\text{Asiton and Eureka dairy, }\forall \text{sack.} \\
\text{3.00} \\
\text{TEAS-Remain without change.} \text{A fair business} \\
\text{was doing, and the prices given below were well supported:} \end{array}

was doing, and the prices given below were well supported:

STSON.

Common to fair... 17@28 Common to fair... 20@35 Superior to fine... 22@38 Superior to fine... 40@50 Extra fine to finest40@50 Extra fine to finest50@65 YOUNG HYSON.

Common to fair... 17@28 Superior to fine... 40@50 Superior to fine... 30@40 Extra fine to finest50@60 Choicest .... 60@70 Extra fine to finest50@60 Common to fair... 18@28 Superior to fine... 30@40 Extra fine to finest50@60 Common to fair... 18@28 Superior to fine... 30@40 Common to fair... 18@28 Superior to fine... 30.00 Superior to fine... 30.00 Superior to fine... 30.00 Superior to fine... 30.00 Superior t

usually adhered to:
Washed fleece wool, \$ b....
Medium unwashed

.16@20 .35@37 30@33 20@24 .16@19 .13@14 olorado, common..... LIVE STOCK CHICAGO. 865 2, 156 2, 647 1, 560 2, 400 14, 187 10, 034 12, 989 15, 375 14, 000 .23, 708 19, 720 66, 585 99, 139 Total. Monday .... 6,569 5,866 7,237 7,647

9,238 27,319 5, 332 CATTLE-The receipts, though something like 2,000 head less than for the previous day, were exceptionally liberal for a Friday, and, with the stale eattle, swelled the supply to largely excessive proportions. There was no perceptible diminution in the attendance of buyers, all classes, from the yard-scalper up to the buyer for the European markets, being fully represented, but the large supply gave them an undoubted advantage, and there was a general inclination to make the most figures of the day before, and they were stubborn in their demands, but holders would not give way to that extent, and, as a result, the day saw an ex tremely dull and dragging trade. In some in-stances sellers claimed to have parted with their stock at 15c off, and some of the sales would indi-cate that much of a decline, though the average cate that much of a decline, though the average was not more than 10c.—a decline since Tuesday of 15@20c. To add to the general depression reports from the markets below were of a character to make shippers more cautions, and, taken all in all, it proved to be one of the least satisfactory market-days of the season. The best droves on sale—and there were a number of fine ones—were not wanted at over \$\frac{3}{2}\text{.90}\frac{3}{2}\text{.00}\text{. The re were two or three sales at higher figures, out, with perhaps a half-dozen exceptions, nothing fetched over \$\frac{3}{2}\text{. 50}\frac{3}{2}\text{.15}\frac{3}{2}\text{.45}\frac{5}{2}\text{.65}\frac{1}{2}\text{.15}\frac{3}{2}\text{.15}\frac{3}{2}\text{.15}\frac{3}{2}\text{.15}\frac{3}{2}\text{.15}\frac{3}{2}\text{.15}\text{

Ind scalawag steers 2.00@2.50

Description 3.00@5.00

CATTLE SALES.

Price. No. Av. Price.

\$5.10 14.. 1.150 \$4.37\%

\$5.10 15. 1.182 4.37\%

\$4.95 35. 1.249 4.55

\$6.4.90 16. 1.234 4.60

0. 4.85 53. 1.244 4.35

7.4.85 15. 1.195 4.37\%

\$8.4.85 10. 1.070 4.25

7.4.80 19. 1.114 4.25

7.4.80 19. 1.114 4.25

7.4.80 11. 1.133 4.15

7.4.80 11. 1.133 4.15

7.4.80 11. 1.133 3.65

7.4.80 11. 1.133 3.65

7.4.80 11. 1.176 3.60

7.4.80 13. 1.075 3.75

7.4.80 13. 1.075 3.75

7.4.80 13. 1.075 3.75

7.4.80 13. 1.075 3.75

7.4.80 13. 1.075 3.75

7.4.80 13. 1.075 3.75

7.4.80 13. 1.075 3.75

7.4.80 13. 1.075 3.75

7.4.80 13. 1.075 3.75

7.4.80 13. 1.075 3.75

7.4.80 13. 1.075 3.75

7.4.80 13. 1.075 3.75

7.4.80 13. 1.075 3.75

7.4.80 13. 1.075 3.75

7.4.80 13. 1.075 3.75

7.4.80 13. 1.075 3.75

7.4.80 13. 1.075 3.75

7.4.80 13. 1.075 3.75

7.4.80 13. 1.075 3.75

7.4.80 13. 1.075 3.75

7.4.80 13. 1.075 3.75

7.4.80 19. 00ws 964 3.12\%

7.50 21 00ws 964 3.12\%

7.50 21 00ws 970 3.00

7.50 14 00ws 970 3.00

7.50 14 00ws 990 2.85

7.50 14 00ws 990 2.75

7.50 10 00ws 986 2.75

7.50 10 00ws 887 2.75 

ne in active request, and

4.50 41.... 5.50 263.... EAST LIBERTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

EAST LIBERTY, Fa. April 4.—CATTLE—Receipt for the week ending April 3, 3, 570 head of thround and 506 local, against 3, 487 through and 1,12 local the week before; supply has been very light and mostly common in point of quality, and byte were limited; market closed firm on good grade, but duil on common, and little demand for stockers, of which there was a fair supply; prime, 1, 30 to 1, 500, \$5.00@5.50; good, 1, 100 to 1, 200, \$4.50; common to fair, 900 to 1, 000, \$3.80@4.80; exckers, \$3.25@4.00; sales for the week. 72 head, against 1, 107 last week.

Hoss—Receipts, 19, 305 head, against 19, 095 the week before; supply light, and continues so with the market slow at the fullowing rates; Philadelphias, \$4.30@4.40; best Yorkers, \$3.80@3.90; common to fair Yorkers, \$3.65@3.70; rough, \$3.00@3.40. EAST LIBERTY.

nnias, \$4.30@4.40; best Yorkers, \$3.80@3.90; common to fair Yorkers, \$3.65@3.70; roughs, \$3.00@3.40.

SHEEF-Receipts again light, with an increased demand; market ruled active at an advance of 153.25c as compared with this day a week ago; extra 130 to 140 lbs. \$5.75@6.00; good, 110 to 120 lbs. \$5.40@5.70; fair, 90 to 100 lbs. \$5.10@5.30; common, 70 to 80 lbs. \$4.70@5.00; clipped, three half-cars, 72 to 94 lbs. \$4.10@4.62.

EAST LIBERTY. April 4.—CATTLE—Receipts for two days, 1, 224 head; all through stock; no local; total for four days, 2, 24 head through and 31 local; no business done here since Wednesday night; no quotations.

Hoos—Receipts, 5, 555 head; total for four days, 3, 360; Yorkers, \$3.75@3.90; Philadelphias, \$4.30@4.40.

@4.40. SHEEF-Receipts, 1,900 head; total for four days, 7,300; only five loads sold to-day; good, 55 to 115 fbs at \$5.25@5.80; market closed firm.

ALBANY. ALBANY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

ALBANY. April 4.—BEEVES—Receipts, 493 can and last week 445; a good demand prevalls throughout the week at ½c advance for go butchering steers; Eastern wants more large; dealers' purchases now liberal, including one load for export shipped at Boston; local and river training the same should be supported by the same should be supported by

89; sheep at ½c higher, and less active, or advanced prices; sales at 5c to 6½c, for to fair; but few lambs received, and small, at 5½c to 7c.

\*\*To the Western Associated Press.\*\*
ALBANY, April 4.—CATTLE—Receipts, 4 against 498 last week; prices ½c higher.
SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 21,000, more than last week; common to tair sh 5½c; good, 6½c; extra, 6½@6½c; lami mon to fair, 5½@6c; good, 6½c; extra, 6½. NEW YORK.

New York, April 4.—Berves—Receipts, 1,601 Market easier; extreme range, 8%@10%c; most sales at 9%@10%c; exporters took 300; no shipments to-day, but 4,400 quarters go out to-morow, and possibly 120 live.

SHEEP—Receipts, 3,200; market weaker; fair sprime, 5%@6%c; one car, 121 lbs, \$6.80 per hindred; exports to-morrow 1,250 carcasses, 50 live. Swing—Receipts, 4, 400; market quiet for list 2 cars, 135 lbs, \$4.20, and 5 cars held over.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, April 4.—Cattle—Easler for shpping grades; not quotably changed; butcher grades steady and unchanged; receipts, 1.40; shipments, 900;.

Hoss—Good demand, but at lower rates; Topers and Baltimores, \$3.55@3.75; packing 33.6@3.80; butchers' to fancy, \$3.80@4.10; receipt 2.600; shipments, 3,100.

Sheef-Firm and unchanged; receipts, 225; shipments, 1,000. ST. LOCIS.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 4.—CATTLE—The Pri

Current reports receipts at 338 head; shipment,
148; slow and weak, native shippers, \$3.85@4.8i;
native stockers and feeders, \$2.75@3.80; native
cows, \$2.50@3.75.

Hoos—Receipts, 1.010 Hoos—Receipts, 1,012 head; shipments, 76; steady; fair to choice packing, \$3.25@3.50; ligs shipping, \$3.00@3.25.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO. April 4.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1.83;
market firm for good; others quiet.

SHEEF AND LAMBS—Receipts, 3, 800; market ensier; fair to good Western sheep, \$5.00@5.0; choice, \$5.70@5.80.

Hoos-Receipts, 4.485; market generally mchanged; some sales rather higher; supply exceed demand.

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, April 4.—Hoss—Steady; commos \$2.90@3.45; lighs, \$3.50@3.80; heavy, \$3.70 3.95; selects, \$3.95@4.10; receipts, 1,800 head; hipments 208

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN. The following were received by the Chicago Boss of Trade: LIVERPOOL, April 4-11:30 a. m.-Flour, 8s 10s. Wheat—Winter, 8s 11d@9s 2d; spring, 7s 8 @8s 2d; white, 8s 10d@9s 4d; club, 9s 3d@9s 8c Corn. 4s 5d@4s 6d. Pork, 52s 6d. Lard, 33s 3d

Receipts wheat last three days, 125,000 centals 117,000 being American. Liverpool, April 4-2 p. in.—Weather fall.
Breadstuffs duil. Spring wheat, 7s 6d@8s M.
Corn, 4s 6d. Rest unchanged.
Liverpool, April 4-Special Cable—Bacon—Cusberlands, 25s 6d; short ribs, 27s 6d; lonz cless, 27s; short clear, 27s. Beef—Prime mess, 7s. India mess, 78s; extra India mess, 88s. Cheese-Choice, 44s. Shoulders, 22s. Tallow—Prime cit. 35s 9d. Lard, 33s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Ref. ern, 55s; Western, 50s. Hams, long cut,

ern, 55s; Western, 50s. Hams, long cut, 20-average, 37s.

London, April 4.—Liverpool.—Wheat steady:
California white, 0s@0s 3d. Corn strong at 47 MXEK LANE—Wheat and corn steady. Cargoes of coast—Wheat in very good demand: fair average red winter, 45s 9d; fair average California, 42s Carron fair American Carron fair Carron fair American Carron fair red winter, 458 9d; fair average California, according in fair demand. Cargoes on passage—What and corn quiet; fair average quality No. 2 Chicagoring wheat for shipment during the present as following month, 40s 6d@41s.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Liverpool, April 4-11:30 s. m.—Flours.

1, 10s; No. 2, 8s 6d.

Gually Wheat: Whater, No. 1, 20, 22, 86

Ghain—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 2d; No. 5 8s 11d; spring, No. 1, 8s 2d; No. 2, 7s 8d; win No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2, 8s 10d; club, No. 1, 5s No. 2, 9s 3d. Corn—New, No. 1, 4s 6d; No. 5 48 5d.

48 5d.
Provisions—Pork, 52s 6d. Lard, 33s 6d.
Liverrool, April 4.—Covron—Market buoyald 6% 634 d; sales, 20,000 bales; speculation at export, 2,000; American, 12,000; sales of week, 69,000; American, 51,000; speculation in 7,000, of which exporters took 4,000: forward from ship's side direct to spinners, 6,000; seexport, 5,000; total receipts, 99,000; American, 97,000; total stock, 578,000; American, 450,000; American, 450,000;

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

NEW YORK, April 4. -GRAIN-Wheat us winter after opening with some indications of creased firmness, speedily reacted; at the weak; a decline of about 1/2c per bu; spring fair demand for early delivery at general firmer prices; cable reports at the represented as of a less satisfactory as 29,000 by Milwayles at \$1.05 in store and 29,000 bu Milwaukee at \$1.05, in store, and cago in store at \$1.05. A fairly active business orn. which opened a triffe firmer, but subsettly weakened under freer offerings, and inflashed lower and tame; firm, but dull; Western quoted at 58%@59c. Onto in good mand and somewhat stronger in price; No. 26 csgo. afloat, at 32@32%c.

tances lower on resi stances lower on restrict to for new. and \$9.40@9.50 fo steady, but not remarkably as erately sought at former figure lard more active for early deliprices; sales of 500 tes May, 2,750 tes June, at \$6.70@6.72 
2.750 tes June, at \$6.70@6.72 TALLOW-Fair call; quoted a

tely serve market; Cuba mu 3-16@67-16c for fair to go about as last quoted.
WHISKY-50 bris at \$1.05% FREIGHTS A comparatively phowever, generally unchanged To the Western Areson New York. April 4.—Corror @11%c; futures irregular; A; 11.21c; June. 11.35c; . . .

11.60c; net receipts at all Unit-ing the week, 54,000 bales; total receipts at all United St 4, 159, 000; last year, 3, 92; all United States ports for the all United States ports for the year, 102, 700; total exports ft ports to date, 2, 945, 000; lastock at all United States pyear, 694, 000; stock at all intelest year, 756, 000; stock at last year, 756, 000; stock of Great Britain, 241, 000; last year, 756, 000; stock of Great Britain, 241, 000; last year, 756, 000; stock of Great Britain, 241, 000; last year, 756, 000; stock of Great Britain, 241, 000; last year, 756, 000; stock of Great Britain, 241, 000; last year, 756, 000; St. Louis, \$3, 85, 37, 505, 000; St. Louis, \$3, 87, 505, Barley quiet but steady; malt n Cora in fair demand; receipt graded, 440,45c; No. 3, 444,6 No. 2, 454,6 456; No. 3, 444,6 No. 2, 40, 34c; No. 1 do, 3 3146,33c; white Western, 36, HAY—Nominally unchanged. Hors—Dull.

bulk of 5 bris. 12,005.c. can TALLOW—Steady at 61,005. RESIN—Quiet at \$1.40. TURPENTINE—Higher; 34c b EGGS—Firmer; Western, 13 PROVISIONS—FORM—Market 09,60 for old; 10%,01% of to Cut ments dull; long clear r clear middles, 51-16c. Lard prime steam. \$6.571/266.60. BUTTER—Unsettled; Wester CHENSE—Nominsily unchan

BALTIMO BALTIMORE, April 4 .- PLO better demand; Western supe extra, \$4.00@4.65; do family GRAIN-Wheat-Western qu pis unchanged; No. 2 Wes and April, \$1.13; May, \$1. Western dull; Western mixed, changed; May, 441/2@441/4c; steamer, 401/2@401/4c. Oats fire mixed, and Pennsylvania ur mid unchanged.

HAY—Steady; prime to ch
\$11.00@12.00.
PROVISIONS—Firm. Meas p
Bulk meats—Loose shoulders,
5@5%c; packed, 4½@5%c.
4½c; clear rib sides, 5%@6c.
Lard—Refined in tierces, 7%@6.
Lard—Refined in tierces, 7%@6.

EGGS—Uniet as 12(612')c.
PETROLEUM—Dull; unchange
COFFEE—Firm; Rio cargoes,
WHISKY—Dull and nominal a
FERIGATS—TO Liverpool p
cotton, 7432d; flour, 2s 6d; gy
RECRIPTS—Flour, 2.300 bris
corn, 130,700 bu; oats, 3,600
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 128,100
bu. NEW ORLE New Obleans, April 4.—P and tending upward; superfine @4.00; XXX, \$4.25@5.00; h

GRAIN-Corn steady, with a 451/2@46c. Onto active and fire Corn-Meal-Scarce and fire rive; dull at \$2, 40. HAY-Market dull; ordi Provisions Post 13.00; choice, Provisions—Pork quiet; \$11.00. Lard steady; tierce, 72 c. Bulkmeats scarce and fit 23.9004.00; packed, 40.4% clear, 5%c. Bacon quiet; sh

clear, 5½c. Hacon quiet; sh rib, 5½c; clear, 5½@c. 80%c. Market dull; canvased, 80%c. Wmsxv—Market dull; West. @1.10.
GROCERIES—Coffee dull an eargoes, ordinary to prime, 11@.
common to good common, 4½ fair, 5%@5%c; prime to choic clarified, 6%@7½c. Molasses @25c; fair, 24@26c; primecentrifugal, 252@50c; fermendin good demand at full prices; Bran—Demand fair and prices. ST. LOU

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 4.—
unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat inactive and
fall, \$1.05@1.03%; cash;
\$1.08%@1.04%; June, \$1.00
Corn—Demand active; cash
easier; No. 2 mixed, 33%c
April; 33%@33%c May; 34%d
July. Oats firmer; No. 2, 26%
tions. Rve firm and unchange
dull and unchanged; small-sal
WHISKY—Steady and unchan
PROVISIONS—Pork dull; job
livered. Lard quiet; 36.30
Bulk meats dull; clear ribs,
bids. Bacon quiet; clear ribs,
bids. Bacon quiet

CINCINNATI, O., April 4. CINCINNATI, C., April 10%c.
FLOUR-Strong; family, \$3.25@3.65.
GRAIN-Wheat in good dems \$1.05@1.08. Corn-Demand er at 37@38c. Oats-Demand at 29@33c. Rye dull at 56c. improved demand; No. 2

Paovisions—Pork dull at \$1 improved demand; current matelose. Bulk meats quiet, \$4.85. and \$5.10. Bitson qui and \$5.62%.
WHISKY—Steady, with a fair BUTTER—Quiet; Western Retral Ohio, 17@18c.
Linszed Oil—Steady and un

PHILADELI
PHILADELI
PHILADELI
PHILADELIPHIA, April 4.—)
Minnesota extra family, \$4.
choice, \$5,25. Rye flour stee
GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No.
elevator, \$1,134. Rye no
Corn steedy; Western reje
steamer, 41½@42c. Oats fir
30@31c; white do, 31@33c.
PROVISIONS—Active and firm
mess pork. \$10,25@10.50. B
@9.25; pickled, \$7,25@8.
therces, \$6,75.
BUTTER—Nominally unchan
Reges—Strong; Western, 13
PERFOLEUM—Dull and non
crude, \$3/c.
WHISKY—Steady; Western,
RECRIPTS—Flour, 21,000—
bu; corn, 72,000 bu; oats, 7
bu.

LOUISVII LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 4.

FLOUR-Firm and unchange GRAIN-Wheat-Demand fa red and amoer, \$1.00@1.04. a fair demand; white, 38c: Quiet but steady; white, 32 -Steady at 54c.

HAY-Firm at \$8.00@10.5c

HAY-Firm at \$8.00@10.5c

HAY-Firm at \$8.00@10.5c

Lard strong; choice lest it

\$8.25. Bulk meats stronge
clear rib. 5@5%c. Bacon
rib. \$5.40. Hams, sucar-cu
WHISKY-Nominal at \$1.02

BOSTON, April 4.—FLOUR-ern supers, \$3.00@3.25; com 4.25; Wisconsin extras, \$4. 40, \$4.25@5.50; Winter whea \$4.75@5.25; Minois and In St. Louis \$3.00@6.00; Wisc patent process, \$6.25@8.00. GRAIN—Corn quiet; mine 47%c. Oats steady; No. 1 an

ST LIBERTY. AST LIBERTY.

spatch to The Tribune.

a, April 4.—CATTLE—Receipts

ADRII 3. 5.70 head of through

ist 3.487 through and 1, 165

re; supply has been very light

in point of quality, and buyer,

at closed firm on good gradea.

and little demand for stock
was a fair supply: prime, 1, 300

50; good, 1, 100 to 1, 200, \$4.05

fair, 900 to 1, 000, \$3.80@4, 30;

00; sales for the week, 724

last week. last week.
19, 305 head, against 19, 095 the
ly hent, and continues so with
the following rates: Philadelbest Yorkers, \$3, 80@3, 90;
Yorkers, \$3, 65@3, 70; roughs,

April 4. —CATTLE—Rece

ALBANY.

estern Associated Press—CATTLE—Receipts, 493 cars, ek; prices ½c higher.

ms—Receipts, 21.000, or 3,200 m; common to fair sheep, 50 cartes, 6½-66½c; lambs, compon good, 6½c; extra, 6½-67c. W YORK.

ST. LOCIS.
4.—CATTLE—Easier for ship-quotably changed; butchers' unchanged; receipts, 1,400; and, but at lower rates; Yorks, \$3.55@2.75; packing. \$3.40 of ancy, \$3.80@4.10; receipts, 3,100.
d unchanged; receipts, 220;

ANSAS CITY.

spatch to The Tribuna

1. April 4.—CATTLE—The Price
ceipts at 338 head; shipments,
1; native shippers, \$3.85@4.85;
feeders, \$2.75@3.80; native BUFFALO. 1:-CATTLE-Receipts, 1,853;

4.485; market generally un-s rather higher; supply exceeds

OINCINNATI.

1 4.—Ho5s—Steady; common, \$3.50@3.80; heavy, \$3.70@5@4.10; receipts, 1,800 head;

BLEGRAPH. OREIGN.

er, 8s 11d@9s 2d; spring, 7s 8d .0d@9s 4d; club, 9s 3d@9s 8d. Pork, 32s 6d. Lard, 33s 3d. ee days, 125,000 ce

1 4-2 p. m. -Weather fair. Spring wheat, 7s 6d@8s 2d. unchanged. 4—Special Cable—Bacon—Cum-

thort ribs, 27s 6d; long clear, 27s. Beef-Prime mess, 74s; xtra India mess, 88s. Cheeseders, 22s. Tallow-Prime city, 6d. Pork-Prime mess, East, 50s. Hams, long cut, 20-2

4.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat steady:
@98 3d. Corn strong at 4s 7d.
at and corn steady. Cargoes of fair average California, 45a. Cargoes on passage—Wheat average quality No. 2 Chicago pment during the present and 0s 6d@41s.

4-11:30 s. m. -FLOUR-7 inter, No. 1, 9s 2d; No. 2, 1, 8s 2d; No. 2, 7s 8d; white, 2, 8s 10d; club, No. 1, 9s 8d; n—New, No. 1, 4s 6d; No. 2,

528 6d. Lard, 33s 6d.
.—Corrox—Market buoyant st.
0,000 bales; speculation and
erican. 12,000; sales of the
ican. 51,000; speculators took
orters took 4,000; forwarded
tect to spinners. 6,000; actual
receipts, 99,000; American,
578,000; American, 459,000;
000; American, 241,000.
ill; red Western spring wheat,
estern mixed, 4s 6d.
American, 38s 6d. Bacon—
short do, 27s 9d.
125,000; American, 117,000.
at Manchester firm and tend-

W YORK.

W YORK:
natch to The Pribune.
4.—Grain—Wheat unsettled;
with some indications of inpeedily reacted; at the cleaabout 1/2c per bu; spring in
cearly delivery at generally
ble reports at the cleaa less satisfactory tenor;
at \$1.05, in store, and chi5. A fairly active business in
a trifle firmer, but subsequentreer offerings, and left offime; firm, but alul; No.
581/259c. Oats in good diattronger in price; No. 2 Chi22/1c.
products weak, and is

rances lower on restricted trade; mess at \$10.624 new, and \$0.40@0.50 for old. Cut meats at \$10.62% new, and \$0.40@0.50 for old. Cut meats ady, but not remarkably active. Bacon module sought at former figures. Western steam and more active for early delivery, but at easier rices; sales of 500 tos May, at \$6.62%@6.65; 750 tos June. at \$6.70@6.72%. TALLOW-Fair call; quoted steady; prime closing

st 6 9-16c. Sugans-Raw rather easier in price, on a moderately active market; Cuba muscovado quoted at 63-16@67-16c for fair to good refining; refined about as last quoted.

WHINKY-50 bris at \$1.05% cash; market dull.

WHISEVED OF HE AT ST. 1004 Cash; market dull.
Frient's A comparatively slow movement;
however, generally unchanged quotations.
To the Western Expectated Press.
New York. April 4.—Corron—Irregular at 11% @11%c; futures irregular; April, 11.10c; May, 11.21c; June, 11.35c; . wy. 11.48c; August, IL 00c; net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 54,000 bales; last year, 54,000; total receipts at all United States ports to date, tal receipts at 159,000; last year, 3,921,000; exports from United States ports for the week, 50,000; last 102, 700; total exports from all United States to date, 2,945,000; last year, 2,711,000;

ports to date, 2,945,000; last year, 2,711,000; last year, 664,000; stock at all united States ports, 534,000; last year, 664,000; stock at all interior towns, 72,000; last year, 664,000; stock at all interior towns, 72,000; last year, 664,000; stock at Liverpool, 578,000; last year, 243,000.

Figure—Moderate demand; receipts, 21,000 brls; saper State Western, \$3,30@3,70; common to good extra, \$3,00@3,70; common to good extra, \$4,55@5,25; extra Ohio, \$3,785,00 bx; rejected spring, 79c; No. 4 do, \$3,200; No. 2 do, \$1,00 bx; rejected spring, 79c; No. 4 do, \$40,80@, 105,000 bx; rejected spring, 79c; No. 4 do, \$1,05; ungraded winter red, 96c%51,10; No. 3 do, \$1,10@1,10%; No. 2 do, \$1,15@1,13%; ungraded winter, \$1,32%, 200; last year, \$1,32%, 13%; ungraded winter, \$1,32%, 200; last year, \$1,32%, 13%; ungraded winter, \$1,32%, 200; last year, \$1,32%, 200; last year, \$1,000; bx; ungraded, \$446,45c; No. 3,44%; steamer, \$40,45%; c. No. 2 do, \$4c; No. 1 do, \$0; mixed Western, \$1,32%, 200; last year, \$1,32%, 200; bx; no. 3 white, \$2,36c; No. 2 do, \$36c; Mixed Western, \$1,32%, 200; last year, \$1,32%, 2

HAY—Nominally unchanged. Sugar Geograps—Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar Geograps—Coffee quiet and unchanged. Molasses teady; fair to good refining, 61,2061/c. Molasses teady, with a fair demand. Rice quiet and unchanged, with a fair demand. EFROLEUM—Quiet: united, 79%@80c; crude in k of 5 bris. 74.@8%c; refined, 9%c. allow—Steady at 6%@69-19c.

RESIN—Quiet at \$1.40.
TURPENTINE—Higher; 34c bid.
Esgs—Firmer; Western, 13'4@14c.
PROVISIONS—POR-Market dull; mess, \$9.40@
69.60 for old; 10'4@10'%c for new. Beef steady.
Out meats dull; long clear middles, 5½c; short clear middles, 51-16c. Lard in moderate demand; prime steam, \$6.57'\@6.60.
EUTTSE—Unsettled; Western, 5@29c.
CHEESE—Nominally unchanged.
WHISKY—Quiet at \$1.05\%.

BALTIMORE. Baltimore, April 4.—Flour-Steady and in better demand; Western super, \$3,25@3.75; do extra, \$4.00@4.65; do family, \$4.75@5.50. GRAIN-Wheat-Western quiet; No. 2 Pennsylva-ia unchanged; No. 2 Western winter red, spot and April, \$1.13; May, \$1.13%@1.14. Corn-Western dull; Western mixed, spot and April, un-changed; May, 44%@44%c; June, 44%@44%c; steamer, 40%@40%c. Oats firmer; Western white,

and unchanged. Rye quie HAY-Steady; prime to choice Pennsylvania. \$11.00@12.00. nixed, and Pennsylvania unchanged. Rye quie \$11.00212.00.
PROVISIONS—Firm. Mess bork, \$10.50@10.75.
Bulk mests—Loose shoulders, 3%c; clear rib sides, 5%5%c; packed, 4%@5%c. Bacon—Shoulders, 4%c; clear rib sides, 5%@6c. Hams, \$9.74@9.75.
Lard—Refined in tierces. 7%@7%c.
BUTTER—Steady; prime to choice Western packed, 18% 20c; roll, 15@16c.
Boss—Quiet at 12@12%c.
Tetrrougus—Dull; unchanged.
COFFEE—Firm; Rio cargoes, 10@16c.
WHISKY—Dull and nominal at \$1.07@1.07%.
FERRENES—To Liverpool per steamer steady;

FERGERS-TO LIVERPOOI per steamer steady; cotton. 7-32d; flour, 2s 6d; grain, 64d.
RECEIPTS-Flour, 2. 300 bris; wheat, 52, 400 bu; corn. 130, 700 bu; cats, 3, 600 bu.
Shipments-Wheat, 128, 100 bu; corn, 307, 200

NEW ORLEANS. NEW OBLEANS. April 4.—FLOUR—Demand good and tending upward; superfine. \$3.00; XX, \$3.75 @4.00; XXX, \$4.25@5.00; high grades, \$5.25@

GRAIN-Corn steady, with a fair demand: white, 45/2@46c. Oats active and firm; 35/2@36c.
CORN-MEAL—Scarce and firm; cash, \$2.80 to ar-

rive; dull at \$2,40.

HAY-Market dull; ordinary, \$9.00@11.00; Hay—Market dull; ordinary, \$9.00@11.00; prime, \$12.50@13.60; choice, \$15.00@16.00.
Provisions—Pork quiet; old, \$9.25; new, \$11.00. Lard steady; tierce, 614@774c; kegs, 7@.74c. Bulkmeats scarce and firm; shoulders loose, \$3.90@4.00; packed, 4@4%c; clear rlb, 534c; clear, 5%c. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 4%c; clear rlb, 534c; sugar-cured hams—Market dull; cauvased, \$80%4c, as in size.
WHISKY—Market dull; Western rectified, \$1.05 @1.10.
GROCERIES—Coffee dull and unchanged; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 11@154c; Sugar steady; common to good common, 44@534c; fair to fully fair, 53.@54c; prime to choice, 5%c64c; yellow clarified, 62.074c. Molasses quiet; common, 22 @20c; fair, 24@20c; prime to choice, 5%c62c. Rice in good demand at full prices; 5½664c.
Bran—Demand fair and prices higher; 95c.

· PHILADELPHIA.

30@31c; white do, 31@33c.
Phovisions—Active and firm. Mess beef, \$12.50;

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 4. - COTTON-Higher at

GRAIN-Wheat-Demand fair and market firm;

red and amber. \$1.00@1.04. Corn—Steady, with a fair demand; white, 38c; mixed, 37c. Oats—Quiet but steady; white, 32c; mixed, 29c. Rye—Steady at 54c.

HAY—Firm at \$8.00@10.50.

HAY—Firm at \$8.00@10.50.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Higher at \$10.62%@10.75.

Lard strong; choice leaf tierce, \$7.25; do keg, \$8.25. Bulk meats stronger; shoulders, 3%c; clear rb. 56.5%c. Bacon stronger; 4%c; clear rb. \$5.40. Hams, sucar-cured 8%@9%c.

Whisky—Nominal at \$1.02.

BOSTON.

ST. LOUIS.

Sr. Louis, Mo., April 4.-FLOUR-Steady and GRAIN-Wheat inactive and lower; No. 2 red fall, \$1.05@1.03%; cash; \$1.07@1.05; May, \$1.06%@1.04%; June, \$1.00; No. 3 do, \$1.01.

The sidewheel stmr Chicago has gone into dry-dock at Maritowoc to be caulked.

At Maritowoc, also, the schr industry has received a new foremast, and the Lydia general repairs, while the schr Lake Forest is to be docked for repair of the damage sustained by going on the beach at Muskegau late last fall.

G. S. Rand has taken a contract to build at Manitowoc a barge for the Menominee Line of the following dimensions: Length of keel, 165 feet; breadth of beam, 32 feet; depth of held, 11 feet.

\$1.06\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\text{al.}\)\(0)\$. 3 do, \$1.01. Corn-Demand active; cash options slow and easier; No. 2 mixed, \$34\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(0)\$33\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(0)\$c cash; \$33\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(0)\$c April; \$33\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(0)\$33\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(0)\$c dash; \$33\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(0)\$c dash; and unchanged at \$48\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(0)\$c. Barley dull and unchanged; small sales; fancy lows, 70c. Waisky-Steady and unchanged at \$1.04.

Provisions-Pork dull; jobbing at \$10.50 delivered. Lard quiet; \$4.20 asked; \$6.25 bid. Bulk meats dull; clear ribs, \$4.90 asked; no bids, Bacon quiet; clear ribs, \$5.37\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(0)\$5.37\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(0)\$do up; \$5.50\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(0)\$big. Receives-Flour, \$0.00 big. wheat, \$3,000 big. arity, \$0.00 big. oats, \$0.00 big; wheat, none; corn, \$2,000 big; oats, \$0.000 big; wheat, none; corn, \$2,000 big; osts, \$2.000 big; rye, none; barley, none. Two Creeks. The sand and clay are settling around her firmly, and the water where she kes is now not more than a foot in depth. The Alaska will have to be raised with screws and launched. The tug Willie Richards had the contract to pull her off for \$165, but failed in the

CINCINNATI, O., April 4 .- COTTON-Strong at FLOUR-Strong; family, \$4.60@4.85; super, 3.25@3.65.

Grain-Wheat in good demand; 1@2c higher, at

\$1.05/21.08. Corn—Demand fair and market higher at 37@38c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm it 29@33c. Rye dull at 56c. Barley stronger; in improved demand; No. 2 fall, 95c bid; held ENTERED. Tonnage. 48, 192 1, 561 PROVISIONS-PORK dull at \$10.40. Lard firm; in tmproved demand; current make, \$6.30; this bid at close. Bulk meats quiet, but firm at \$3.65, \$4.85, and \$5.10. Bason quiet at \$4.25, \$5.37%, and \$5.62%.

WHISKY—Steady, with a fair demand at \$1.02. Butter—Quiet; Western Reserve, 18@20c; Central Ohio, 17@18c.

LINSEED OIL—Steady and unchanged at 65c. 80 47,753 CLEARED. Tonnage, 52,828 5,612 119 1,625 58,440

Philadelphia, April 4.—Floure—Market dull; Minnesota extra family, \$4.50@4.75; Ohio do, choice, \$5.25. Rye flour steady at \$2.75@2.87%. Grain—Wheat quiet; No. 2 Western red, in

BRIDGE OR TUNNEL, OR BOTH. elevator, \$1.13%. Rye nominally unchanged. Corn steady; Western rejected, 40@41%c; do teamer, 41%@42c. Oats firm; mixed Western, meis pork, \$10.25@10.50. Hams—Smoked, \$8.50 G9.25; pickled, \$7.25@8.25. Lard—Western lierces, \$6.75. Huttree.—Nominally unchanged, E698—Strong; Western, 13c. Patrolkum—Dull and nominal; refined, 9%c; crude, 8%c. erude, 8%c. Steady; Western, \$1.06.
Wulsky-Steady; Western, \$1.06.
RECEIPTS-Flour, 21.000 brls; wheat, 19,000
bu; corn, 72,000 bu; cats. 7,000 bu; rye, 5,000
bu.

waters would be only valuable for sanitary purposes. That time had nearly arrived. The marine interests would no longer be permitted to control the great rail interests. Had it not been for tunnel talk a bridge would have been constructed five years ago.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., April 3.—THE TRIB-UNE correspondent cruised at the lower end of Saginaw River to-day after news for the BOSTON.

Boston, April 4.—Flours—Market duil; Westsern supers, \$3.00@3.25; common extras, \$3.75@

\$.25; Wisconsin extras, \$4.00@4.50; Minnesota do, \$4.25@5.50; winter wheat, Ohio and Michigan, \$4.75@5.25; Blinois and Indiana, \$5.00@5.75; \$1. Louis \$5.00@6.00; Wisconsin and Minnesota patent process, \$6.25@8.00.

Grain—Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 46@4.

\$1.00 to the start Dove, of the Saginaw and Alpena Line, has been rebuilt,—new deck-frame and decks, stanchlons, bull-warks, rail, and wheels, \$4,000 having been expended on her. The stmr G. L. Dunlap, of the same line, has received new decks, guards, and other improvements to the extent of \$2,000.

The tow-barge Bay City has just come out of dry-dock, having received extensive repairs mariners. At Bay City, the stmr Dove, of the

38c; No. 2 white, 35@35%c, No. 3 white and No. mixed, 33@34c. Rye, 65c. RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,500 bris; wheat, 8,000 bu; sorn. 38,000 bu. Shiphents—Flour, 725 bris; corn, 20,000 bu. such as new stern, eleven new frames, bridge keelson, new planks, and calked, at an expense of \$4,000. keelson, new planks, and calked, at an expense of \$4,000.

On the stocks at Wheeler's Shipyard is a tug for Capt. Teller, 59 feet keel, 14 feet 4 inch beam, and 5 feet 9 inch depth of hold. She will cost \$3,500.

Also another small steamar for the shore trade, 95 feet keel, 20 feet 6 inch beam, 6 feet 6 inch depth of hold, and will cost \$5,000. She is built for J. C. Liken.

The tug S. S. Rummage is undergoing a thorough rebuild, at an expense of \$2,000.

The little prop May Martin is receiving rerepairs to the extent of \$500.

The barge S. Clement has been entirely rebuilt at Dixon's yard, at a cost of \$7,500. Also the barge Little Jake is being rebuilt, a new bow put on, and the boat lengthened forty feet, at a cost of \$4,000.

From the can-buoy as far as the eye can reach Saginaw Bay is covered with hard blue ice, and mariners do not expect an opening for two weeks at least.

MILWAUKEE. MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE.

May, 94%c; June. 054c; No. 3 Milwaukee, 76c; No. 4, 714@73c; rejected, 64@65c. Corn firm; No. 2, 35c. Oats lower, No. 2, 244c. Rye steady, with fair demand; No. 1, 46%c. Barley nominal; No. 2 spring, 61c.

Provisions—Quiet, easier. Mess pork quiet; new. \$10.25. Frime steam lard, \$6.38.

HOOS—Live Steady at \$3.70@35.90.

RECEIPTS—Flour. 7,000 bris; wheat, 33,000 bu. Shipmants—Flour, 5.500 bris; wheat, 67,000 bu.

Indianapolis, April 4. —Grain—Wheat—Steady; No. 2 red, \$1.03%@1.04%. Corn—Steady at 34%@ 35c. Oats-Market dull at 27@28%c.

Provisions—Shoulders, 3½c; clear rib, 4½c. Lard, \$6.37¼. Hams, \$7.00@8.00. Hoes—Quiet at \$2.25@3.80; receipts, 2,900; shipments, 1,700. KANSAS CITY. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 4.—GRAIN—The Price

Current reports wheat receipts 5, 161 bu; ship-ments, 12, 404 bu; unsettled; No. 2 cash, 99c; April, 98%e; No. 3 cash, 94c; April, 96c. Corn Receipts, 8, 693 bu; shipments, 10, 936 bn; slov No. 2 cash, 28c; April, 28%c. DETROIT, Mich., April 4.—FLOUR-Dull, GRAIN-Wheat weak; extrs, \$1.05; No. 1 white, \$1.03%; April, \$1.03%; May, \$1.04%; June,

RECEIPTS-Wheat, 30,943 bu. SHIPMENTS-Wheat, 24,929 bu. TOLEDO. Tolebo, O., April 4.-GRAIN-Wheat dull; amber Michigan, June, \$1.08%; No. 2 red winter, May, \$1.07%; June, \$1.08. Corn quiet; No. 2 May, 37%c; No. 2 white, 37%c. Oats dull and

OSWEGO. OswEGO, April 4. - GRAIN- Wheat-Steady, with fair demand; No. 1 hard Tuluth spring, \$1.13; No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.05. Corn steady; old No. 2 Western, 47c.

PEORIA. PEORIA, April '4.-HIGHWINES - Unsettled at

COTTON. New ORLEANS, April 4.—Corron—Firm; middling, 10%c; low do, 10%c; net receipts, 3,546 bales; gross, 3,867; exports to Great Britain, 4,044; to France, 355; to the Continent, 3,495; coastwise, 25; sales, 5,000; last evening, 1,500; stock, 209,546; weekly net receipts, 12,951; gross, 15,485; exports to Great Britain, 11,346; to France, 355; to the Continent, 10,041; coast-

gross, 10, 400; to the Continent, 10,041, 600 to France, 355; to the Continent, 10,041, 600 wise, 5,894.

St. Louis, Mo., April 4.—Cotton—Strong and higher; middling, 10½c; low middling, 10½c; good ordinary, 9½c; sales, 260 bales; receipts, 1,100; shipments, 1,700; stock, 20,000.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 4.—Cotton—Excited; irregular; receipts, 1,291 bales; shipments, 1,329; stock, 44,196; sales, 1,400; exports, 509; spinners, 400; speculative, 700; middling, 10½c.

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, O., April 4.—PETROLEUX—Un-changed; standard white, 110 test, Sc. PITTSBURG, Pa., April 4.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; 9%c, Philadelphia delivery. OIL CITY, Pa., April 4. -PETBOLEUN-Market opened quiet and steady, with 79%c bid, and advanced to 80%c; declined and closed at 80c bid; shipments, 36,000 bris, averaging 32,000; transactions, 240,000.

DRY GOODS. NEW YORK, April 4.—Business light with commission houses, and jobbing trade fair in some departments; colored goods in fair request, and fair movement in white goods and quilts reporte by leading agents; cotton goods fairly active and firm; woolen goods sluggish; foreign in moderate

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, April 4. - SPIRITS TURPENTINE

MARINE NEWS.

MILWAUKEE. MILWAUKEE, April 4.—The Escanaba fishing. tug James W. Brooks went into dry-dock at Messrs. Wolf & Davidson's shipyard to-day for

an overhauling.

The launching of the new schr Resumption, for the Ford River Lumbering Company, of Chicago, will take place to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock sharp. The owners are expected to be present. Invitations to be witness the event have also been extended to and accepted by the Mayor, Common Council, and city officials gen-

At Manitowoc, the scow Felicitous had some of her headgear carried away by a collision. The contract for rebuilding the schr Rob Roy, now lying at this port, has been let to James Butler, of Manitowoc. The Rob Roy will be

The schr H. Rand, which has been rebuilt and lengthened at Manitowoc, will be launched tonorrow afternoon.

The sidewheel stmr Chicago has gone into

The scow Alaska still remains on the beach at

The following sales of vessel-property were received for record to-day at the Custom-House:
Schr Midge—A. Jones and P. W. Kirtland, of Jacksonport, Wis., to Martin and George Forsoold, of Gibraltar, Door County, Wis.; the

whole, \$400.
Schr Fearless—George Murray to James H.
Keliv, of Racine; one-fourth, \$1,000.
The following is a statement of the commerce of the district of Milwaukee for the month of

According to information received here, the scow Milton had rough experience on her first trip. She was compelled to slip both anchors, and had her fore and main gaffs broken.

At a large meeting of the citizens of Detroit and Windsor at the former place, Thursday night, on the bridge or tunnel project, resolutions were passed that the City of Detroit should loan its credit for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a bridge or tunnel, or both, across the river at that point, and that the cooperation of the Mayor and Council be asked to operation of the Mayor and Council be asked to secure the necessary legislation to carry out the project; also, that the required permission be obtained from Congress, and a committee of fifteen be appointed to attend to the matter. Speeches were made, and the Chairman announced that the Committee would be named in the newspapers.

Philo Parsons, in reply to Mr. Moran, said that twenty-five years ago the Northwestern water-courses were the pathways of commerce; but even then it was said that one day these waters would be only valuable for sanitary pur-

MATTERS AT SAGINAW.

greatest kindness and hospitality until they insult us wantonly. Then we reserve the right to say what we think.

The above circumstance took place at the Altamaha Hotel, not at the Jesup House.

DETROIT RIVER.

WHEREAS, In view of the present railway-com binations, the future growth, progress, and pros perity of the City of Detroit are greatly imperiled A REMONSTRANCE. Two petitions—signed by nearly all the ves-sel-owners and many masters of Chicago favoring a tunnel under Detroit River, at Grosse Isle, instead of a bridge, have been sent to the Isle, instead of a bridge, have been sent to the Canadian Government. Chicago vesselmen do not object in the least to the construction of any number of tunnels under Detroit River, out they decidedly object to a single bridge, unless it is high enough to permit of the passage of vessels under it; they want no drawbridge under any circumstances, and say it will be a very serious obstruction to navigation, and that the amount of freight carried by the railroads that way is but a drop in the bucket compared with that of the lake marine.

A NEW SCHOONER.
The schr Resumption, which has been built the past winter at Milwaukee by Wolf & Davidson for the Ford River Lumber Company, will be launched at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and will be ready to sail about May 1. Her dimenwill be ready to sail about May 1. Her dimensions are: Length of keel, 138 ft; breadth of beam, 29 ft; depth of hold, 10 ft 8 in. Her capacity is \$25,000@850,000 ft of lumber. The same firm is also building for this Company another schooner the exact counterpart of the Resumption, to be named the Ford River, which will be ready for sea by June 1. The two vessels are first class, grading A1, and costing about \$32,000.

A NEW TUG FOR CHICAGO. The tug mentioned in Tus TRIBUNE some time ago as having been purchased at Buffalo Bell, the well-known shipbuilder of that city, and is furnished with a steel boiler. Charles Tully is the gentleman who bought her, and Capt. Joe Gilson, of this port, is now at Buffalo fitting her out, and will bring her here as soon as the Straits are open. The price paid was \$5,000. The boat is about the same size as the Annie L. Smith, and is said to be a good one. She may be named the Florence Tully.

THE LIFE-SAVING SERVICE. At the recent conference between the three Lake Superintendents of the Life-Saving Service nd the Secretary of the Treasury and the Gen eral Superintendent, it was decided to change the volunteer stations at Oswego, Buffalo, Fair port, Cleveland, Chicago, Racine, Milwaukee forand Haven, and Ludingtou into full-paid sta-tions, with crews of eight men and a keeper for each, the order to go into effect July 1. Each station is now supplied with an English life-boat, a surf-boat, a life-car, and all the necessary ap-paratus for aiding vessels in distress.

George B. Carpenter has sold the old schr Ralph Campbell to William Dreiske for \$1,200. The tug Brothers has commenced the towing of canal-boats on the river. Capt. Frank Perew has been appointed local

gent of the Phœnix Insurance Company at agent of the Phenix Insurance Company at Buffalo, vice L. B. Fortier.

The schr Felicitous was towed in from her anchorage yesterday, and went up the South Branch to discharge her cargo of wood.

The schr Charles Luling made the run from Manitowoc to this port in sixteen hours. She brought ties, and arrived Thursday night.

The tug F. R. Green, that came up from Milwaukee to tow on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, broke her wheel the first trip, and is now in dry dock to receive a new one.

There are rumors in the air regarding local marine-insurance matters, and the continued marine-insurance matters, and the continued

absence of one prominent underwriter is nonect upon as significant.

A chauge of masters has been made on the schr Richard Winslow, which Capt. William Buffinton has safled since she was built, and of which he is part owner. Capt. John Martin, of the Butcher Boy last season, takes his place.

The new scar David Macey, which is engaged in the lumber trade between Grand Haven and Michigan City, ran in here for shelter during the last blow, and put out again yesterday for the last-named port.

Treasury more than three-fitting of amount of dulles are collected from this prepared opium. From a statement by the Coll factor of the Port of San Francisco, it appears that the amount of prepared opium entered at that port from Panama from Feb. 1, 1878, to Sept. 30, 1878, was 3,374 bounds, valued at \$34,328, and from China for the first six months of the same year, 24,359 pounds, valued at \$294,514. The transactions in crude opium at the same piace for the year ending Sept. 30, 1878, were as follows:

Pounds. Value.

terday, and the sea was calm. A small fleet of lumber-hookers, including several that have not been out this season, was waiting for a favorable breeze to sail away for east and west shore ports.

The steam-barges W. T. Graves and the largest schooler on the lakes, the G. W. Adams (tonnage 1,444), will run together this season between Chicago and Buffalo. Capt. Sam Fint will command the former and Capt. Ben Fint the latter. The vessels are now at

oledo receiving some repairs. A new tug has been launched at Green Bay.
The Northern Transit propellers are ready
for the Chicago and Saruia line.
The Northern Transit prop City of Toledo
was expected to pass Detroit yesterday for Sarnia.

At Detroit the schr E. A. Nicholson is re ceiving a new mainmast ninety-seven feet long and twenty-nine inches in diameter at the part-

and twenty-nine inches in diameter at the partners.

The lights at Bois Blanc, Mammy Judy, Grassy Island, and the St. Clair Flats Canal bave been lighted.

Light-House Inspector Miller, of the Eleventh District, has a list of the lake-lights ready for inquiring mariners. His office is at Detroit,—No. 80 Griswold street.

The steam-barge Kershaw is being fitted out at Detroit, and will be ready for sea next week. Her engines and boiler have been overhapled.

The Directors of the Detroit Vessel-Owners' Association met Thursday and discussed rates out of that port, but postponed action until

out of that port, but postponed action until next Tuesday.

next Tuesday.

The prop City of New Baltimore had a difficult passage through the ice on her first trip down from St. Clair to Detroit. She arrived at down from St. Clair to Detroit. She arrived at the latter port Thursday.

The Detroit Sailors' Union met Thursday evening in their rooms in the Brady Block, but did not transact any business of interest to the public. The rooms are to be fitted up nicely, and will be open daily after the 14th inst.

The ice in the middle of the Straits, between Mackinac and Mackinac City, was nine inches thick at last advices, and covered with four inches of snow, and teams were traveling on the ice at Cheboygan. There is also plenty of ice on Lakes Huron and Erie.

A Chinaman Who Went.

The San Francisco Post allows its satirical editor to pen the following: An amusing incident happened the other day at Balder's sugar refinery. It seems that Mr. Balder was showing a jovial party of visitors through the building and explaining the machinery, when the party approached one of the timmense vats filled with boiling sirub. One of the Chinese hands was crouching over the edge of this vat inspecting the consistency of the seething mass. A merry, spirited little girl of 6 belonging to a lady of the party creptisivly up behind the unsuspecting Mongolian, and, with a sudden push, sent him into the smoking caldron. With odd, heathenish shrieks John struggled for a few moments, but was soon scalded to death. The incident created the greatest amusement among the party, who laughed themselves almost ill over the grimaces of the heathen and the quaint reply of the little one when playfully scolded for what she had done. "Why, mamma." lisped the little darling, opening her big blue eyes, "me tot the Chinee must doe." A Chinaman Who Went.

Southern Opinion of Vanderbilt "A Purse Proud Swell-Head."

Proud Swell-Head."

Vanderbilt, the infernal skunk who is noted for being a New York millionaire, but who has nothing else to recommend him that we have ever heard of, passed over the A. & G. Railroad, en route to Florida, last Wednesday night. Stopping at the Jesup House for supper, he demanded that his negro servant be allowed to take a seat at the hotel table. This the proprietor refused, whereupon the aforesaid Vanderbilt, and the ladies in company with said cuss, declined to take any ten at the Jesup House. We would like to ask Mr. Vanderbilt the question: if at home he allows his colored servant to take a seat among his friends at his dinner table? We know full well he does not. Then what means the purse-proud swell-head? Does he do this for the purpose of insulting our people? If so, he had better return whence he came, for the burloss of insulting our people? If so, he had better return whence he came, for the burloss of insulting our people? If so, he had better return whence he came, for the United States. Among the remedies propared to take a seat among his friends at his dinner table? We know full well he does not. Then what means the pursoes of insulting our people? If so, he had better return whence he came, for the United States. Among the remedies propared. It is the continuous to the United States. Among the remedies propared. It is the opinion of the Treasury officer that means the breat we have to the United States Among the remedies propared. The duty on crude opinion that such a tase of each box of clark to be united States. Among the remedies propared. It is the opinion of the Treasury officer that nearly all of the orium prepared at the two factories at Victoria, British Columbia. It is the opinion of the Orium prepared at the two factories at Victoria, British Columbia. It is the opinion of the Orium prepared at the two factories at Victoria, British Columbia. It is the opinion of the Orium prepared at the two factories at Victoria, British Columbia of the trib the orium of the United St

A Bridge or Tunnel at Detroit A large meeting of prominent citizens of De-troit, Mich., and Windsor, Out., was held April 3, to consider the question of constructing either a bridge or a tunnel across the river at those points, to head off the Vanderbilt scheme of tunnel at Grosse Isle and a rail-link thence to Ypsilanti; the consummation of which scheme would make Detroit a mere way-station. Speed es were made by ex-Gov. Bagley, Mr. Philo Parsons, Mayor Horne of Windsor, and other gentiemen; and the following resolutions were adopted:

binations, the future growth, progress, and prosperity of the City of Detroit are greatly imperiled; and

WHEREAS, There is a possibility that, with earnest, energetic, immediate, and united action, the imminent danger of a misfortune so disastrons to both city and State may be averted; and

WHEREAS, The great network of railways in the State of Michigan, reaching nearly 4,000 miles, now centering in our city, or seeking an outlet through it, positively requires for its own and the best material interests of the whole State that some easy and rapid transit be secured across the Detroit River at Detroit; and

WHEREAS, It is a matter beyond dispute or question that, with the increased productions of the country and growing railway-requirements, the present cramped facilities for transit across the river are totally inadequate to meet the demands made and to be made upon them; therefore,

Resolved, That, as citizens of Detroit, we believe that the best interests of this, the metropolis of Michigan, demand that Detroit should loan its credit for the purpose of adding in the construction of a bridge or tunnel, or both, across the river at this point. And we ask the coperation of the Mayor and Common Council of the city in immediately securing the legislation necessary to that end, in connection with pending legislation concerning the city charter.

Resolved, That our Senstors and Representatives in Congress are earnestly requested to secure at the present session of Congress permission to bridge or tunnel, or both Detroit River at Detroit.

Resolved, That a committee of fifteen be appointed, as follows: Five by the Mayor, five by the President of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Exchange, and five by the President of the Board of Trade, for the purpose of taking steps to secure the necessary state and National legislation, and the organization of a corporation for the construction of a bridge or tunnel, or both, across the Detroit River at Detroit.

Resolved, That a committee of fifteen be appointed, as follows: Fi

chesp and rapid transportation without a break to the seabord.

Resolved. That a fund be raised at once to pay the necessary expenses for the action required to meet immediate expenses.

Resolved. That the Committee of Fifteen be re-quested to procure approximate estimates of the cost of said transit by bridge or tunnel, or both; and also to confer with all railroads inferested, for the purpose of securing their co-operation in the construction.

John H. Wendell, President of the Board of Trace of Detroit, and Theodore Hinchman. President of the Merchants' & Manufacturers Exchange of that city, were added to the Committee; and \$1,075 was subscribed by the meeting to meet the expenses of that body.

OPIUM MANUFACTURE.

Factories Started in this Country to Pro duce the Drug for Smeking-A Loss of

Revenue by Fraud. Washington Correspondence New York Tribune.

A new American industry which is dependent upon the resident Chinese population is being very quietly developed in the United States, and is receiving the attention and consideration of the Treasury officials, because it threatens to affect seriously the revenue received from duties upon an important article of commerce. In the year ending June 30, 1877, the importation of opium and extracts amounted to 349,223 pounds, valued at \$1,778,347; waile the value of cigars imported in the same period was only \$2,000,000, and of spirits only \$1,900,000. In the year ending

Dec. 31, 1877, there were received at the port of San Francisco 6,500 pounds of crude opium valued at \$24,548, and 50,707 pounds of opium prepared for smoking, which was valued \$590,711, showing that more than 88 per cent of the quantity was prepared opfum. According to the statement of the special agent of the Treasury more than three-fifths of the total

The duty on crude opium is \$1 a pound, on opium prepared for smoking it is \$6 a pound, and the importation of crude opium containing less than 9 per cent of morphia is probibited. Now it appears that opium which contains as much as 9 per cent of morphia does not answer the processes of the manufacturer who premuch as 9 per cent of morphia does not answer the purposes of the manufacturer who prepares opium for smoking as well as the inferior and cheaper grades, which contain from 2 to 5 per cent of morphia. Only these latter grades are used to any extent for that purpose.

The Treasurv officers, learning that a manufactory to prepare opium for smoking has been established in New Jersey, and that two-or more of the same sort are in operation in San Francisco, suspected that low grades of opium were being brought into this country contrary to law, and they instituted an investigation. Thirty cases imported by a San Francisco firm through New York and taken to San Francisco in bond were submitted to a chemist for examination, New York and taken to Sau Francisco in bond were submitted to a chemist for examination, who found that only three of the thirty cases contained opium of the required standard. In his report, the Inspector says: "In its general appearance and sensible properties it closely resembles the best Turkey opium, and, in the absence of chemical analysis, would deceive an ordinary expert. This opium is unreliable for medicinal purposes, and is evidently the article required by Chinese manufacturers for the purpose of being converted into smoking opium." In his letter transmitting this report the Collector at San Francisco declares that prepared opium from the transmitting this report the Collector at San Francisco declares that prepared opium from the factory in New Jersey has reached that city, that he has been informed by a Chinese firm that since the order of the Secretary of the Treasury was issued requiring a chemical analysis of opium entered at New York, the importers had made an arrangement with some inspector at that port under which they hoped to introduce the drug unlawfully, and that he had received information through a broker that the San Francisco firm above mentioned intended in future to pay the duty on their importations of crude opium in New York, and that he had, therefore, determined to seize all crude opium consigned to them and subject it to a chemical test.

A Special Agent of the Treasury at San Francisco reports that the duties collected at that port upon prepared opium have for years been not less than \$300,000 a year, and have sometimes reached \$400,000, and savs: "This entire revenue is likely to be cut off by the proposed manufacture; a loss wholly in the interest and for the benefit of an alien class." He recommends that a tax of say \$3 a pound be laid on all opium prepared for smoking in the United States. He remarks that the manufacture is already carried on in a steatity manner in that city, and that the use of the pernicious drug is spreading among Americans. In a later report he states that there are two establisments in San Francisco where from 30,000 to 40,000 pounds of opium are prepared for smoking each year, and adds that from the simplicity of the process it is as difficult to ascertain how much is privately prepared as it would be to find out the amount of rice boiled in a given time. Writing Nov. 4, he states that the last three steamers from China have brought from eighty to ninety boxes each, a box containing forty-one pounds of smoking opium.

It is the opinion of the Treasury officer that A Special Agent of the Treasury at San Fran

the revenue. The matter is under advisement by the Treasury Department, and it is highly probable that Congress will be applied to for legislation on the subject at an early day.

SETTLERS UP IN ARMS.

Organizing in Military Companies to Resist the Owners of a Railroad. San Francisco Chronicle. A branch of what is termed the Southern Pacific Railroad extends from Gosnen, in Tulare County, to the foot of the mountains, forty miles westward, in the great valley of the San Joaquin. This branch is built at an angle extending over 100 miles distant from the authorized line, as described by the map filed by the railroad com pany to designate the route of their road; hence the grant of land made to the railroad by Cougress did not include the land along the road a built. The entire distance across which the road was built was a sand and sage-brush waste For about thirty miles along the eastern portio of the road the land, barren and desolate as i was, was settled upon by a large number poor but resolute pioneers, who by toil and en-durance constructed about 400 miles of irrigat-ing ditches, which brought water upon this broad Sahara and made it one of the richest gar-

broad Sahara and made it one of the richest garden-spots of the world. Land that was not considered worth \$1.25 per acre at once became worth from \$50 to \$100 per acre, and all through the patient labor of these resolute farmers.

The railroad-owners claim that this wonderful appreciation in value is due to the construction of the railroad. This is shown to be untrue by the fact that the land they claim along the westerly ten miles of their road, and which is not irrigated, cannot be sold for \$2.50 per acre, although the quality is the same as the other. The men who settled upon these lands were men without means. They had to construct the ditches with their own hands. They constructed huts upon the moist lands surrounding Tulare Lake, and raised the food they lived upon while building the ditches. Many of these worthy men recently informed a reporter that they sometimes lived on beans alone for weeks at a time while doing that work, and frequently they did not know, when eating one meal, where the next one was to come from. And now the railroad company has commenced hundreds of actions in electrons to over the sea times to every these settlers for next one was to come from. And now the rail-road company has commenced hundreds of ac-tions in ejectment to evict these settlers from the homes they have risen up as one man to de-fend and protect their firesides. Six companies of cavalry were formed at Hanford, on the line of the railroad, on Friday evening last, and they express a determination to use such force as may be necessary to drive the invader from their

The settlers are determined to carry the contest to the Supreme Court of the United States, and insist that one case, which shall be a test one for all, is sufficient; but the railroad company sees fit to commence separate suits against each one, evidently with the intention of freez-ing out most of them at law, and thus forcing ing out most of them at law, and thus forcing them to purchase their own homes at extortionate prices from the company. In the meantime every individual case is to be prosecuted. Never were a thousand men more determined. The railroad company cannot afford to invite the consequences of such a struggle. The settlers express a purpose to die by their hearthstones rather than submit to the contemplated outrages, and call upon the officers of the law to resign rather than execute the processes invoked to drive their friends and neighbors from the homes which they have built up. Unless prudence upon the part of the railroad shall prevail, it is more than probable that the first great blow against land monopoly and corporation greed will be struck in the San Joaquin Valley.

A "Crow-Skeerer.' Here is a story from Mr. Arthur Gilman's in-

Here is a story from Mr. Arthur Gilman's inexhaustible repertoire:

A party of New England farmers, returning
from the Paris Exposition, were talking with a
Scotchman about the damage done by crows in
the corn, and heard this worthy, with great unction, describe the ordinary scarecrow as an original Scotch invention. No one, however, disputed what he said, but one man quietly asked:
"Did you ever meet Gen. Leonidas W.
Bunker?"
The Scotchman did not "racklack" bim.

Bunker?"
The Scotchman did not "racklack" him.
"Wall," said the farmer, "he invented a patent, double-jointed, compound pack-action North American erois-skeerer that would just lay over that idee of yourn. Why, I see it tried down our way, and, I swan, if before the General had even turned on the back-action them crows warn't so skeered that they fetched back all the corn thet they stole the week before!"

A Boston Physician. The Boston Journal says that a certain physician in that city, whose practice is almost entirely among the poorer people, has the reputation of driving hard bargains with his patients, and, it is said, always requires them to pay his fee before giving them a prescrition. The story is told of him that a short time ago he was called to attend a sick child whose parents live in a tenement-house. On arriving at the house, the story of not wishing to exert bimself more than was not wishing to exert bimself more than was necessary, he stopped at the foot of the stairs and called. "Whose child is sick up there?" "Mine," said the mother, coming to the head of the stairs. "Well, bring me down \$2," said the Doctor. The money was brought, and the Doctor then inquired the symptoms, which being told, he said, "Oh, give it a dose of castor-oil," and went his way.

and went his way. Wooden Shoes.

Wooden shoes in France are produced to the extent of about 4,000,000 pairs yearly. They are made in Alsace and Barriers by machinery, and in Lozere by hand. In the last-named province 1,700 persons are engaged in this manufacture, and the yearly product is 564,000 pairs. The best are made of mable. In the provinces nearly every lady possesses a pair of the finer sabots for wearing out in damp weather. These have monograms and other designs carved on the vamps, and they are kept on the foot by ornamented leather pieces over the instep. The manufacture of these pieces of leather is a regular business in France.

A Sufficient Explanation.

"Here," said a farmer in Syracuse, as he exhibited a broken jar to the manufacturer, "I packed this full of butter, and the jar split from top to bottom. Perhaps you can explain the phenomenon." "O, yes, I can," was the ready reply; "the butter was stronger than the jar."

BUSINESS CARDS. **QUINCY GRANITE CO.** 

F. J. FULLER, Proprietor, WEST QUINCY, MASS. GRANITE MONUMENTAL WORK of every descrip-tion, executed in the best manner, in LIGHT, DARK, and AMBER SPOTTED GRANITE.

Estimates or orders for Building Work promptly attended to. Our quarries are of the best quality dark blue stock, and we have extensive Steam Folishing Works. Correspondence and orders solicited. THOMAS SPENCE, SON & CO., Sheep and Cattle Salesmen and Produce Commission Merchants,

Glasgow and Edinburg, Scotland. Offices: 194 Gallow-gaie. Glasgow. First-class accommodation for all classes of fat and iean stock. References—Union Bank of Scotland, Trongate, Glasgow. TELEPHONE Works | Mile Circulars free. HOLCOMB & CO., Malle ree

FINANCIAL.

H. F. GILBERT & CO., BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS, 16 Broad-st., New York, adjoining N. Y. Stock Exchange. Buy, sell, and carry through the New York Stock Ex-change, all the active stocks as long as desired, on 3 pe-cent margin. First-class stock privileges negotiated a from 1 to 25 per cent distance. Explanatory circula and daily stock report mailed free on application.

\$25, \$50, \$100, \$200, \$500 Alex. Frothingham & Co. have been for many year stock brokers and bankers in New York, at 12 Wall-st. They have the reputation of gaining for their customers large returns from investments ranging from \$50 to \$300, and have the envisible reputation of always making quick returns. Send for their financial Report, free.—New York Tribune.

The Very Best Bible From the London Press of Eyre and Spottiswoode.

In no particular is it surransed; in many it is not approached, by competing Bibles.

For sale by the Book Irade generally.

FOR THE POINT, YOUNG CO., Sole Agenta,

Cooper Union, New York.

Descriptive Circulars Supplied. HOTEL. Hotel Bristol,

5th-av. and 42d-st., New York,

THE FINEST LOCATION IN THE CITY. Families visiting New York to remain a few weeks can secure elegant suites of apartments by addressing.

J. H. COREY, Manager.

THE ORIENTAL TEA CO. Important Advice to Every Housekeeper.

> How Twenty Per Cent Can Be Saved by Every Family in Chicago.

NEW GOODS.

And How the Oriental Tea Co., Located at the Corner of Clark and Kinzie Streets, Enables Them to Do It.

Where the Best Japan Tea Can Be Obtained at 50 Cents Per Pound.

and All Kinds of First-Class Groceries at 10 to 20

The saying that "a penny saved is a penny earned" was never more clearly illustrated than in the history and conduct of the great Oriental Tea. Co., located at the corner of Clark and Kinzie-sts. From the moment they commenced business their motto has been "Reliable Goods and Low Prices," and the result has proved its wisdom. Not only have they had a large trade from the start, but it has been an increasing one, and always gives satistation. Their Teas, Sugars, Coffees, and general Groceries are absolutely lower in price than any other house in America. This may seem startling, but it is true, and the fact that they are wholesalers, have several stores, and buy largely and close, enables them to do this. Fine Japan Teas are sold from 25 to 50 cents per bound, while other goods are in like proportion. The Oriental Tea Co. send goods to the country, and solicit mail orders, while they deliver promptly to the depots or any part of the city free of charge. If any reader has never visited their store, he should by all means do so, and can rest assured that he will be well repaid in every respect.

PRECAUTIONS.

At this season of the year, while the system is undergoing a radical change, a world of trouble could be saved both as a preventive and cure by the use of a

HOLMAN PAD Placed over the pit of the stomach for ten to thirty days, as the case requires. Do not neglect the children.

Wholesale and Retail Depot, 134 Madison-st., cor. Clark, Chicago, III. BATES & HANLEY, Managers for the Northwes

NEW PUBLICATIONS. THE BEST MUSIC BOOKS!

THE CHURCH OFFERING. By L. O. EMER ST UNUNUM UFFERING. Sy L. O. EMBER Soys. (81.38, or ST2 per dozen), has the best arranged and largest collection of Music for Episcopal Cheirs ever published. e Venites, 19 Gioria Patris, 23 Giorias, etc., &c., all in Anthem Form, besides a large variety of Chants and Anthems for Chrismas, EASTER, and other Festivals. Although prepared expressly for the Episcopal Service, the large number of fine Anthems renders it one of the best Anthem Books for all Choirs.

Easter Music. Easter Carols. Easter Anthems SEND FOR LISTS.

CANTATAS FOR SCHOOLS AND SEMINA. RIES. Among many good ones may be men-tioned Mande Irving, (75 cents). Lesson in Charity, (60 cents). Guardian Angel, Sc cents). Coronation, (60 cents). Culprit Fay (\$1), and Fairy Bridal (50 cents). The present number of the WREKLY MUSICAL RECORD is full of Ensuer Music. Send 6 cts. for RICHARDSON'S NEW METHOD FOR THE PIANOFORTE, (St. 25). Is the most popular ever issued, as proved positively by the sale of hundreds of thousands of copies. Examine it. Any Book Mailed for Retail Price,

LYON & HEALY, Chicago, Ill. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

WOVEN WIRE MATTRESSES. Woven Wire **Bed Lounges.** 

Tasty in appearance, giving a perfect Woven Wire Mattress Bed when opened. Variety of styles. For sale by Furniture Dealers and at our Salesroom.

WOVEN WIRE MATTRESSES Bearing our brand are warranted in every respect. Do not buy cheap

UNION WIRE MATTRESS CO., 5, 7 & 9 North Clark-st., Chicago,

THE TIMES ARE HARD, and our Prices Conform to Them Call and see if this is not the case with Boys' Clothing.

101 STATE-ST., Near Washington. Near Washington. Formerly C. C. Collins. SEWING MACHINES. Best Sewing Machine in the World.

POOLE & DEVOE.

Beautiful,
Durable,
Strong,
Silent.

Swift,
Simple,
AT
HOME
Light,
Easy. AUTOMATIC

NOISELESS SEWING MACHINE.

The great popularity of this machine has induced dealers in common tension machines to claim automatic and other features belonging exclusively to us. Examine and judge for yourself before purchasing.

[WAC] | Proy genuine passeds in this starged, Bay

W. C. Beery gennine needle is thus stamped. Be no other. Needles, &c., sent by mail. Pal. Mar. 19, 1861.

Send for Illustrated Léaflet and Descriptive Circular.

WILLCOX & GIBBS S. M. CO., 658 Broadway, N. V.

200 Wabash-av., Chicago

RUPTURE CONGRESS Pensioners are furnished a Truss cach two years and dix months. The lives of the ruptured being at stake, a thorough examination of all Trusses was made by a Board of eminent surgeons, the COM MON-SENSE TRUSS being unanimously adopted as the best Truss in use. The same instrument being selected by Surgeons from Europe for their Emperors personal use, as the best adapted for the cure of Hernia, is evidence of superiority. Parker's Retentive Common Sense Truss, patented July 9, 1878, excels any Truss ever invented in retaining bad raptures. Dr. Parker has had twenty years experience in adjusting instruments. A PAR-REI, Office Sci Statest., Chicago, Ill. Manufacturers of Seamless Heel Elastic Stockings, patented March 28, 1876.

AND INVALIDS. Une WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE or LIMI AND SODA. For Communition, Weak Langue Coughs, Asthma, Brenchitis and General Deblitt is in an actnowledged Specific Remedy, proved by 22 years' experience. TRY IT.

Price, \$1 and \$2 per bottle. Prepared only by
WINCHESTER & CO., Chemista,
Sold by Druggists, 36 John Stu New York,

SAILHOAD TIME TABLE

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS. - | Sat excepted. \* Sunday excepted. : Monday exce | Daily. CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY, Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and the depots.

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chiesco and Council Blufts, on the train leaving Calcage at 10:30 a.m. No other road runs Pullman or any other form of botel cars west of Chicago.

—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sta.

—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sta.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILBOAD. Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st. and at depots.

Chicago & Mendota Express 7:25 a m 7:30 p m
Ottawa & Streator Express 7:25 a m 7:30 p m
Nebraska & Kansas Express 9:20 a m 4 4:10 p m
Rocktord & Freeport Express 10:00 a m 3:20 p m
Dubuque & Stoux City Express 10:00 a m 3:20 p m
Pacific Fast Express 10:30 a m 3:20 p m
Pacific Fast Express 10:30 a m 3:40 p m
Kansas & Colorado Express 10:30 a m 3:40 p m
Downer's Grove Accommodation 10:35 a m 3:40 p m
Aurora Fascenger 13:35 p m 7:55 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Express 13:35 p m 7:55 a m
Aurora Fascenger 13:30 p m 8:55 a m
Aurora Fascenger 13:30 p m 8:55 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express 13:30 p m 6:35 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express 13:30 p m 6:35 a m
Texas Fast Express 19:05 p m 6:35 a m
Texas Fast Express 19:05 p m 6:35 a m
Texas Fast Express 19:05 p m 6:35 a m 7:25 a m • 7:30 p m 7:25 a m • 7:30 p m 9:20 a m • 4:10 p m 10:00 a m • 3:20 p m 10:30 a m • 3:40 p m 10:30 a m • 3:40 p m 10:35 a m 1:35 p m 8:15 p m • 7:55 a m

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC BAILBOAD, Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. City

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO

Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex... \*12-30 p m \* 3-35 p m St. Louis, Springfield & Texas... \* 2:00 a m \* 7:55 p m Mobile & New Oriesans Express... \* 9:00 a m \* 7:55 p m St. Louis, Springfield & Texas... \* 9:00 p m \* 7:05 s m St. Louis, Springfield & Texas... \* 9:00 a m \* 7:05 s m Peoria, Burlington (Fast Express \* 9:00 a m \* 3:35 p m & Keokus \* 9:00 p m \* 3:40 p m Streator, Lecon, Washingt'n Ex. \* 12:30 p m \* 3:45 p m Joilet & Dwight Accommodation \* 5:50 p m \* 8:10 a m

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILWAY Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sta. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot. Leave. | Arrive.

Milwaukee Express.

Milwaukee Special (Sindays).

Milwaukee Special (Sindays).

Milwaukee Special (Sindays).

Milwaukee Special (Sindays).

Miscussis & Minnesota. Green
Bay, Stepress.

Wisconsin & Minnesota. Green
Bay, Stepress.

Wisconsin & Minnesota. Green
Bay, Stepress.

10:10 a m 4:00 p m
7:45 p m
8ar, Stepress. All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairis du Chien, or via Watertows Laurosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark. Leave. | Arrive.

a On Saturday night runs to Centralia only.
b On Saturday night runs to Peorla only. MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. Denot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.
Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House. | Leave. | Arrive. Mail (vis Main and Air Line) ... 7:00 a m \* 6:55 a m Day Fapress. 9:00 a m \* 7:40 p m Kalamazoo Accommodation. 4:00 p m 7:00 a m Atlantic Express (dally) 5:15 p m \$ 8:00 a m Night Express. 9:00 p m 78:45 a m

PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHIOAGO RAILWAY, Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Leuve. | Arrive.

BALTIMORE & OHIO, Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroest. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Paimor House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. | Arrive.

Leave. | Arrive. PITTEBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

KANKAKEE LINE Depot, foot of Lake st. and foot of Twenty-s

"Danville Route."
Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st., and Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sta. Leave. | Arrive. PROPESSIONAL.

is making some of the most wonderful cures on resord. Competent lady assistants in attendance. CATARRH DR. PEIRO, DR. PEIRO, DR. Washingtonst., Room S. Hours, 10 to 3.

KNOW A new Medical Treatise, "Tax SCIENCE OF LIFE OF SELF-THYSELF FLEXERYATION," a book for extraction of Life in the price of the book. Gold and the sworth ten times the price of the book. Gold and as arried the author by the book of the book. Gold and as arried the author by the book of the book. Gold and a saved the author by the book of the book. Gold and a saved the author by the book of the bo

PRESCRIPTION FREE. For the speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Manhood, and all disorders brought on by Indition or excess. Any druggest has the ingred JAQUES & CO., 130 West Sixth-st., Cincianati, O

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depet. corner of Clinton and Carroll-sta., West Side. | Leave. | Arrive.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS BAILROAD.

DR. J. WILBUR Magnetic Physician

NO CURE! DR. KEAN

173 South Clark-st., Chicago. Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all hronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the may physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Dr. A. G. OLIN 20 S. Clark Street, Chicago.
Everybody from Atlantic to
skill in treating all Chronic, Nervous and Special
Diseases of men and women. Every means used
known to the professions, including Electricity,
Seed two stamps for "Guide to Health." Office
hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays 10 to 17 a. m.

An Appellate Court Decision in Favor of Mrs. Clybourn

Which Will Stir Up Property-Owners on the North Side.

Decision in the Case of Libby vs Coolbaugh.

Record of Judgments, New Suits, and Other Matters.

The opinion of the Appellate Court, in the case of Mary Clybourn vs. The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company, was filed erday. This was a petition for dower, filed by Mrs. Clybourn, widow of Archibald Clybourn, Lot 3, Block 71, in the Subdivision of School Section 16, 39, 14. She was married in 1829, and her husband died in 1872. The land in question was conveyed by Mr. Clybourn in 1835 to Garret Bias, and then by mesne conveyances to the oad. Mrs. Clybourn joined in the deed with her husband, but, owing to defects in the acknowledgment, the deed was inoperative as to her. The only question was as to whether Clybourn had such a legal or equitable estate n the land as to entitle his wife to dower there-The Court below found for the railroad, and Mrs. Clybourn appealed. The lot in ques-tion was part of the school land granted by the United States to the State of Illinois, Clybourn got his title direct the School Commissioners of Cook ity at a public sale of school lands held Oct. 24, 1833. By the terms of the sale the purchase money was payable in one, two, and three years, with 10 per cent interest in advance. Clypourn bought his lot for \$151, paid 10 per cent interest in advance, and gave three notes secured by indorser, payable in one, two and three years, for the purchase price, In 1836, something more than a year after the deed to Bias, a patent for the lot was issued to Clybonen in accordance with the original certificate of purchase. As, however, the deed to Bias operated as an assignment of the certificate to Clybourn and as a conveyance of the latter's equitable interest, the patent subsequently ated could only enure to the benefit of Cly ourn's grantee. Judge Bailey, in delivering the opinion of the

ppellate Court, said:
The law undoubtedly is, that a widow can only be endowed of an estate of inheritance. If the husband is seized of an equitable estate merely, it must be such estate as would descend, at his eath, to his heirs at law as real estate, instead of going to his personal representatives as a chattel interest or chose in action. In other ords, it must be such equitable estate as would entitle the husband to be invested with the legal title. Where the husband holds land under a tract of purchase, and transfers such contract before he has complied with its terms, and before he is in a position to compel a conveyance before he is in a position to compel a conveyance to himself of the land by a bill for specific performance, the widow is not entitled to dower. It, however, the husband at the time of the transfer had a right to be invested with the legal title, and is in a position to compel the conveyance of such title to himself, the right of dower attaches. It is evident, then, that if we look solely to the terms of the certificate of purchase in this case, and determine the that if we look solely to the terms of the certifi-cate of purchase in this case, and determine the petitioner's rights in accordance therewith, it must be held that no right of dower attached. So far as that instrument showed, Clybourn was not entitled to a patent investing him with the legal title until the principal and interest of the purchase money should be paid in full, and the record fails to show such payment prior to the conveyance to Bias. We think, however, the statute under which the School Commissioners obtained authority to sell the school lands on credit entitled the purchaser to a patent conredit entitled the purchaser to a patent con-veying to him the legal title the instant the sale

was consummated.

The act authorizing a credit on sales of school-lands, approved Jan. 12, 1833, provided that whenever the innabitants of a township petitioning for the sale of the sixteenth section that their interest would be a fermion to the sale of their interest would be a fermion to the sale of their interest would be a sale of the sale of bettioning for the sale of the sixteenth section of hould be of opinion that their interest would be promoted by selling said section on a credit, they might represent the same in their petition; whereupon it should be the duty of the Commissioner to sell such lands on a credit of one, two, and three years, the purchaser giving a mortgage on the land and good personal security for the payment of the purchase money. I Adams & Durham's purchase money. I. Adams & Durham's Real Estate Stat., 820. It is manifes that this statute contemplated the immediate conveyance to the purchaser of the legal title for in no other way could effect be given to the conveyance to the purchaser of the legal title, for in no other way could effect be given to the provision requiring the purchaser to secure the provision requiring the purchaser to secure the purchase money by mortgage on the land. This statute was considered by the Supreme Court in the case of The People vs. The Auditor (3 Scam., 567), and it was there heid that where lands were sold by the School Tommissioner, one-fourth of the purchase money being paid in hand and a credit of one, two, and three years given for the balance, and certificates delivered to the purchasers containing a stipulation that, upon the payment of the remainder of the purchasers money, patents should be issued to the purchasers, the certificates should not be understood as in any manner affecting the provisions of the act of 1823, requiring the Auditor to forward the patents when he received the returns of the School Commissioners, or as restraining him from issuing them before the expiration of the term of credit. It would seem, then, that, in the present case, not withstanding the School Commissioner to Clybourn, the Auditor had the power, and it was his duty, to issue a patent the instant he received the returns of sale from the hands of the Commissioner. On receipt of the patent it would doubtless have been incumbent on the purchase, however, was the right to be invested immediately with the legal title, and this, we think, constituted an estate in the land to which dower attached. The decree will, therefore, be reversed, and the cause remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with this opinion.

Libby VS. COOLBAUGH. LIBBY VS. COOLBAUGH.

LIBBY VS. COOLBAUGH.

Judge Moore yesterday afternoon decided the foreclosure case of Washington Libby vs. the heirs of the estate of Will-lam F.Coolbaugh, and the Union National Bank, and others, which has been on trial before him the last week. Libby had a first mortgage for \$80,000 on eighty acres of land, being the E. ½ of the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 35, 39, 13, and the Union National Bank and a number of other parties had junior mortgages on the same property. The mortgage not being paid, Libby filed a bill to-foreclose, and subsequently after decree bought in the property for \$40,000. Before this, nowever, he made an agreement with Coolbaugh, by which the latter, as President of the Union National, was to be allowed to buy twenty-two acres of the land at \$1,000 an acre, it being them worth \$3,000 per acre, and in this way the bank would get its debt on the land paid. In other words, Adam Smith & Son owed the bank \$30,000, secured by a junior mortgage dated Dec. 1, words, Adam Smith & Son ower the dark \$30,000, secured by a junior mortgage dated Dec. 1, 1878, on the property, and the bank, by buying the land at one-third fits value, would make enough profit to pay the Adam Smith mortgage. Libby, accordingly, conveyed twenty-two acres to Coolbaugh, and the latter then executed his note, dated Abril 10, 1875, for \$22,000 in payment, and secured by a trust-deed on the land. his note, dated April 10, 1875, for \$22,000 in payment, and secured by a trust-deed on the land.
The property has since depreciated until it is
not worth over \$500 an acre. The present suit
is to forcelose this trust-deed for \$22,000, and
both Libby and Coolbaugh's representatives
claim that the trust-deed was given for the
benefit of the Union National Bank. The bank,
the other hand charges that the transaction. claim that the trust-deed was given for the benefit of the Union National Bank. The bank, on the other hand, charges that the transaction was a personal affair of Coolbaugh, and a large amount of evidence was taken on each side.

Judge Moore, without determining whether the transaction was for the benefit of the bank, or whether Coolbaugh could collect the money again from the bank, held that the matter could only be tried in a court of law, and also that Coolbaugh's representatives could not collect anything until after the decree of foreciosure was made, the property sold, and it was ascertained whether there was any deficit. Under the law authorizing National banks, the authority to contract debts carried with it the incidental right to collect them, and, if it was necessary, to take real estate in order to secure them. As between Coolbaugh and Libby, it was simply a matter of contract. Libby agreed to pay him. Libby, therefore, had no right to look to anybody else. The decree could only be against Coolbaugh's entate, and the balance due be collected in due course of administration and for foreclosure of the mortgage. So far as Coolbaugh's administrators were concerned they must get their reliet in a court of law. If they had paid interest or taxes they would bring suft in assumpsit, and collect it back in that way. He would not go into the question of deciding whether Coolbough acted for the bank, but would remit the parties to their remedy at law. The cross-bill of the

administrators would, therefore, be dismiss and a decree be rendered on the original bill

DIVORCES.

Oswald S. E. Kleine, on the 18th of November, 1875, married one Emilie Brinkman, but she only allowed him to enjoy about eighteen days of married happiness, when she left him, and he asks her now to come into court and give a reason, if any she has, why he should not have a divorce.

Michael McGurn, indicted for withdrawing liquor without paying the license, pleaded "nolo contendere," and sentence was suspended thirty days by Judge Blodgett.

Peter Maloney, indicted for failing to efface stamps, pleaded "nolo contendere," and sentence was suspended thirty days.

The case of Ann Gallagher, indicted for illegally drawing a pension after she was remarried, was concluded vesterday before Judge Blodgett, and the jury, after being out half an hour, returned a verdict of guilty.

In the foreclosure case of Sallie Follansbee vs. Charles Follansbee a decree was entered yesterday before Judge Moore, on the Master's report, finding that the amount due the complainant was \$266,704.65, and ordaining that the property described in the bill be sold to satisfy

roperty described in the bill be soid to satisfy uch decree.
The jurors in the United States District Court

except those in the Gregg case, were excuse until Monday morning.

The call of Judges Gary and Jameson Monday will embrace all the cases remaining undisposed of on the printed calendar. After these are called through the daily call of cases for trial during the April term will be made from the docket of the court, beginning at the place on the docket where the printed calendar ends.

The Meyers habeas corpus case came up again yesterday morning before Judge Rogers. Mr. O'Brien appeared for Dr. Meyers and stated that a Corpus of Jury had passed on Meyer's that a Coroner's jury had passed on Meyer's guilt, and recommended that he and Mrs. Gelderman both be held for murder, so that it was not necessary to take any further evidence in the present case. The Judge thought so too, and as the City Attorney did not make any objections he ordered Marser to be discharged. jections he ordered Meyers to be discharged under the former arrest. This, however, has no effect on the present commitment on the Coroner's finding.

There will be po call by Judge Rogers of his cheeder Meyers.

calendar Monday, as he goes to the Criminal Court to try the Stevens murder case. In his absence Judge McAllister will begin Tuesday to try cases on Judge Roger's calendar. Judge Blodgett will go on with the Gregg

The Appellate Court have adjourned to Mon Judges Gary and McAllister will hear motions to-day, Judge Rogers motions for new trial, Judge Booth a peremptory call of motions for new trial, and Judges Farwell and Moore divorce

cases.

The assumee meeting in the case of Amarian
A. Dewey was continued to April 11.

A dividend of 19 per cent was declared in the
estate of Hans Linderman.

UNITED STATES COURTS. Anson H. Miller commenced a suit yesterday against John Forsythe, claiming \$11,000.

J. H. Wade began a suit for \$10,000 and an-J. H. Wade began a suit for \$10,000 and another for \$4,000 against the Town of Walnut.
Nicholas S. DeVries, of Woodford County, filed a bill against W. J. Cassell and Jesse S. Hildrup, the Marshal of this District, to set aside a sale under execution of the N. E. ½ of Sec. 17, and 24½ acres in the W. ½ of the N. W. ½ of Sec. 17, and 24½ acres in the W. ½ of the N. W. ½ of the same section, and 94½ acres in Sec. 17, all in Township 27, N. R. 2, in Woodford County. Complainant says he bought this land of his father, Stephen G. DeVries, and received a deed for it on the 5th day of April, 1875. On the 1st of May, 1878, a judgment for \$72,840.31 was rendered in favor of the United States against John T. Harper, George L. Gibson, J. H. Burtis, J. M. Harper, S. H. Mitchell, Henry Childs, William Harper, Adam Berfoot, George H. Campbell, and Stephen De Vries, under which complainant's land was sold. He claims that at the time the judgment was rendered against his father the judgment was rendered against his father the latter had no interest in the land, and that the sale was therefore illegal, and be asks that it may be set aside and the Marsha' enjoined from ssuing any Sheriff's deed thereunder. SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

The Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company filed a bill yesterday against William Fitz gerald and S. H. McCrea to recover the amount of a judgment for \$102.54 against Fitzgerald. The judgment was recovered in February last, and it is charged that Fitzgerald is one of the ommissioners, and that the county him something for his services. An rom collecting the salary still due him.

Buel & Barker sued C. M. Clark and A. W.

Clark for \$1,000.

Sintier, Dayis & Co. begun a suit in replevin against the Northwestern Fertilizing Company and Herman Siemon to recover a boiler, etc., valued at \$1,000.

Denis Halloran commenced a suit in trespass against Maurice Chifford, Patrick Carney, and A. W. Eckert, claiming \$2,000 damages.

Gerhard Foreman filed a bill against Thomas, Patrick, and Lawrence Walsh, Thomas Walsh, Jr., John Boes, Margaret Curran, Robert Perrine, Michael Finucan, Charles Starrett, S. F. Furbeck, and Edward Prescott to foreclose a mortgage for \$1,100 on the W. ½ of Lot 12, Block 75, in Russell, Mather & Roberts' Addition to Chicago. CIRCUIT COURT. Thomas W. Gray commenced a suit for \$5,000

damages against David H. Small.

Thomas Ryan sued Thomas Carney to recover \$1,500 damages for alleged trespass. THE CALL MONDAY.

THE CALL MONDAT.

THE APPELLATE COURT—SI, Lightburn vs. Caldwell: 82, Stanwood vs. Smith; 83, Casoman vs. Union Mutual Life-Insurance Company; 84, American Express Company vs. Brunswick & Balke Company; and 85, McNurney vs. Dunneil. JUDGE GARY—776, 794, 798, and 800 to 885, except 812, 813, and 847, being all the remaining cases on the printed calendar. No case on trial.

JUDGE JANESON—Assists Judge Gary. No case on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—Contested motions. JUDGE MOGRES—Contested motions:

JUDGE MOGRES—Goes to the Criminal Court to
try the Stevens murder case. No call of calendar.

JUDGE BOOTH—NO announcement.

JUDGE MCALISTER—Set cases 2.774 and 8, 142.

JUDGE MRACHESTER—Set cases 2.774 and 8, 142.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—General business. JUDGMENTS.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—Timothy Tooin et al. vs. Steam-tug Goldsmith Maid, decree \$442/13.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—V. A. Turpin, Receiver of the Fidelity Savings Bank, vs. M. R. M. Wallace, \$1,954.—Carl G. Van Platen vs. Peter and Augusta Hessell, \$19.30.

JUDGE JAMESON—S. Kubel ys. John Marquette, \$298.57.—L. F. Phelps et al. John C. Henderson; verdict, \$26.13.—T. D. Philips et al. vs. Wilhelm Waiter, \$298.57.—L. F. Phelps et al. John C. Henderson; verdict, \$26.13.—T. D. Philips et al. vs. Philips Goldman, \$666.57.—Ida Mills vs. Harriet King, \$61.50.—Julia McKenna vs. H. L. Spangenberg, Administrator of F. Stahl, \$63.—D. B. Sheewood vs. Clarence M. Stiles; verdict, \$1,496.51, and motion for new trial.—Jesse Whitchead vs. John F. Brand, \$428.40.—Michael Pemberton vs. John Wiltiams; verdict, \$199.09, and motion for new trial.

trial.

CIRCUIT COURT — JUDGE ROGERS—Charles E.
Page vs. Lavinia E. Haynes, \$17.85. — Michael
Byrne et al. vs. John Grimes; verdict, \$118, and
motion for new trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—W. W. Page et al. vs. M. S.
Enger and Emen Oleson, \$168.33.

French Generals.

Of the twenty-five Generals who hold the highest appointments in the French army thirteen served in the infantry, eight on the general staff, two in the cavalry, and two m the engineers; the artillery being, therefore, the only arm of the service which is not represented among the officers filling the most important posts in the army. The average age of the twenty-five Generals is between 58 and 59 years, the oldest being Gen. de Cissey, who is 69, and twenty-nye trenerals is between 55 and 59 years, the oldest being Gen. de Cissey, who is 69, and the youngest two being Gen. Davoust, Chief of the Engineer Staff, and Gen. de Gallifet, commanding the Ninth Corps, neither of the latter two being yet 50 years of age. Altogether, the officers holding the highest appointments in the French army are as a body younger than those in the like position in any other European Torre. French army are as a body younger than those in the like position in any other European force. The youngest officer, Gen. de Gallifet, is one of those who has seen most service. In the Crimea he was mentioned in an order of the day for his gallant conduct at the capture of the Russian redoubts before Sebastopol. In the Mexican war he was again mentioned in an order of the day for his gallantry at Puebla, when he was severely wounded, and at Sedan he led the famous charge of cavalry, which is said to nave actived. charge of cavalry, which is said to have excited the warm admiration of King William.

Henry Bergh's Personality. Henry Bergh's Personality.

C. C. Buel in April Scribner's.

Thirteen years of devoted labor have wrought no very great change in the appearance and manner of Henry Bergh. If the lines of his careworn face have multiplied they have also responded to the kindly influence of public sympathy and the release of his genial disposition from austere restraint. A visitor who had no claims on Mr. Bergh's indulgence once remarked, "I was alarmed by the dignity of his presence and disarmed by mis politeness." Since Horace Greeley's death, no figure more familiar to the public has waked the streets of the metropolis. Nature gave him an absolute patent on every feature and manner of his personality. His commanding stature of six feet is magnified by his erect and digified bearing. A silk hat with straight rim covers with primness the severity of his presence. A dark brown or dark blue frock overcoat incases his broad shoulders and spare, yet sinewy, figue. A decisive hand grasps a cane, strong enough to lean upon, and competent to be a defense without looking like a standing menace. When this cane, or even his finger, is raised in warning, the cruei driver is quick to understand and heed the gesture. On the crowded street, he walks with a slow, slightly swinging pace peculiar to himself. Apparently preoccupied, he is vet observant of everything about him, and mechanically notes the condition from head to hoof of every passing horse. Everybody looks into the long, solemn, finely-chiseled and bronzed face wearing an expression of firmness and benevolence. Brown locks fringe a broad and rounded forehead. Eyes between blue and hazel, lighted by intellectual free, are equally ready to dart authority or show compassion. There is energy of character in a long nose of the purest Greek type; melancholy in a mouth rendered doubly grave by deep lines, thin lins, and a sparse, drooping mustache, and determination in a square chin of leonine strength. The head, evenly poised, is set on a stout neck rooted to broad shoulders. In plainness, gravity, good taste, individuality, and unassuming and self-possessed dignity, his personality is a compromise between a Quaker and a French nobleman, whose life and thoughts, no less than long descent, are his title to nobility.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE. A Nice Surgical Operation

To the Editor of The Tribune. STREATOR, Ill., April 2.-Wednesday, about noon, John McKoane, a resident near Pontiac, came to town with a horse having a worm in its eye. The day was so dark and stormy that noth ng was done till Thursday, when Dr. J. J. Taylor chloroformed the animal and very skillfully cut into the eye and extracted a worm two inches long and about the size of a pin in cir-cumference. It is known as a thread-worm, or Filaria. Two hooks can easily be seen at its head with a low magnifying glass. It was in

The Bakers Did It.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO. April 4.—I see by the various inter views published in yesterday and to-day's TRIB UNE that Mr. Wright has found a reason for hi defeat, and is anxious to make people believe that "fraud did it." It did nothing of the kind. Although a Republican who always vote as I shot, I believe the Democrats did no more ballot-stuffing than at any other election. I believe that to a great extent the bakers of Chicago did it. Of the whole fraternity,—and their name is legion,—from the small German baker whose whole force consists of his wife and children to the largest steam baker, every one of dren, to the largest steam baker, every one of them worked with all their might against him.

Correction The postage on newspapers to Great Britain, is not over four ounces in weight, is two cents each. An eight or twelve page TRIBUNE will fall within that weight. A sixteen-page TRIBUNE weighs four ounces, and requires a three-cent stamp. To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 4.—The mistake in the for going, quoted from to-day's TRIBUNE, is, if "a sixteen-page TRIBUNE weighs four ounces" the postage on the same is not a "three-cent but four cents,-that is, two cents postage on each paper, such paper being limited in weight to not more than four ounces, one of more sheets making the newspaper. Further, more sheets making the newspaper. Further, of information germane to the question, as to "maximum weight," How much newspaper does the law allow? The Foreign Postage Table says of Great Britain and Ireland, including Gibraltar and Malta and the dependencies of Malta (Gozzo, Comino, and Cominotto), and the Island of Cypress: To all countries of the Postal Union, the maximum weight of other articles, except letters, and exclusive also of all patterns of merchandise, is two kilograms, amounting to seventy ounces, being little more than four and a quarter pounds avoirdupois.

HENRY G. PERRY.

Cause of the Recent Disaster on the Rive Theiss.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 1.—The world has been hor ified the past two weeks by the disastrous cor sequences following the bursting of the levee of the River Theiss in Southern Hungary, by which an immense extent of country has bee flooded, many towns and lives destroyed, repre senting a money loss of millions of dollars, with still further flooding in other parts of the country threatened at latest accounts. But does the world accept this fatality as one of the inevitable laws of physical nature, or can it be made to understand that it is simply the inevitable to understand that it is simply the inevitable result of bungling engineering and unnatural works of art that have been executed on the Daube River and its brauch, the Theiss, during the past several years? Take up any report of American or European engineers on river or harbor improvements, and it will inevitably be noticed that the only effects or consequences spoken of in the report of the contemplated improvement are confined strictly to the locality where the improvement is to to the locality where the improvement is to be executed, when in reality the effects invariably reach from the location improved to the very sources in the case of all ordinary rivers. For instance, under the specious idea of deepening the channel of the Daube, the engineers have entirely closed up some of its mouths, as well as largely contracted or narrowed its Salina branch, or the one that has been deepened. The result has been that the water could not escape so readily to the sea as formerly, and consequently accumulates and raises the entire surface-leve of the river and its branches from its mouth to of the river and its branches from its mouth to its source where not intercepted by cascades or falls, with the still further result that, as the surface of the river is raised, its bed-bottom is also built up by deposits, so that gradually the entire river and its bed has been lifted up above the surrounding country, and in consequence, to keep the river from overflowing the country, levees or banks have had to be built up proportionately high, which generally serve their purpose very well, but on extraordinary occasions, as we know by experience in our own country, and as has just been proved at our own country, and as has just been proved at Szegedin on the Theiss, the weak spot in them is sure to be developed with consequences terrible in proportion to the magnitude of the works of art designed to improve the river. The Danube has caused an elevation of the river surface inside the delte of about three feet in the orinside the delta of about three feet in the orinside the delta of about three leet in the or-dinary dry season, which elevation extends up throughout the entire length of the river and its branches. Above its mouth the river has also been contracted or narrowed in many places, each of which gives an independent elevation of all parts of the river above each separate con-traction. These separate elevations, worktraction. These separate elevations, working together, make a very respectable elevation of the surface at the upper part of the river, and the river may be kept in ordinary times from overflowing because of its artificial elevation by extravagant outlays of money and labor, but on extraordinary occasions the elevation resulting from these contractions of the channel becomes even double the hight of ordinary occasions, at which time the levees are generally found to be insufficient.

Will American citizens take warning, or shall we so work our river and habor improvements.

Will American citizens take warning, or small we so work our river and habor improvements as eventually to drown out the entire country drained through the Mississippi Valley, and similarly affect other rivers! We certainly have got a capital start to achieve this result, provided the National Treasury does not collapse in the meantime. Respectfully yours,

HENRY F. KNAPP,

Hydrausic Engineer, 17 William street.

To the Editor of The Tribune. BLOOMINGTON, Iil., April 3.-The woman suffragists appeal to the women to assert their right to suffrage, because suffrage was asked for and, in all probability, will be given to the Indians and to the Chinese, as it has been given to Sambo. But if women were allowed to vote, then the same amendment that enfranchised these female suffragists would also enfranchise Mme. Sitting Bull, Mme. Poor Lo, Mme. Ah Sin, and Mme. Yung Tung. So the standard of intelligence of the ballot would not be elevated, and the proposed Sixteenth Amendment would be a dead letter, so far as reform is concerned. The female suffragists lose sight of the fact that when the educated women should be enfranchised, the low and vulgar of the women would also receive the ballot; and hence the great cry of purifying the ballot is a sophism.

It has been said that if women had been permitted to vote at the last Presidential election, there had been no need of an Electoral Commission. These woman-suffragists say that if Hayes was elected, he was elected by the votes of the poor negroes of the South. That if Tilden was elected, he was elected by the votes of the low and vulgar in the slums of New York City. That these low specimens of humanity elected our President, while the refined women of the land were debarred from taking part in the election. But these women fail to consider that when women vote, the wives, sisters, mothers, and daughters of the poor negroes of the South, and of the low men in the slums of New York City will also vote, and the ballot will be no more elevated than now. In fact, the reasons why women should vote are all based upon sophistry. franchised, the low and vulgar of the women

sophistry.

The men who make our laws care more for their wives, mothers, daughters, and sisters than for their constituents. There is not a Legislature in the Union, in case of equal suffering, that would not relieve the women before the

men. Just as in a sinking ship, the men will see all the women removed before they will dismbark themselves.
But it is claimed that some women are taxed

But it is claimed that some women are taxed, and that taxation without representation is not congenial with our institutions. But there is not a woman in the Union who is taxed. Of course there is a system of State and Government taxation. But the property is the thing taxed, and not the person. Because a person's property is taxed is no reason why he or she should vote. If this were the principle that underlies taxation, then because the State owns property it should vote, and for every farm it holds it should have as many votes as it has farms. And every minor that has property should also have a vote.

Thus it is evident that the ballot is not predi-

Thus it is evident that the ballot is not predi-Thus it is evident that the ballot is not predicated upon property, but upon the maintenance of agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and the defense of the State. When the laws are violated and insurrection disturbs the land, nothing but the bullet will restore peace and quiet. If women could vote they could not onforce the laws. They could do nothing in carrying the gun and knapsack to fight the nation's battles. To be sure, we read in history of a fabulous race of women who founded an Empire on the coast of the Euxine Sea. But these fabulous warriors had to disfigure themselves by amputating the right breast before selves by amputating the right breast before they could shoot or hurl the javelin. And then, if the story be true, they were only monstrosi-ties, devoid of feminine qualities. If woman was enfranchised, political necessi-ties would demand that she should be at the

ties would demand that she should be at the polls under all circumstances, irrespective of the demands of the family, even when modesty and condition forbade her exposure. Ignorant and unprincipled women would crowd the polls and vote the Satan ticket, and if the good did not go this ticket would be elected. It is said the wives of drunken husbands could vote against their husbands and reform the laws. But how many wives would vote against their husbands? A wise wife will never try to reform her husband by opposing him in politics. Another point wherein the woman-suffrarists show the falsity of their demands is, when they talk as if all women wanted the balwhen they talk as if all women wanted the bal-lot. There are millions of silent women in our land who, by their silence, deprecate the idea of having the elective franchise forced upon them. Nothing would so shock their womanly purity so much as to be called upon to go to the polls and deposit their ballot. And for these silent and noble women I will ever plead at the bar of public justice; but ever denounce these virago tho rise up, like the serpent in the Garden of Eden, to beguile innocence and purity.

D. H. PINGREY.

Col. Richard Realf.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, April 4.—The recent sad suicidal leath of Col. Realf has evoked many tributes eulogistic of his manly, chivalrous bravery, winsome manners, wide culture, journalistic powers, and rare, rich poetic gifts; and I now come, not late for want of love, but because my feelings have heretofore rendered me incapab of the work of touching upon the worth of dear. dead Realf! I now recall our first long glad interview, as-

A white star made in memory long ago Lit in the heaven of dear times dead to me.

n the spring of 1866 Realf came me,-when was temporarily residing in the State of Pennsylvania, after my return from the army,-bear ing a letter of introduction from a distinguished General of the United States army. From the dist moment of our acquaintance we becan warmly attached to each other, and our nature coalesced in all the reciprocal confidences an electric touches of congenial spirits. We spent hours in mental and spiritual commun hours made luminous and holy through high memories and regal presences of the grand old masters of Song and Poesy, Art and Philoso-phy! Born with a "soul spiendid with all righteous love of right," it was but natural that the young Englishman should esponse the cause of the oppressed and enslaved, and, with a piteous love for suffering, and a gracious scorn and hate of wrong, be foremost where bold, ringing words were to be spoken or brave deeds done for liberty.

His life, like the lives of all whose souls are awared by the flux and flow of genus, was soun

swayed by the flux and flow of genius, was spun fine as fire and jeweled thick with tenrs. Dur-ing our months of close companionsnip and daily intercourse, I cannot recall a single unmanly, whining utterance as to life, its burdens and fruitage; our brave, noble words touching grand possibilities and high fruitions as poet rned with the white heat of a great sou

the sniveling, yarping cries of the Illiputs, who, baving neither heads nor hearts wherewithal to comprehend, are ever busily engaged in calumniating the man of genius.

Black bats of foul envy and malice
Beat full in the face of the soul;
And Scandal makes certain her chaince
By dropping some truth in the bowl.
When my professional engagements rendered it impossible for us to enjoy hours of fellow-ship during the day, we made appointments for the night, and in a few together we were sympathetically engaged dis-cussing the force and beauty of some book— Secreted from man's life when hearts beat hard, And brains, high-blooded, ticked two centur

night," but peopled all the hollow dark with apparitions drawn from the "house of the pale-fronted images." How I have delighted to watch this gifted child of God as he stood in the mid-watch electrified and rapt—

As when a great thought strikes along the brain And flushes all the cheek. From what information I can at present con From what information I can at present command, his first marriage is incomprehensibly enigmatical, save as accounted for on the ground of a deep and self-sacrificing desire to ennoble and render worthy one who proved callous and cold, heartless and cruel. No sentimental dalliance with affection would ever find countenance with Richard Realf! He held, with Mrs. Browning, whom he honored with so deep and soul-sealed a reverence for the regisancy of her pure white womanhood, and for the grace and oure white womanhood, and for the grace and grandeur of her poetic genius, that ove's a virtue for heroes! As white as the snow

Love's a virtue for heroes! As white as the snow on high hills,
And immortal as every great soul is that struggles, endures, and fulfills.

For the sake of those who knew, honored, and loved Richard Realf; for the increasing lustre of weil-recognized literary frame; for woman's heart; for suffering, sorrowing woman; for the inexpressible soft pity of woman for orphaned babes; for the sake of condoning as far as she may all past offenses against

as far as she may all past offenses against and outrages of the name and love of the dead poet, this divorced woman should maintain an everlasting silence! She can never regain the forgiveness of dear dead Realf for her obduracy and wavwardness. She can never atone for her deportment toward him living save he unbroken silence row that he She can never atone for her deportment toward him living save by unbroken silence now that he is dead. In this connection I feel constrained to say that Col. Realf was one of the purest men I have known. He was wont, to use his own words, to quench the "wild hyena hungers of the flesh" by "infinite ascensions of the soul." He read to me at one time and another his various powers existent at that time (1868). soul." He read to me at one time and another his various poems written at that time (1866), and I cannot recall a single one in which the sentiments and aspirations are not the noblest and highest. The profoundest and most painful regret of every man of us who knew his worth, his regal manhood, his culture, his grifts, must be that we knew not of his needs and privations, his sufferings and pains, that we might have hurried to his relief material and moral aid and support. I have indicated my willingness to take little Richard as my own, and educate and care for him as for my own son Willie.

WILLIAM T. AKINS, M. D.

The Aristocracy of the Faubourg St. Ger-

main.

London Truth.

The Legitimist aristocracy of France by the female side, which is the only certain one abroad, is two-thirds Hebrew. A part of the other third is Yankee. Last winter I heard a son of the Carachest them. is Yankee. Last winter I heard a son of the Crusaders thank the divinity which looks after noble tamilies for having raised up Lafavette and Washington to provide for French strawberry leaves. Hence the roccoo character of nobility here, and their surroundings. Hence the sedulous cultivation of blue mold and the bigoted adherence to forms which have no meaning when the system is adopted of setting down heraldic flowers in American guano.

When nobles in the Fanbourg St. Germain do not marry Jewesses, Americans, or the daughters of English stock-jobbars, they generally when nonies in the Fanouric St. Germain to not marry Jewesses, Americans, or the daughters of English stock-jobbers, they generally pair with cousins. The Duc de Chartres is an exception; he married the daughter of a poor Galitzin, converted to Roman Catbolicism by Pere Gargarin. She is a fine young woman, but semi-barbarous in her tastes. Vicomte de Raineville, another of the exceptions, esponsed a niece of the reverend father just named. Her notion of happiness is to put on a new bonnet every day, and to sit in the tribunes of the Chamber through debates she does not understand. The grandfathers and grandmethers, and the autots and uncles in the Faubourg St. Germain, when there has not been a mesalliance, were on both sides of the house brought up at the same schools, catechised by the same priests, accustomed from infancy to the same family pictures, sent to sleep with the same songs, were told the same stories, and retailed, when they grew up, the same scandal.

Go North, South, East, or West, and you will find coughs and colds at this season of the year. A remedy which never fails to give satisfaction is Dr. Buil's Cough Syrup. Price, 25 cents.

GREGG'S TRIAL.

Revelations of the Way They Ran the Post-Office.

Miscellaneous Objects for Which Gregg Gave His Duc-Bills.

Cashler Miller Starts In on His Interesting Testimony.

The first heavy case of the present term in the United States District Court was struck yesterday, shortly after noon, when Judge Blodgett called No 435 the next on the docket, the case of the United States vs. John W. Gregg, in dicted for embezzling and appropriating to his own use moneys belonging to the Money-Order Department of the Chicago Post-Office. The Sovernment was represented by District-Attorney Bangs and his Assistant, Mr. Baldwin, and the defendant by Charley Reed and Leonard Swett. Dr. Gregg, of Rock Island, the defendant's venerable father, sat beside his son and watched the proceedings with a keen pa rental interest.

THE WORK OF CHOOSING A JURY consumed just an hour. The questions put to the candidates for jury honors by Mr. Reed were as to their possible relations, past or present, to the Government, what they would do in case there appeared to be a reasonable doubt as to the defendant's guilt, and whether they would find a man guilty of crime unless there was evidence of some criminal intent. A num-ber of the jurors called had at one time or another been Postmasters, and Mr. Reed with some delicacy asked as to their feelings towards the Government and whether or not they weren't possibly desirous of holding office again under our common uncle. They all denied having any ambition in that direction, and one of them set the whole court-room laughing by declaring that he certainly wasn't seeking office under this Administration—the paloable inference being that, since he wasn't an Ohio man, he had abandoned all hope. The jury finally selected was an unusually intelligent one, and was composed of George R. Collins, of Woodstock; Lewis Morgan, Parillion; George C. Rankin, Moumouth; D. C. Mallory, Nunda; George Bristol, Aurora; L. W. Claypole, Morris; J. D. Morgan, Ottawa; Frank R. Smiley, Belvidere; J. D. Maloney, Mount Carroll; William Petty, Mount Carroll; Samuel Jardan, Morris; and S. Y. Mason, Monmouth. lenied having any ambition in After getting a jury, the Court took a recess

on resuming in the afternoon,

JUDGE BANGS MADE HIS OPENING ADDRESS, JUDGE BANGS MADE HIS OPENING ADDRESS, reading Sec. 4.046 Revised Statutes, under which the indictment was found, and commenting at some length on the same in connection with the charge of embezzlement, as set forth in the indictment. The history of the past decade, remarked the Judge, ought to teach everybody that the commission of crime was not restricted to the lower classes. In fact, the public mind had almost ceased to be shocked when a person of high standing in the world, society, and even the church, was guitty of flagrant violation of law. Especially was this true in reference to breaches of trust. The importance of the present was apparent from the portance of the present was apparent from the efforts put forth by the defendant and his friends, the employment of counsel of the very highest talent, and the evident determination to lean on questions of the very highest talent, and the evident determination to lean on questions of sympathy, rather than strict justice, to secure, if possible, his acquittal. Judge Bangs said he would ask no one to do violence to his finer and better feelings; all he should ask was that sympathy should be tempered with justice. The superior advantages enjoyed by the defendant should have kept him from yielding to temptation, but they did not, so that there was less occasion for excuse and sympathy than there would have been had his circumstances in life been less favorable. The Judge then went on to state what the Government expected to show in reference to Gregg's "drawings" upon the funds in the order office and his deposits of due-bills to take its place. The question of intent did not enter into the case at all, since, by the law, any one taking Post-Office moneys and converting them into his own use was guilty of embezzlement, no matter what the motive or intent. The language of the statute was peculiarly strong, the evident intention of Congress being to throw around such public funds every possible safeguard, and to render them absolutely sacred. After explaining how Gregg and Miller got into debt to the office to a large amount, and how Gregg managed to carry it along for over a year, and finally to carry it over into the books after the transfer of the Post-Office to Post-master Palmer, the Judge sententiously asked if there could be any absence of intent in all

after the transfer of the Post-Office to Postmaster Palmer, the Judge sententiously asked
if there could be any absence of intent in all
this. He then proceeded to detail the circumstances leading to the disruption in the office,
and the interview between Miller and Gregg at
the Sherman House, the result of which
was the destruction of a portion
of the vouchers by means of
which the two had been carrying the thing
along. The Judge anticipated that an attempt
would be made by the defense to discredit the
testimony of Miller, who went to Canada with
Gregg's advice and assistance, the idea being
that an arrangement could be effected, with him
absent, by which they would all escape. But
the arrangement fell through, Miller eventually
becoming a Government witness. Of course
his vericity, his motives, and the character of
his evidence would be called in question, but
the Government was prepared to corroborate
that evidence on every material point, and to
show conclusive proofs of guilt.

The defense reserved their opening until after
the testimony for the prosecution was all in.

the Government was prepared to corrovered the recitioned product of quille.

The defense reserved their opening until after the testimony for the proceed to detect the testimony for the procession was all in the test of the defendence of the content of the cont

erosity was shown by another due-bill of "\$10, counterfeit," which witness explained had been taken in, and Gregg magnanimously bore the loss. Miller also testified that he had lent money to other clerks, but the due-bills were destroyed at the Sherman House interview March 31, 1878. Stryker, Gregg, and witness were present. This was two days after witness was turned out of the Post-Office. He burned checks of Gregg's amounting to about \$1,000. The deficiency at this time was in the neighborhood of \$15,000. Witness balanced the books for the last time on a Wednesday, the day before he left the office.

At this point the Court adjourned until this morning. The heart of the case will probably he reached to-day.

CURRENT OPINION. The Teaching of Experience.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican (Ind.).
The Democrats are talking at Washington Utah for a State. They ought to be satisfied a losing the Presidency by admitting Colorado without meddling with any more rotten bor-Buckeye Cheek.

ditor of the Okolona (Miss.) States, who is the granddaddy of the resolutions of '98, and eats a boiled Yankee every morning as an appetizer, is claimed by those Ohio fellows as a carpet-bagger

Hemphis (Tenn.) Acadanche (Ind.)
There is no limit to Buckeye cheek. Even the

A Political Exchange. Milwaukee Sentinel (Rep.).

A Madison Democratic paper attempts mfort itself with the reflection that the exchange of Milwaukee for Chicago is a good one But Chicago can't defeat the balance of Repub lıcan Illinois, while Milwaukee's Republicanisu renders Democratic supremacy in Wisconsin im

Good Advice Thrown Away.

Philadelphia Times (Ind. Dem.).

The Democratic party are admonished o every side. They must answer for the action of Congress, no matter how much the Republican contribute to a wrong result; and they should ever keep in remembrance the declaration of President Hayes that "He serves his party best who serves his country best."

"Unpleasant Work."

Of course when a Democrat speaks of the political Millennium," he means Democrati control of the Government; and, therefore when the organ of the South Carolina bulldozer eclares that "There will be a vast amount o till the Millennum aforesaid arrives, it means that somebody must stuff in the tissue-ballots every time till the Solid South gets into complete possession. unpleasant work to be done at every election,

The Great American Wiper.

Indianapolis Journal (Rep.)
The National Democratic caucus over the action to be taken by Congress appears to have been an unusually frothy affair, in which our Senator, Voorbees, got the front, as usual, and gave notice that he would favor wiping out the Election laws with a sponge! The sponge is a lavorite weapon with our Senator. He was for wiping out the Union army, and then for wiping out the national debt, and then for wiping out the Resumption act, and now he proposes to wipe out the Election laws. If our Senator keeps on in this line he will come to be known as Daniel Wiper Voornees.

New York Evening Post (Rep.). Considering the utter uselessness, brainless-ness, and offensiveness of the present proceedings at Gilmore's Garden, we are not surprised that some honest persons are impressed with a belief that the turning point in the improvement of the numan race has been reached, and that we have now started back on the road toward barbarism. Yet such is not the case; even the proceedings in Gilmore's Garden are about to tend toward sweetness and light, for next week we are to have a dog show there; and will not that be an improvement in every way—morally, physically, and intellectually—in the sudience and in the animals exhibited?

The South Reconciled to Tilden.

Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle (Dem.).
We have no doubt that the nomination of Mr. Tilden is almost a foregone conclusion. Mr. Tilden has priority of claim, if any man has; he may be the most available candidate; and what the Democracy wants this time is victory; but we have no idea that, in case of election, he will slap the face of the South to whom he will be chiefly indebted for his elevation. We prefer to think, in case of his success, that he will be the President of the United States, ple,—and from all sections he will draw the best and wisest men to aid him. This the South will never quarrel about.

Cincinnati Gazette (Rep.). Their position is wholly untenable in law. They cannot extort from the Constitution a single point to stand on; so they fly to the quarrels of King and Commons in England two cen-turies ago, before constitutional principles were formed. They sink our written Constitution, which is the vital foundation of our Government, and fly to irreverent incidents in the age when the British unwritten Constitution was inchoate. Thus, to get a pretense of a point to stand on, they go back of all Constitutions. This is that which gave Mr. Garfield's speech its force and made it unanswerable. They could only make the reply of the successful mob, that Constitution and laws are nothing to them; that, in short, the Democratic party is in, and is going to do its worst. And yet we believe that the soer second thought of the American people will

with the South. In the Southwest the feels is strong and growing daily against the Easts wing of the Democratic party, which seems termined to rais or ruin the party. The tempt to flog us into the traces with threadout New York or about some bold intrinsication. New York or about some bold intrinsication, which responses from the West.—who know At any rate, we are poor guardians of our on political fortunes if we subordinate all our los and material interests to that wing of the Decoratic party that has nothing to offer, but mands of us to assume all the risks of a bin contest between sections and races. When the issue is presented, and it now seems incritate some of the Southern States will decline to thus used.

The Soundest Kind of Advice.

Philadelphia Ledger (Ind.).
Calling to Hercules for beip, instead of ing their own energies to work, is what people of the Southern States and cities are ing, if they are trusting to the "Yellow Febill" in Congress as their main reliance a the revisitation of the pestilence they seem apprehend the coming spring and summer They are pouring letters in upon their Sense and members to pass the bill at this called as sion,—which is right enough; but the fever w sion,—which is right enough; but the fever value of shrink away because an set of Congress shake in its face. The people of the later stricken cities and towns, and the civic authorities of both cities and States, must stir then selves, and fight their share of the life-indeath struggle, by looking to their dwelling their dramage, their wells, their water-supply the removal of all fifth, the abatement of health-destroving nuisances, the installation of an era of cleanliness, and the observance of common care and prudence, as well as the distates of sanitary science. This will be written more than reams of acts of Congress.

The Shot-Gun Policy.

Offices, &c., &c.

Cincinnati Commercial (Ind. Ren.).

The gentle shot-gun policy of the Confeden pursues the negro even when he attempts escape from the sunny South. In Claiber County, Mississippi, armed planters patrolle the river, to drive with guns and pistols the en grant negroes back to the plantations. The original Southern can not get it out of his her that he owns the negro, body, bones, and limb and has power of life and death over him. Noth ing could show more forcibly than this incider the civilization of the late slaveho In the North a man who should thus In the North a man who should thus process to abridge the right of his fellow-citizens to go and live wherever they pleased would be regarded in the charitable light of a lunatic, and it might be considered necessary to shut him up in a crazy-house. In Mississippi it is the first citizens that are afflicted with this mania. They pursued the negro for wishing to vote the Republican ticket till they made the State too hot

or him, and now when he seeks to

THE NEGRO HEGIRA.

Some of Its Canses

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The following is a literal copy of a plantation ease—the lessee being a colored emigranthown to a Globe-Democrat reporter It speaks for itself:

shown to a Globe-Democrat reporter yesterday. It speaks for itself:

This agreement, made and entered into this slid day of January, 1877, between D. O'Brien, party of the first part, and Louis Woods, party of the first part, and Louis Woods, party of the first part, for and in consideration of \$1.00, he paid to the said D. O'Brien, as hereinafter appressed, hereby leases to said Louis Woods, for the year A. D. 187—, a certain tract of land, the boundaries of which are well understood by the parties hereto, and the area of which the said parties hereto, and the sare of which the said parties hereby agree to be ten acres, being a porties of the O'Brien Plantation, in Madison Parish, La.

The said Louis Woods is to cultivate said land in a proper manner, under the general superintendence of the said D. O'Brien, or his agent or manager, and is to surrender to said lessor peaceable possession of said leased premises at the expiration of this lease, without notice to quit. All ditches turnrows, bridges, fences, etc., on said land, shall be kept in proper condition by said Louis Wood or at his expense. All cotton-seed raised on malland shall be held for the exclusive use of sai plantation, and no goods of any kind shall be kept or sale on said land, unless by consent of milessor.

If said lessor shall furnish to said lessee If said lessor shall furnish to said lessee mony or necessary supplies, or stock or material, or either or ail of them, during this lesse, to enable him a make a crop, the amount of said advances not a exceed \$75\$, the said lessee agrees to pay for the supplies and advances so furnished out of the last cotton picked and saved on said land from the crop of said year, and to deliver said cotton of the fine picking to said lessor, where he may designate to be by him brought or shipped at his option, the proceeds to be applied to payment of said supply bill, which is to be fully paid on or before the lat day of October, 1877. After payment of said supply bill, the said lessee is to pay to said lessor, where he may designate, the rent-cotton hereinbefore stipulated, said rent to be fally paid. hereinbefore stipulated, said rent to be fully paid on or before the 1st day of October, 1877. At cotton raised on said land is to be ginned where he may designate, —dollars per bale for ginning same. To secure payment of said rent and suppilli, the said lessee grants unto said lessors special privilege and right of piedge on all the product raised on said land, and on all his stock, farming implements, and personal property, and hereby waives in favor of said lessor the benefit of any and all Homestead laws and Exemption laws now in force or which may be in force in Louisian, and agrees that all his property shall be seized as sold to pay land-rent and supply bill in defaults sold to pay land-rent and supply bill in defaults for the contract shall render the lease void.

D. O'Bergs.

Witness: S. Kahn, John Walker.

Witness: S. Kahn, John Walker,

Witness: S. Kahn, John Walker.

The following Items are taken from the bill of supplies, etc., rendered by a plantation store keeper to the lessee under the above lease. Be needs but one glance to see that the figures an superlatively exorbitant even for that section of country:

One bushel corn-meal, \$2; wholesale price in St. Louis markets, \$2.10 per barrel. Four pounds bacon sides, \$1; wholesale price in St. Louis, 5 cents per barrel. Four pounds bacon sides, \$1; wholesale price in St. Louis, 5 cents per barrel. One plug of tobacca, 50 cents (no comment necessary). One galles of molasses, \$1.50; St. Louis price, 30 cents per gallon. One bushel of corn. \$1.50; worth her about \$5 cents. One steef plow, \$12. One pint of whisky, 75 cents.

The total bill, from March 1 to Nov. 27, footed up \$137.64; and when three bales of cottos had been sold, and the proceeds turned over up the storekeeper, the darkey was still \$4.63 a debt.

California's Strong Man

California's Strong Man.

Sacramento (Cat.) Record Union.

The death of Charles Bennett, formerly seperintendent of the San Francisco Olympic Club, appears destined to reopen the discussion cocerning the effects of muscular training upor vitality. In order to reach any intelligent cocclusions, however, it is necessary to state the case correctly in the beginning. The Incit am briefly these: Several years ago Mr. Bennet found himself affected by symptoms of pulmonary disease. At that time he had never preticed gymnastics, and was slender and weakfout of friends, he joined the Olympic Club, and went into something like regular training. In a 'ew months all his alarming symptoms had disappeared, and, under the new regime, he rapidly developed great musciar power. He became eventually a remarkable athlete and active gymnast. His strength was ogreat that he could put up a 250-pound dumbbell with one hand, and 150 pounds with the other. He was an expert boxer, and daring acrobat. On one occasion, when the Olympic Club gave an exhibition at the old Metropolitan Theatre, a member named Wana a very daring gymnast, and a well-known copositor, was performing what is called the Niagara Lean, and fell from the trapeze, sost twenty-five or thirty feet above the stage. Benett was standing directly underneath, and a the falling man approached he clasped him his arms, and by the exertion of his greatrength saved his life, though the above the stage. Benett was standing directly underneath, and sthe falling man approached he clasped him his arms, and by the exertion of his greatrength saved his life, though the above the thind, and the champion was astorished to find an antagonist who could most him clear off his feet at every blow. We helve that Mr. Bennett practically relinanted by overexertion, is a question which certainly conton the answered either way confidently, until much more careful examination of all the cumstances has been had.

How to See the Wind.

Much advice has been given as to how a "raise the wind." The following informatis about seeing the wind is not uninteresting. Take a polished metallic surface with a stratedge—a large handsaw will answer the purportion of the property of the strategy of the purportion of the strategy of the stra How to See the Wind.

VOLUME X

FURNITU

The "craze" for chea gardless of quality, whice fearfully of late, is dyin has turned; people are their Furniture to the re few weeks.

Maintains its ORIGINAL to quality of work, and ing to its stock new good est designs, and furnishin vate Dwellings, Hotels, I

Attention is invited ing Testimonials: GRAND.

CHE TOBEY FURNITURE CO.

GENTEMEN: The Furniture motel by you has worn, splendtdly, ble of any we have seen in any ho

THE TOBEY FURNITURE CO.
GENTLEMEN: Replying to inqui
ure made by your Company for
"before," and the new Sherm
Pacific "after," the fire, and lac
continental, and United States
amounting in all to nearly \$500.00
I have to say that it gave the gree
demonstrated we were right in al
ence over other manufacturers at
the same time in comcetition.
The fact that the furniture in the
ufactured by you, has been copie
pearly as possible, in the Delawa
Palace and Baiderin, San Francis
and in favor of the work, and pay
sible compliment. I can only ad
years' use and wear of your good
nomical. Your outfit in the
\$170,000 durings my nearly
the did not require an outlay of \$100
condition. Very truly yours.

JOHN A. RIC

SOLE WESTERN AGE

BEST FOLDING IN THE W THE TOBE

FURNITU STATE AND AD CUSTOM TAIL

ed a meek and from Pant Bush Suite Spring Oven Fin Dree Proper Suite Spring Dree Proper Suite Su STYLISH 0 RIN

STATIONEBY

CULVER, P. HOYNE Retail Stat

Tin Cash and Bond Boxes of et inches. Cash Boxes with Comio Office and Bill Head Boxes. WireCard Bank and Office Shears. Foll with Blunt or Sharp Points. So two, three, or four pair of Scisso

CARPETS, CARP

Buyers should not fall to creased stock of rare new fa PRING TRADE now offered by CHICAGO CA WABASH-AV. AND PER, BEDDING, CURTAINS, plete before. All new, fresh, de

TO RE The three upper floors of Buil
Adams-st, suitable for offices or
LEOPOLD

TO RE STORE 26 I

Adjoining Hibbard & Spencer's.
C. J. HANBLET
TO RI The five-story and basement dolph-st. (now occupied by John feet; has two fire-proof Vaults. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBUR.

TO RI Lots fronting on Central Park, and Adams-sta., for 10 and 20 fo quire at the Bank of LEOPO

TO RE

For R